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HISTORY ✓

OF

MADISON COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

— Illustrated. —

With Biographical Sketches of many Prominent Men and Pioneers.

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PUBLISHED BY

W. R. BRINK & CO.,

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PREFACE.



HE publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to all who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For some of the incidents relative to the early settlement of the county we are indebted to a few of the older inhabitants.

In localizing events, and correcting dates, we acknowledge our obligations to the writings of ex-Governor Reynolds, Rev. John M. Peck, Henry Tamer, Judge Hall, Gov. Ford, Washburn's Life of Gov. Coles, the American State papers, and the writings of the Jesuit Fathers. Many old and valuable manuscripts, both in the French and English languages, have been examined. These rare papers have made intelligible some of the earliest incidents pertaining to this region of the State. For other facts we are indebted to a class of intelligent men and women, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life have taken pains to inform themselves as to the passing events of the county. Among those who have specially contributed to the completeness of this history are, Joseph Gillespie, Abraham Breath, E. M. West, I. B. Randall, John A. Prickett, J. R. Newman, Jesse Renfro, Thomas O. Springer, Amos Atkins, Luther W. Lyon, Don Alonzo Spaulding, B. F. Long, Hon. Wm. F. De Wolf, of Chicago, and officers of the Chicago Historical Society, G. C. Lusk, Nelson Montgomery, Wm. A. Lanterman, M. G. Dale, Abraham Preuitt, Wm. E. Wheeler, E. K. Preuitt, Wm. W. Pearce, J. A. Bruner, A. J. Parkinson, John W. Coventry, Henry C. Gerke, I. P. Richmond, Major Franklin Moore,

Susan Paddock, Mrs. John Mason, Mrs. Jane R. Holliday, Mrs. Nancy Eberhardt, D. B. Gillham, Joseph Chapman, Samuel Squires, Wm. C. McAlilly, Mrs. Nancy S. Barnsback, Mrs. Nancy J. Barnsback, Bennet Posey, Dr. T. J. Irish, Alonzo Foster, George Howard, and many others. We were also permitted by Mrs. Flagg, to examine the writings and manuscripts of the late Hon. Willard C. Flagg. And particularly are we indebted to W. T. Norton, editor of the Alton Telegraph, for the opportunity of examining many of the old files of that paper. We also desire to return our thanks to the county officials for the many courtesies extended. The editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that prompt and cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

To the Clergymen of the various denominations, whose articles appear in this work, we express our thanks for information furnished relative to the history of their churches. Among the chapters most fruitful in interest to a great number of our readers, will be found those which treat of the early history of the churches.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best use of the material at our command. We have confined ourselves, as nearly as possible, to the original data furnished. The subject matter has been carefully classified, and will be a great help to the public as a book of reference concerning the past of the county. We expect criticism. All we ask is that it be made in the spirit of charity. We hope our patrons will take into account all the difficulties to be overcome, the care necessary in harmonizing various mem-

orics, and of reconciling diverse dates, and localizing events. The facts are gathered from a hundred different sources, and depend largely, not on exact written records, but on the recollections of individuals. We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of the county, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greatest im-

portance to coming generations. If our readers will take into consideration the difficulties of the task, we feel sure of a favorable verdict on our undertaking.

We present the work to the public, trusting that they will approve our labors, and give the volume a generous reception.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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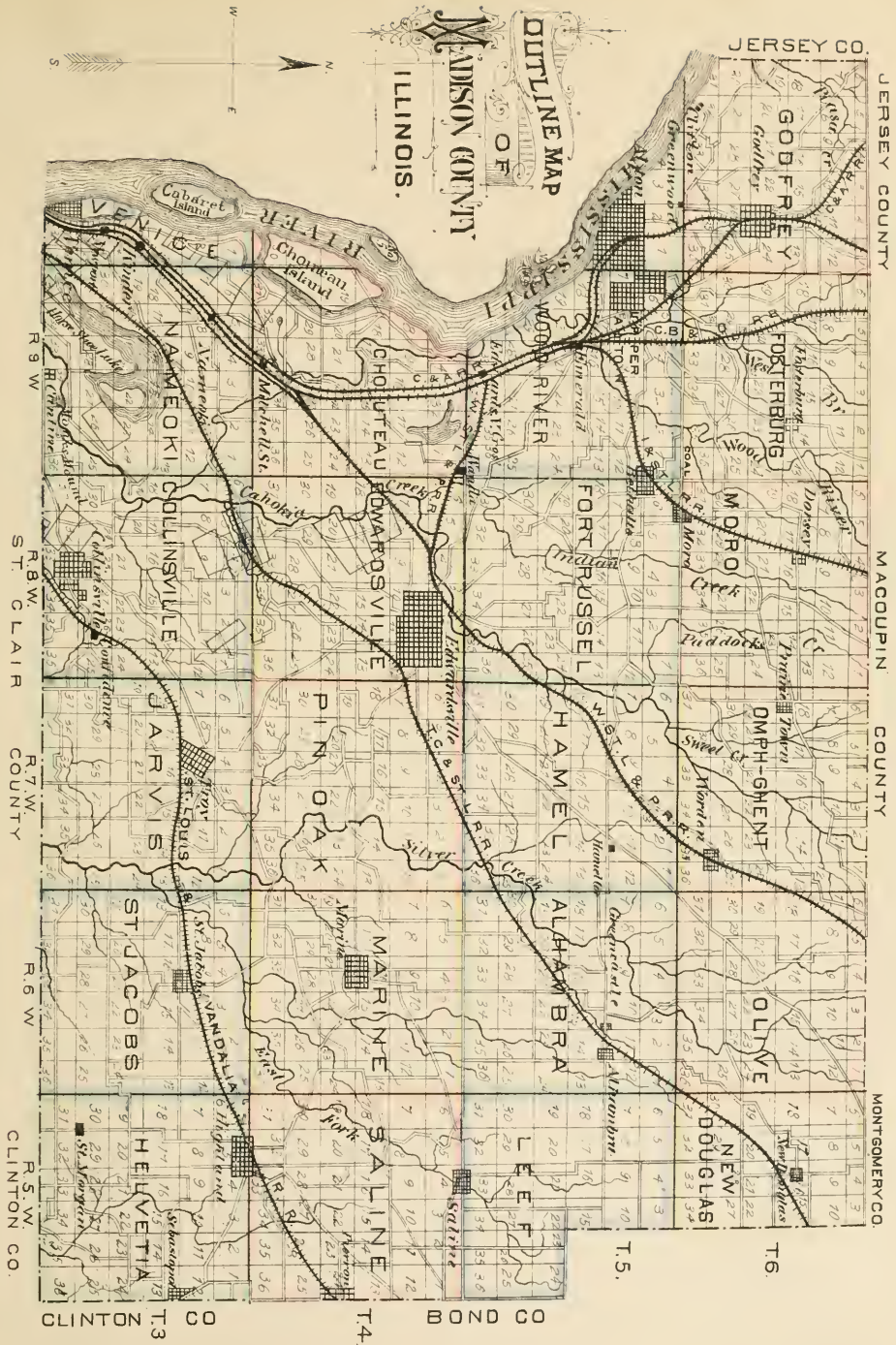
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INTRODUCTION.



HERE are few studies more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to *know* the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples. But narrow prejudice and selfish interests too often have availed to suppress the truth or to distort facts.

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 their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

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

From the ancient days, away back in the dim and shadowy past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary or written account of themselves, all along down the teeming ages, our progenitors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever-changing theatre of action. It is graven in bronzes on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those "dim fountains of the Nile;" the gray old pyramids in the valley of "*twenty thousand cities*" are covered with the hieroglyphical language of the "shadowy past." The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," hoary with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler 'mid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Euphrates, and hidden away in the tiger-hunted jungles of the "farthest Ind;" the gigantic ruins of Southern and Cen-

tral America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras and among the wondrous forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful civilization scattered throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony of 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, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Kaskaskia are localities about which gather volumes of history.

The advance of civilization on the North American Continent has been more rapid than in any other portion of the globe; and, within the memory of living men, the fairest and richest portions have been wrested from the dominion of the wilderness and the savage, and changed into a highly-cultivated region, filled with a race of industrious and thriving people. Prominent among the localities rich in historic lore is the region of the Mississippi river. It early claimed the attention of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, whose pioneers and *avant couriers* were boldly pushing into the then unknown countries lying towards the "Great South Sea," eagerly looking for gold and precious stones, for fabled Eldorados, and fertile lands.

Dim traditions, fragmentary legends, stories of bloody warfare, of disaster and defeat; essays, letters, and public documents, all bearing, more or less, upon the history of the county, have been carefully examined.

To collect and arrange in one volume these various fragments, this abundant material, and to give the cream of all the best authors who have treated the subject, together with all additional information it was possible to obtain, and present it in readable form, has been the object of the publishers of the present work.

We know, full well, the task was not a light one; the contemplated work was by no means a holiday frolic. Hard, steady application and untiring energy were necessary to accomplish it.

The utmost pains have been taken to read thoroughly and compare carefully the various writers, and to sift out and reconcile discrepancies, for historians not unfrequently disagree upon minor points. The work of reading and comparing was no ordinary one, and the difficulty has not been so much in collecting as in making a judicious and truthful use of the abundant material at hand.

The traditions of the Indians, as given by Heckewelder and others, have been quoted, as an important factor in the sum total of knowledge concerning this region; and the early discoveries of Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin, and other French adventurers in the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the great lakes of the Northwest, with a brief sketch of the title to the fee of the millions of acres of prolific soil within its splendid domain have also demanded a large share of attention, as preliminary to the troubles which grew out of the conflicting claims of the French and English crowns, resulting in a contest for supremacy, and in which not only all the contiguous region, but the entire French and English possessions in America, a large share of Europe, and immense regions in Asia and the islands of the sea, were interested and involved.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of the people, the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasures, and our easy facilities for commerce, are, in a great degree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here recorded and will be found to form an unimportant or unimportant portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation,

and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children and to provide for social religious worship. These two interests will, therefore, show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of a community.

Hence they have been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest our readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the county, and with portraits and biographies of many of the prominent men of the past and present.

The chapters on the North-West Territory, and on the early history of the State, will be found interesting and instructive.

The Constitution of the United States and of this State, and a roster of the soldiers of the War of 1812, Black-Hawk, Mexican War, and of the late *Rebellion*, have been inserted with a view to make the work more creditable, alike to the publishers and people of the county.

The work may be incomplete in some particulars. Nor indeed is it possible for it to be otherwise; but we hope, so far as it goes, it is truthful and accurate.

We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, recollections, and anecdotes, relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Whether this has been well done, is not for us to say. A generous and intelligent public must decide. It is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its regions lie beyond our reach. We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfil the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted, with tranquility, to your inspection.



HISTORY

OF

MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.



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

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

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

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

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

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† De Biedra says there landed 620 men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1618 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius

* Western Annals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

‡ Prairie Indian.

§ Marquette's journal.

‡ The grand tower.

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

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

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

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

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

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

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

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac

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

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

* Annals of the West.

† The site of the work is at present unknown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

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

§ Western Annals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 97-106.

† Western Annual.

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

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Godeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S. iii. 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi. 32.

¶ Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 738.

¶ Now called Miami.

* Plain Facts, pp. 49, 123.

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

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

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

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

* Revised Statutes of Virginia.

† Afterwards Commander-in-chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

* Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428-447.

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

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

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

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

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

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

the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprising a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty in England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshipped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497, 600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

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

233 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At De'roit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Butler's Kentucky.

† American State Papers.

* American State Papers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

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

* American State Papers

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

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

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



CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

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

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

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

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

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

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

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

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

* Bancroft.

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

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

FORT CHARTRES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

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

After having been fourteen years under the government

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

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

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

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

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

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

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

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

THE "COMPACT OF 1787."

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND TENURES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE.

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

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

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest developments in the early history of Illinois, is the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Governor Bond, the first governor, in his first message. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the canal company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law-commissioner was appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834-35, George Farquar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on until it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual

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

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

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

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

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

ANNUAL PRODUCTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. Church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois college at Jacksonville followed in 1830, supported by the Presbyterians. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff college at Alton, and Knox college at Galesburg followed in 1833, and Jubilee college at Peoria in 1847, and the good Catholic missionaries long prior to this had established in various parts of the State, colleges, seminaries and parochial schools. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely the North-western University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over one thousand students, and \$1,500,000 endowment. Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, about 1820, and has left his impress on the State. He was a large contributor to the literature of that day in this State; about 1837 he published a *Gazetteer* of Illinois. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings, Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth.

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

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

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in any age.

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

FROM 1809,



TO 1882.

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

The seat of government was fixed at Kaskaskia.

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

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

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

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

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

Territorial Officers.

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

GOVERNORS.

John Boyle.....March 7, 1809. Declined.
Ninian Edwards.....April 24, 1809, to December 6, 1818.

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

SECRETARIES.

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

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

H. H. Maxwell.....1812 to 1816.
Daniel P. Cook.....January 13, 1816, to April, 1817.
Robert Blackwell.....April 5, 1817, to August, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry.....August 28, 1817, to October 9, 1818.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Benjamin H. Doyle.....July 24, 1809, to December, 1809.
John J. Crittenden.....December 30, 1809, to April, 1810.
Thomas T. Crittenden.....April 7, 1810, to October, 1810.
Benjamin M. Platt.....October 29, 1810, to June, 1813.
William Mears.....June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

* From Legislative Directory, published 1881.

TREASURERS.

John Thomas.....1812 to 1818.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Shadrach Bond.....December, 1812, to 1814.
Benjamin Stephenson.....September 29, 1814, to 1817.
Nathaniel Pope.....1817 to 1818.

JUDGES.

Obadiah Jones.....March 7, 1809.
Alexander Stuart.....March 7, 1809. Resigned.
Jesse B. Thomas.....March 7, 1809.
Stanley Griswold.....March 16, 1810. Vice Stuart.
William Sprigg.....July 29, 1813.
Thomas Towles.....October 28, 1815.
Daniel Cook. (Western circuit).....January 13, 1818.
John Warnock. (Western circuit).....June 8, 1818.
John McLean. (Eastern circuit).....January 13, 1818. Declined.
Elias Kent Kane. (Eastern circuit).....February 17, 1818.
William Mears. (Eastern circuit).....February 17, 1818.
Jephth Hardin. (Eastern circuit).....March 3, 1818.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

Elias Rector.....May 3, 1809, to July 18, 1809.
Robert Morrison.....July 18, 1809, to May 28, 1810.
Elias Rector.....May 28, 1810, to October 25, 1812.
Benjamin Stephenson.....December 12, 1813, to October 27, 1814.
Wm. Alexander.....October 27, 1814, to December, 1818.

First Territorial Legislature—1812.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....Randolph. Joshua Oglesby.....St. Clair.
Alexander Wilson.....Gallatin. Jacob Short.....St. Clair.
Phillip Trammel.....Gallatin. William Jones.....Madison.
John Grammar.....Johnson.

Second Territorial Legislature—1814.

FIRST SESSION.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

Rison Moore.....St. Clair. Phillip Trammel.....Gallatin.
William Rabb.....Madison. Thomas C. Browne.....Gallatin.
James Lemen, Jr.....St. Clair. Owen Evans.....Johnson.
James Gilbreath.....Randolph.

Second Territorial Legislature—1815.

SECOND SESSION.

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

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

President.....Pierre Menard.
Secretary.....John Thomas.
Doorkeeper.....Wm. C. Greenup.
.....Ezra Owen.

MEMBERS.

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

* Expelled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

Rison Moore.....	St. Clair.	John G. Lofton.....	Madison.
Philip Trammel.....	Gallatin.	William Rals.....	Madison.
Thomas C. Browne.....	Gallatin.	James Lemen, Jr.....	St. Clair.
Jarvis Hazelton.....	Randolph.		

Third Territorial Legislature—1816-17.

FIRST SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 24 day of December, A. D. 1816. Adjourned January 14, A. D. 1817.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

George Fisher.....	Randolph.	Joseph Palmer.....	Johnson.
C. R. Matheny.....	St. Clair.	Josh Gard.....	Edwards.
Wm. H. Bradshy.....	St. Clair.	Samuel Omelveny.....	Pope.
Nathan Davis.....	Jackson.		

Third Territorial Legislature—1817-18.

SECOND SESSION.

Convened at Kaskaskia the 1st day of December, A. D. 1817. Adjourned January 12, A. D. 1818.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICERS.

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

MEMBERS.

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

First Constitutional Convention.

CONVENTION OF 1818.

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

OFFICERS.

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

DELEGATES.

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

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

By the constitution of 1848, all these officers were made elective by the people, except the Attorney-General, which office was abolished. The term of office for each was four years, except the Treasurer, which was two years.

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

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

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

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

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Governors.

Name.	When inaugurated.	From what county.	Remarks.
Shadrach Bond.....	Oct. 6, 1818.....	St. Clair.....	
Edward Coles.....	Jan. 22, 1821.....	Madison.....	
Ninian Edwards.....	Dec. 6, 1826.....	Madison.....	Resigned Nov. 17, 1834.
John Reynolds.....	Dec. 9, 1834.....	St. Clair.....	Elected Rep. to Congress.
Wm. L. D. Ewing.....	Nov. 17, 1834.....	Fayette.....	View Reynolds.
Joseph Duncan.....	Dec. 3, 1834.....	Morgan.....	
Thomas Carlin.....	Dec. 7, 1838.....	Greene.....	
Thomas Ford.....	Dec. 8, 1842.....	Ogle.....	
Augustus C. French.....	Dec. 9, 1846.....	Crawford.....	
Augustus C. French.....	Jan. 8, 1849.....	Crawford.....	Re-elected under Const'n of 1847.
Joel A. Matteson.....	Jan. 1, 1853.....	Will.....	
Wm. H. Bissell.....	Jan. 12, 1857.....	Monroe.....	Died March 13, 1860.
John Wood.....	Mar. 21, 1860.....	Adams.....	Succeeded to the office vice Bissell.
Richard Yates.....	Jan. 14, 1861.....	Morgan.....	
Richard J. Oglesby.....	Jan. 16, 1865.....	Macoupin.....	
John M. Palmer.....	Jan. 11, 1869.....	Macoupin.....	
Richard J. Oglesby.....	Jan. 13, 1873.....	Macoupin.....	Resigned Jan. 23, 1875.
John L. Deveridge.....	Jan. 23, 1875.....	Cook.....	Elected U. S. Sen. Mo. Succeeded to office, vice Oglesby resigned.
Shelby M. Cullom.....	Jan. 8, 1877.....	Sangamon.....	
Shelby M. Cullom.....	Jan. 10, 1881.....	Sangamon.....	

Lieutenant-Governors.

Name	When inaugurated	From what county.	Remarks.
Pierre Menard.....	Oct. 6, 1818.	Randolph.....	
Adolphus F. Hubbard.....	5, 1820.	Gallatin.....	
William Kinney.....	Dec. 6, 1826.	St. Clair.....	
Zachary Casey.....	Dec. 9, 1830.	Jefferson.....	Resigned March 1, 1833
Wm. L. D. Ewing.....	Mar. 1, 1835.	Fayette.....	President of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.
Alex. M. Jenkins.....	Dec. 5, 1831.	Jackson.....	Resigned
Wm. H. Davidson.....	Dec. 9, 1836.	White.....	President of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.
Stinson H. Anderson.....	Dec. 7, 1838.	Jefferson.....	
John M. ore.....	Dec. 8, 1842.	McLean.....	
Joseph B. Wells.....	Dec. 9, 1846.	Rock Island.....	
Wm. McMurtry.....	Jan. 8, 1849.	Knox.....	
Gustavus Kermer.....	Jan. 8, 1853.	St. Clair.....	
John Wood.....	Jan. 12, 1857.	Adams.....	Succeeded to office of Gov. vice Oglesby dec'd Mar. 21, 1860.
Thomas A. Marshall.....	Jan. 7, 1861.	Coles.....	President of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.
Francis A. Hoffman.....	Jan. 14, 1861.	Cook.....	
William Bross.....	Jan. 15, 1875.	Cook.....	
John Dougherty.....	Jan. 11, 1876.	Union.....	
John L. Beveridge.....	Jan. 1, 1878.	Cook.....	Succeeded to office of Gov. vice Oglesby elec'd T. S. Son
John Early.....	Jan. 23, 1873.	Winnebago.....	President of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.
Archibald A. Glenn.....	Jan. 8, 1875.	Brown.....	President of Senate and Acting Lieutenant-Governor.
Andrew Shuman.....	Jan. 8, 1877.	Cook.....	
John Hamilton.....	Jan. 14, 1881.	McLean.....	

Secretaries of State.

Name.	Appointed or qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elias Kent Kane.....	Oct. 6, 1818.	Kaskaskia.....	Resigned Dec. 16, 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	Dec. 18, 1822.	Madison.....	Resigned April 2, 1823.
David Blackwell.....	April 2, 1823.	St. Clair.....	Resigned Oct. 15, 1824.
Morris Birkebeck.....	Oct. 15, 1824.	Edwards.....	Resigned Jan. 15, 1825.
George Forney.....	Jan. 17, 1825.	Sangamon.....	Resigned Dec. 31, 1828.
Alexander P. Field.....	Dec. 31, 1828.	Union.....	Removed Nov. 30, 1840.
Stephen A. Douglas.....	Nov. 30, 1840.	Morgan.....	Resigned Feb. 27, 1841.
Lyman Trumbull.....	Feb. 27, 1841.	St. Clair.....	Removed March 4, 1843.
Thompson Campbell.....	Mar. 4, 1843.	J. Daviss.....	Resigned Dec. 23, 1848.
Horace S. Cooley.....	Dec. 23, 1846.	Adams.....	Appointed by Gov. French.
Horace S. Cooley.....	Mar. 8, 1849.	Adams.....	Elected under Constitution of 1818. Died April 2, 1850.
David L. Gregg.....	April 10, 1850.	Cook.....	
Alexander Starne.....	Jan. 10, 1853.	Pike.....	
Ozias M. Hatch.....	Jan. 12, 1857.	Pike.....	
Ozias M. Hatch.....	Jan. 14, 1861.	Pike.....	
Sharon Tyndale.....	Jan. 16, 1865.	St. Clair.....	
Edward Bonnell.....	Jan. 11, 1869.	Peoria.....	
George H. Harrow.....	Jan. 13, 1873.	Tazewell.....	
George H. Harrow.....	Jan. 8, 1877.	Tazewell.....	
Henry C. Dement.....	Jan. 10, 1881.	Fee.....	

Auditors of Public Accounts.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Elijah C. Berry.....	Oct. 9, 1818.	Fayette.....	
Elijah C. Berry.....	April 6, 1819.	"	"
James T. B. Stapp.....	Aug. 27, 1831.	"	"
Levi Davis.....	Nov. 16, 1835.	"	"
James Shields.....	Mar. 4, 1841.	Randolph.....	
Wm. D. L. Ewing.....	Mar. 29, 1843.	Fayette.....	Died.
Thomas H. Campbell.....	Mar. 29, 1846.	Randolph.....	Vice Ewing, deceased.
Thomas H. Campbell.....	Jan. 7, 1847.	"	"
Jesse K. Dubois.....	Jan. 12, 1857.	Lawrence.....	
Jesse K. Dubois.....	Jan. 14, 1861.	"	"
Orlin H. Miner.....	Dec. 1, 1864.	Sangamon.....	
Charles E. Lippincott.....	Jan. 11, 1870.	Cass.....	
Charles E. Lippincott.....	Jan. 13, 1873.	"	"
Thomas B. Needles.....	Jan. 8, 1877.	Washington.....	
Charles P. Swiger.....	Jan. 10, 1881.	Kankakee.....	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Ninian W. Edwards.....	Mich. 24, 1854.	Sangamon.....	Appointed by the Governor
Wm. H. Powell.....	Jan'y 12, 1857.	Peoria.....	
Newton Bateman.....	Jan'y 1, 1859.	Morgan.....	
Newton Bateman.....	Jan'y 4, 1861.	"	"
John P. Brooks.....	Jan'y 12, 1863.	Sangamon.....	
Newton Bateman.....	Jan'y 1, 1865.	"	"
Newton Bateman.....	Jan'y - 1867.	"	"
Newton Bateman.....	Jan'y - 1871.	"	"
Sam'l M. Pitter.....	Jan'y 11, 1875.	McLean.....	
James P. Slade.....	Jan'y 15, 1879.	St. Clair.....	

State Treasurers.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
John Thomas.....	— 1818.	St. Clair.....	
R. K. McLaughlin.....	Aug. 2, 1819.	Fayette.....	
Abner Field.....	Jan. 11, 1823.	Union.....	
James Hall.....	Feb. 12, 1827.	Jackson.....	
John Demont.....	Feb. 5, 1831.	Franklin.....	Resigned Dec. 3, 1836.
Charles Gregory.....	Dec. 5, 1836.	Greene.....	
John D. Whiteside.....	Dec. 4, 1837.	Monroe.....	
Milton Carpenter.....	Dec. 1841.	Jackson.....	Died.
John Moor.....	June 14, 1848.	McLean.....	Appointed vice Carpenter.
John Moore.....	Dec. 16, 1845.	"	Elected.
James Miller.....	Jan. 12, 1857.	"	Resigned Sept. 3, 1859.
Sept. 3, 1853.	Sangamon.....		Appointed vice Miller.
William Butler.....	Jan. 14, 1851.	"	
Alexander Starne.....	Jan. 12, 1853.	"	
James H. Beveridge.....	Jan. 9, 1865.	DeKalb.....	
George V. Smith.....	Jan. 1, 1867.	Cook.....	
Erastus N. Bates.....	Jan. 11, 1869.	Marion.....	
Erastus N. Bates.....	Nov. 8, 1870.	"	
Edward Rutz.....	Jan. 13, 1873.	St. Clair.....	
Thos. S. Ridgeway.....	Jan. 11, 1875.	Gallatin.....	Resigned Feb'y 1, 1880.
Edward Rutz.....	Jan. 8, 1877.	St. Clair.....	
John C. Smith.....	Jan. 13, 1879.	Joliet.....	
Edward Rutz.....	Jan. 10, 1881.	Cook.....	

Attorneys-General.

Name.	When qualified.	From what county.	Remarks.
Daniel Pope Cook.....	Mich. 5, 1819.	Randolph.....	Resigned March 5, 1819.
William Meigs.....	Dec. 14, 1819.	St. Clair.....	
Sam'l D. Lockwood.....	Feb. 20, 1821.	Madison.....	Resigned Dec. 28, 1822.
James Turney.....	Jan'y 14, 1823.	Washington.....	Resigned Jan'y 7, 1825.
James Turney.....	Jan'y 15, 1825.	"	
George Forney.....	Jan. 27, 1828.	Monroe.....	
James Sample.....	Jan'y 30, 1833.	Madison.....	
Ninian W. Edwards.....	Sept. 1, 1834.	Sangamon.....	
Ninian W. Edwards.....	Jan'y 19, 1835.	"	Resigned Feb. 7, 1836.
James B. Thomas, Jr.....	Feb. 12, 1836.	Jefferson.....	Resigned Jan'y 8, 1836.
Walter B. Seates.....	Jan'y 18, 1837.	Jefferson.....	Resigned Dec. 20, 1836.
Usher F. Linder.....	Feb. 4, 1837.	Coles.....	Resigned June 11, 1838.
George W. Olney.....	June 26, 1838.	Madison.....	Resigned Feb'y 1, 1839.
Wickliffe Kitchell.....	Mich. 3, 1839.	Crawford.....	Resigned Nov. 19, 1840.
Josiah Lamborn.....	Dec. 23, 1840.	Morgan.....	
James A. McDougall.....	Jan'y 12, 1843.	"	
David B. Campbell.....	Dec. 21, 1846.	Sangamon.....	
Leobert O. Ingalls.....	Feb. 1, 1847.	Peoria.....	Appointed by Gov. Oglesby.
Washington Bushnell.....	Jan'y 11, 1873.	LaSalle.....	
James K. Edsall.....	Jan'y 13, 1873.	Lee.....	Appointed Nov. 7, 1873.
James K. Edsall.....	Jan'y 8, 1877.	"	
James McCartney.....	Jan'y 10, 1881.	Wayne.....	

State Geologists.

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

State Entomologists.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
D. B. Walsh.....	June 11, 1867.	Rock Island.....	Died.
Wm. LeBaron.....	April 24, 1870.	Knox.....	Died.
Cyrus Thomas.....	April 13, 1875.	Jackson.....	

Adjutants-General.

Name.	When appointed.	From what county.	Remarks.
Wm. Alexander.....	April 24, 1819.	Randolph.....	
Elijah C. Berry.....	June 11, 1821.	Fayette.....	
James W. Berry.....	Dec. 19, 1828.	"	Resigned Nov. 11, 1839.
Moses K. And' son.....	Dec. 16, 1839.	Sangamon.....	
Simon B. Buckner.....	April 3, 1857.	Cook.....	Resigned Nov. 7, 1857.
Wm. C. Kenney.....	Dec. 9, 1857.	St. Clair.....	
Oct. 29, 1858.	Sangamon.....		Vice Kinney, deceased.
Allen C. Fuller.....	Nov. 11, 1861.	Boone.....	Died.
Isaham N. Haynie.....	Jan'y 16, 1865.	Albany, Alexander.....	
Edward P. Niles.....	— 1867.	Cook.....	Acting ad interim.
Hubert Pitzer.....	Nov. 14, 1869.	Sangamon.....	
Edwin L. Higgins.....	Jan'y 24, 1873.	"	
Edwin L. Higgins.....	July 1, 1874.	"	
Hiram Hilliard.....	Dec. 2, 1875.	Cook.....	
Hiram Hilliard.....	July 2, 1877.	"	

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Presidents.

No.	NAME.	QUALIFIED.
1	George Washington.....	April 30, 1789
2	John Adams.....	Mar. 4, 1791
3	Thomas Jefferson.....	Mar. 4, 1797
4	James Madison.....	Mar. 4, 1801
5	James Monroe.....	Mar. 4, 1809
6	John Quincy Adams.....	Mar. 4, 1817
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1825
8	Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 4, 1833
9	Wm. Henry Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1841
10	John Tyler.....	Mar. 4, 1841
11	James K. Polk.....	Mar. 4, 1845
12	Zachary Taylor.....	Mar. 4, 1849
13	Millard Fillmore.....	July 10, 1850
14	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 4, 1853
15	James Buchanan.....	Mar. 4, 1857
16	Abraham Lincoln.....	Mar. 4, 1861
17	Andrew Johnson.....	April 15, 1865
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Mar. 4, 1869
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Mar. 4, 1877
20	James A. Garfield.....	Mar. 4, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	Sept. 20, 1881

Vice-Presidents.

1	John Adams.....	June 3, 1789
2	Thomas Jefferson.....	Dec. 2, 1793
3	Aaron Burr.....	Mar. 4, 1801
4	George Clinton.....	Mar. 4, 1805
5	Eldridge Gerry.....	Mar. 4, 1809
6	John Gallatin.....	Nov. 25, 1814
7	John C. Calhoun.....	Mar. 4, 1825
8	Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 4, 1833
9	Richard M. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1837
10	John Tyler.....	Mar. 4, 1841
11	Samuel L. Seward.....	April 6, 1850
12	William A. Rusk.....	Mar. 4, 1853
13	Millard Fillmore.....	Mar. 4, 1857
14	William B. Rusk.....	Mar. 4, 1861
15	George M. Dallas.....	Mar. 4, 1865
16	Jefferson Davis.....	Feb. 22, 1862
17	Andrew Johnson.....	April 15, 1865
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Mar. 4, 1869
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Mar. 4, 1877
20	James A. Garfield.....	Mar. 4, 1881
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	Sept. 20, 1881

* Acting Vice-President and President pro tem of the Senate.

Secretaries of State.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
1	John C. Calhoun.....	Mar. 6, 1814
2	James Buchanan.....	Mar. 6, 1845
3	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 8, 1849
4	Daniel Webster.....	July 22, 1850
5	Edward Everett.....	Nov. 6, 1862
6	William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 7, 1863
7	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 6, 1867
8	Jeremiah S. Black.....	Dec. 17, 1869
9	William H. Seward.....	Mar. 5, 1861
10	Hamilton Fish.....	Mar. 5, 1869
11	William M. Evarts.....	Mar. 11, 1869
12	James G. Blaine.....	Mar. 4, 1881
13	Frelinghuysen, F. T.....	Dec. 1881

Secretaries of the Treasury.

1	Alex. Hamilton.....	Sept. 11, 1789
2	Oliver Wolcott.....	Mar. 4, 1793
3	Samuel Dexter.....	Jan. 1, 1801
4	Albert Gallatin.....	May 14, 1801
5	Geo. W. Campbell.....	Feb. 9, 1814
6	Alexander J. Dallas.....	Oct. 6, 1814
7	Wm. H. Crawford.....	Oct. 22, 1816
8	Richard Rush.....	Mar. 5, 1821
9	Samuel D. Ingham.....	Mar. 6, 1829
10	Louis McLane.....	Aug. 2, 1831
11	William J. Duane.....	May 29, 1833
12	Roger B. Taney.....	Sept. 22, 1835
13	Levi Woodbury.....	June 27, 1834
14	Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 5, 1841
15	Walter Forward.....	Sept. 13, 1841
16	John C. Spencer.....	Mar. 3, 1843
17	George M. Bibb.....	June 15, 1841
18	Robert J. Walker.....	Mar. 6, 1845
19	Wm. M. Meredith.....	Mar. 8, 1849
20	Thomas Corwin.....	July 23, 1850
21	James Guthrie.....	July 1, 1853
22	Hawell Cobb.....	Mar. 6, 1857
23	Philip F. Thomas.....	Dec. 12, 1860
24	John A. Dix.....	Jan. 11, 1861
25	Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 7, 1861
26	Wm. Pitt Fessenden.....	July 1, 1864
27	Hugh M. Caldwell.....	Mar. 7, 1865
28	George S. Boutwell.....	April 15, 1865
29	Wm. A. Richardson.....	Mar. 11, 1869
30	Bon. H. Bristow.....	June 17, 1873
31	Lot M. Morrill.....	July 7, 1876
32	John Sherman.....	Mar. 8, 1877
33	William Windom.....	Apr. 4, 1881
34	Chas. G. Folger.....	Dec. 1881

Secretaries of War.

1	Henry Knox.....	Sept. 12, 1789
2	Timothy Pickens.....	Jan. 4, 1793
3	James McHenry.....	Jan. 27, 1796
4	Samuel Dexter.....	Mar. 4, 1797
5	Roger Griswold.....	Feb. 8, 1801
6	Henry Dearborn.....	Mar. 5, 1801
7	William Eustis.....	Mar. 4, 1805
8	John Armstrong.....	Jan. 13, 1813
9	James Monroe.....	Sept. 27, 1814
10	Wm. H. Crawford.....	May 11, 1815
11	John C. Calhoun.....	Oct. 8, 1817
12	James Barlow.....	Mar. 5, 1821
13	John B. Porter.....	May 26, 1825
14	Peter H. Eaton.....	Mar. 9, 1829
15	Lewis Cass.....	Aug. 1, 1831
16	John C. Spencer.....	Mar. 4, 1833
17	Jed R. Poinsett.....	Mar. 7, 1837
18	John Bell.....	Mar. 5, 1841
19	John C. Spencer.....	Apr. 6, 1841
20	James M. Porter.....	Oct. 12, 1841
21	William Wilkins.....	Feb. 15, 1844

Secretaries of War.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
22	William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 6, 1845
23	George W. Crawford.....	Mar. 8, 1849
24	Charles M. Conrad.....	Aug. 15, 1850
25	Jefferson Davis.....	Mar. 5, 1853
26	John B. Floyd.....	Mar. 6, 1857
27	Joseph Holt.....	Jan. 18, 1861
28	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 5, 1861
29	Edwin M. Stanton.....	Jan. 15, 1862
30	U. S. Grant, ad interim.....	Aug. 12, 1862
31	John A. Rawlin.....	May 22, 1868
32	Wm. W. Belknap.....	Oct. 23, 1869
33	Alphonse Taft.....	Mar. 8, 1873
34	James D. Cameron.....	May 22, 1876
35	Geo. W. McCrary.....	Dec. 12, 1877
36	Alexander Ramsey.....	Dec. 20, 1879
37	Robert T. Lincoln.....	Mar. 4, 1881

Secretaries of the Navy.

1	Benjamin Stoddert.....	May 21, 1798
2	Robert Smith.....	July 15, 1801
3	J. Crowninshield.....	Mar. 3, 1805
4	Paul Hamilton.....	Mar. 7, 1809
5	William Jones.....	Jan. 22, 1813
6	B. W. Crowninshield.....	Dec. 19, 1814
7	Smith Thompson.....	Mar. 4, 1817
8	Samuel L. Southard.....	Sept. 16, 1823
9	John Branch.....	Mar. 4, 1825
10	Levi Woodbury.....	May 23, 1831
11	Mahlon Dickerson.....	June 30, 1834
12	James K. Paulding.....	June 25, 1838
13	George E. Badger.....	May 5, 1841
14	Abel P. Upshur.....	April 16, 1841
15	David Henshaw.....	July 24, 1843
16	Thomas W. Gilmer.....	Feb. 15, 1844
17	John Y. Mason.....	Sept. 10, 1845
18	William B. Preston.....	Mar. 8, 1849
19	William A. Graham.....	July 22, 1850
20	John P. Kennedy.....	July 22, 1852
21	James C. Dobbin.....	Mar. 7, 1853
22	Isaac Toucey.....	Mar. 6, 1857
23	Gideon Welles.....	Jan. 6, 1862
24	Adolph E. Borie.....	Mar. 5, 1869
25	Geo. M. Robeson.....	June 25, 1869
26	Rieh. W. Thompson.....	Mar. 12, 1877
27	Nathan Goff, Jr.....	Jan. 6, 1881
28	W. H. Hunt.....	Mar. 4, 1881
29	W. E. Chandler.....	April, 1882

Secretaries of the Interior.

1	Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 8, 1849
2	Alex. H. Stuart.....	Sept. 17, 1850
3	Robert McClelland.....	Mar. 7, 1853
4	John Thompson.....	Mar. 6, 1857
5	Calvin B. Smith.....	Mar. 5, 1861
6	John P. Usher.....	Mar. 4, 1863
7	James Harlan.....	April 15, 1865
8	O. H. Browning.....	July 27, 1869
9	Jacob D. Cox.....	Mar. 5, 1869
10	Columbus Delano.....	Nov. 1, 1870
11	Zachariah Chandler.....	Oct. 19, 1875
12	Carl Schurz.....	Mar. 12, 1877
13	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Mar. 4, 1881
14	Henry M. Teller.....	April, 1882

Postmasters-General.

1	Samuel Osgood.....	Sept. 26, 1789
2	Timothy Pickens.....	Aug. 12, 1791
3	Joseph Habersham.....	Feb. 28, 1793
4	".....	Mar. 4, 1797
5	".....	Mar. 4, 1801

Postmasters-General.

No.	NAME.	APPOINTED.
4	Gideon Granger.....	Nov. 28, 1801
5	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1805
6	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1809
7	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1813
8	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1817
9	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1821
10	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1825
11	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1829
12	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1833
13	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1837
14	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1841
15	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1845
16	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1849
17	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1853
18	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1857
19	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1861
20	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1865
21	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1869
22	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1873
23	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1877
24	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1881
25	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1885
26	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1889
27	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1893
28	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1897
29	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1901
30	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1905
31	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1909
32	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1913
33	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1917
34	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1921
35	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1925
36	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1929
37	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1933
38	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1937
39	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1941
40	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1945
41	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1949
42	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1953
43	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1957
44	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1961
45	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1965
46	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1969
47	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1973
48	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1977
49	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1981
50	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1985
51	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1989
52	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1993
53	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1997
54	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2001
55	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2005
56	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2009
57	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2013
58	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2017
59	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2021
60	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 2025

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Name.	State.	Congress.	Term of Service.	Born	Dird.
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	1st Congress.	April 1, 1789, to March 4, 1791	1750	1801
Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	2d Congress.	October 24, 1791, to March 4, 1793	1740	1809
F. A. Muhlenberg	Pennsylvania	3d Congress.	December 2, 1793, to March 4, 1795	1750	1801
Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	4th Congress.	December 7, 1795, to March 4, 1797	1769	1828
.....	.....	5th Congress.	May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799	.....	.....
Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	6th Congress.	December 2, 1799, to March 4, 1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Mason	North Carolina	7d Congress.	December 1801, to March 4, 1803	1757	1809
.....	.....	8th Congress.	October 17, 1803, to March 4, 1805	.....	.....
.....	.....	9th Congress.	December 2, 1805, to March 4, 1807	.....	.....
Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	10th Congress.	October 26, 1807, to March 4, 1809	1756	1821
.....	.....	11th Congress.	May 22, 1809, to March 4, 1811	.....	.....
Henry Clay	Kentucky	12th Congress.	November 4, 1811, to March 4, 1813	1717	1862
.....	.....	13th Congress.	May 21, 1813, to January 10, 1814	.....	.....
Langdon Cheves	South Carolina, 2d Session.	13th Congress.	January 19, 1814, to March 4, 1815	1776	1857
Henry Clay	Kentucky	14th Congress.	December 2, 1815, to March 4, 1817	.....	.....
.....	.....	15th Congress.	1 eember 1, 1817, to March 4, 1819	.....	.....
.....	.....	16th Congress.	December 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York, 2d Session.	16th Congress.	November 15, 1820, to March 4, 1821	1784	1854
Philip B. Barbour	Virginia	17th Congress.	December 4, 1821, to March 4, 1823	1763	1841
Henry Clay	Kentucky	18th Congress.	December 1, 1823, to March 4, 1825	.....	.....
John W. Taylor	New York	19th Congress.	December 5, 1825, to March 4, 1827	.....	.....
Andrew Stevenson	Virginia	20th Congress.	December 3, 1827, to March 4, 1829	1784	1857
.....	.....	21st Congress.	December 7, 1829, to March 4, 1831	.....	.....
.....	.....	22d Congress.	December 1, 1831, to March 4, 1833	.....	.....
.....	.....	23d Congress.	December 2, 1833, to June 2, 1834	.....	.....
John Bell	Tennessee, 2d Session	23d Congress.	June 2, 1834, to March 4, 1835	1787	1869
James K. Polk	.....	24th Congress.	December 7, 1835, to March 4, 1837	1795	1849
.....	.....	25th Congress.	September 1, 1837, to March 4, 1839	.....	.....
Robert M. T. Hunter	Virginia	26th Congress.	December 16, 1839, to March 4, 1841	1769	.....
John White	Kentucky	27th Congress.	May 31, 1841, to March 4, 1843	1805	1845
John J. Jones	Virginia	28th Congress.	December 4, 1843, to March 4, 1845	1805	1848
John W. Davis	Indiana	29th Congress.	December 1, 1845, to March 4, 1847	1778	1859
Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts	30th Congress.	December 6, 1847, to March 4, 1849	1809	.....
Howell Cobb	Georgia	31st Congress.	December 22, 1849, to March 4, 1851	1815	1868
Linn Boyd	Kentucky	32d Congress.	December 1, 1851, to March 4, 1853	1800	1859
.....	.....	33d Congress.	December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1855	.....	.....
Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	34th Congress.	February 2, 1856, to March 4, 1857	1816	.....
James L. Orr	South Carolina	35th Congress.	December 7, 1857, to March 4, 1859	1822	1873
Wm. Pennington	New Jersey	36th Congress.	February 1, 1860, to March 4, 1861	1796	1862
.....	.....	37th Congress.	July 1, 1861, to March 4, 1863	.....	.....
Shuyler Colfax	Indiana	38th Congress.	December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1865	1823	.....
.....	.....	39th Congress.	December 4, 1865, to March 4, 1867	.....	.....
.....	.....	40th Congress.	March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869	.....	.....
James G. Blaine	Maine	41st Congress.	March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871	1839	.....
.....	.....	42d Congress.	March 1, 1871, to March 4, 1873	.....	.....
.....	.....	43d Congress.	December 1, 1873, to March 4, 1875	.....	.....
Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	44th Congress.	December 6, 1875, to August 20, 1876	1827	1876
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania, 2d Session	44th Congress.	December 4, 1876, to March 4, 1877	1828	.....
.....	.....	45th Congress.	October 15, 1877, to March 4, 1879	.....	.....
.....	.....	46th Congress.	March 18, 1879, to .....	.....	.....

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

States and Territories.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	Per cent. increase 70 to '80.
The United States.....	39,293,414	53,084,883	72,398,811	96,338,282	128,669,280	170,694,733	231,918,766	314,433,321	383,583,871	501,528,666	30.06
The States.....	39,293,414	52,946,390	72,198,881	96,007,783	128,298,688	170,196,611	231,672,262	314,183,744	383,115,641	501,299,595	29.52
Alabama.....				127,801	309,527	590,756	771,623	963,901	999,992	1,262,794	26.66
Arkansas.....				14,255	30,838	97,754	92,297	348,277	484,471	802,364	65.65
California.....							92,297	379,994	500,247	804,086	384.63
Colorado.....								30,838	194,460	359,543	53.94
Connecticut.....								57,756	40,017	53,745	62.83
Delaware.....	237,946	251,092	239,422	231,618	257,675	309,075	379,795	400,477	537,454	622,835	15.85
Florida.....	9,096	6,273	7,267	7,749	7,748	7,883	91,352	112,216	130,615	144,454	17.30
Georgia.....					34,739	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	267,351	42.59
Illinois.....					516,232	619,192	569,183	1,077,293	1,184,290	1,315,445	10.62
Indiana.....			12,882	55,162	157,445	470,183	881,470	1,711,051	2,233,891	3,075,749	21.22
Iowa.....		56 1	24,520	147,178	313,031	68,806	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,362	17.70
Kansas.....						43,112	192,214	674,915	1,194,920	1,624,620	86.06
Kentucky.....								167,246	294,066	394,066	19.44
Louisiana.....	73,677	229,655	496,511	561,135	637,917	779,828	983,405	1,159,158	1,566,84	1,618,708	24.80
Maine.....								78,002	72,915	94,012	29.32
Maryland.....					251,739	352,411	617,762	628,275	629,015	618,945	8.15
Massachusetts.....	319,788	341,148	389,546	407,350	477,000	477,000	530,000	637,000	782,922	1,046,000	10.62
Michigan.....	37,877	42,284	47,200	52,519	61,048	73,769	94,514	123,056	145,731	178,912	22.34
Minnesota.....				87,65	31,639	21,267	397,654	1,491,13	1,184,069	1,636,331	38.19
Mississippi.....							6,677	172,023	439,706	788,006	77.57
Missouri.....		88,301	49,532	79,418	136,261	196,261	606,536	719,303	1,132,922	1,375,922	25.99
Montana.....				208,45	66,557	140,453	383,702	682,944	1,182,912	2,121,295	218.94
Nevada.....								28,841	129,933	452,433	267.83
New Hampshire.....								6,687	42,431	62,205	46.53
New Jersey.....	11,885	18,858	21,446	24,962	26,261	24,857	31,773	32,073	31,830	34,684	5.61
New York.....	141,310	211,149	215,562	277,426	328,223	377,306	495,555	672,035	906,096	1,130,892	24.80
North Carolina.....			58,051	95,040	137,211	191,668	242,821	307,534	368,755	438,750	15.99
Ohio.....	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	47,350	30.67
Oregon.....			43,363	23,760	581,205	347,901	131,467	190,029	235,511	306,235	318.23
Pennsylvania.....	434,753	602,365	81,091	104,507	134,233	173,403	231,788	290,215	352,151	428,786	21.60
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
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Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825	69,122	70,611	70,611	70						
Rhode Island.....	68,825										

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

Statement showing the population of the State of Illinois by Counties, according to the United States census, from the year 1800 to the year 1890, and date of organization and name of County Seat:

Counties.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	When organized.	County Seats.	
Adams				2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	January 13, 1825.	Quincy	
Alexander				626	1,890	3,313	2,184	4,797	14,890	March 4, 1819.	Cairo.	
Bond				2,691	2,691	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,132	14,873	January 4, 1817.	Greenville.
Bourbon					1,705	7,198	10,261	11,075	18,149	March 4, 1817.	Mt. Sterling.	
Brown					4,183	15,998	9,938	12,305	33,814	February 1, 1820.	Marshall.	
Bureau					3,057	8,841	23,426	34,415	33,189	February 28, 1837.	Princeton.	
Calhoun				1,000	1,741	3,231	5,114	6,562	7,474	January 19, 1829.	Bardol.	
Carroll					1,496	1,496	11,723	11,723	16,985	February 22, 1839.	Marion.	
Cass					2,981	2,253	11,325	11,390	14,191	March 3, 1837.	Virginia.	
Champaign					1,475	2,619	14,629	32,747	40,890	February 21, 1818.	Urbana.	
Christiana					1,878	3,203	14,192	24,333	28,232	February 15, 1839.	Taylorville.	
Clark				931	3,940	7,433	18,907	18,719	21,909	March 23, 1819.	Marshall.	
Clay					755	3,238	4,289	9,336	16,195	December 23, 1821.	Louisville.	
Clinton					2,330	3,718	5,139	14,911	16,285	February 27, 1819.	Carlyle.	
Colles						9,616	9,335	11,200	25,235	December 27, 1839.	Charleston.	
Cook					16,201	43,385	144,954	249,956	607,719	January 15, 1831.	Chicago.	
Crawford				2,999	3,117	4,422	17,133	11,531	13,889	December 31, 1840.	Rollinson.	
Cumberland							3,718	8,311	12,223	May 1, 1847.	Majority Point.	
DeKalb						1,037	7,540	19,086	23,265	March 4, 1837.	Sycamore.	
DeWitt						3,215	5,070	10,824	14,708	March 1, 1839.	Clinton.	
Douglas								7,110	14,184	February 13, 1837.	Tuscola.	
DuPage						3,655	9,290	14,701	16,655	February 9, 1831.	Wheaton.	
Elbert					4,971	8,225	19,692	16,025	21,490	January 3, 1823.	Paris.	
Edwards				3,444	1,639	3,750	3,534	5,451	8,660	November 28, 1811.	Alton.	
Effingham						1,673	3,799	7,816	15,653	February 15, 1831.	Elmhurst.	
Fayette					2,504	4,224	8,075	11,889	16,638	February 14, 1821.	Vandalia.	
Franklin					1,753	4,083	2,368	1,559	15,103	February 17, 1831.	Paxton.	
Fulton					1,811	13,112	25,708	29,308	33,338	January 2, 1818.	Decatur.	
Gallatin				3,155	7,405	13,760	5,448	8,055	11,134	September 14, 1812.	Shawneetown.	
Gallatin					7,574	11,931	14,129	16,093	20,277	January 23, 1821.	Farmington.	
Grundy						3,022	6,934	14,375	14,375	February 4, 1831.	Van Buren.	
Hamilton					2,616	3,915	6,362	9,915	15,011	February 8, 1821.	McLeansboro.	
Hancock				483	9,616	14,632	29,061	35,935	35,332	January 13, 1823.	Carthage.	
Hann						1,378		5,113	6,021	March 2, 1839.	Elizabethtown.	
Henderson						4,012	8,501	12,385	10,735	January 29, 1831.	Van Buren.	
Henry				41	1,240	3,897	29,600	35,596	36,099	January 13, 1835.	C. bridge.	
Hopkins						1,695	4,119	14,325	35,477	February 26, 1833.	Watseka.	
Jackson					1,332	5,802	9,589	19,621	22,598	January 19, 1836.	Murphysboro.	
Jasper						1,172	3,220	8,364	14,342	February 13, 1831.	Newton.	
Jefferson				691	2,555	5,702	8,109	12,965	17,841	March 26, 1819.	Mt. Vernon.	
Jerry					4,535	7,354	12,651	15,054	25,534	February 28, 1839.	Jerseyville.	
Joliet					3,616	8,918	12,825	15,644	27,544	February 17, 1827.	Van Buren.	
Johnson				843	1,596	6,414	9,312	11,248	15,979	September 11, 1812.	York.	
Kane						6,501	13,703	31,062	44,556	January 13, 1835.	Geneva.	
Kankakee								15,112	24,362	February 11, 1831.	Kankakee City.	
Kendall							7,73	12,307	15,681	February 19, 1831.	Van Buren.	
Knox				274	7,000	13,379	28,603	39,622	38,390	January 13, 1825.	Falesburg.	
Lake					7,654	11,237	18,257	21,014	21,299	March 1, 1831.	Waukegan.	
Lane					9,518	15,817	48,332	69,792	70,420	January 13, 1831.	Ottawa.	
Lawrence				3,768	6,180	6,131	9,361	12,307	22,494	January 16, 1831.	Lawn Grove.	
Lee					2,035	5,292	17,631	27,171	27,494	February 27.	Elgin.	
Livingston						1,559	1,552	11,637	31,471	January 27.	Pontiac.	
Logan					2,393	5,528	11,272	23,053	25,041	February 1.	Lincoln.	
Madison				1,122	6,180	8,918	12,825	15,644	20,671	January 13, 1835.	Van Buren.	
Macoupin				1,599	7,826	14,335	21,602	32,726	37,705	January 17, 1829.	Carlinville.	
Madison				13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	50,141	September 14, 1812.	Edwardsville.	
Marion				2,125	4,442	6,720	12,750	20,622	23,691	January 21, 1823.	Salem.	
Marshall					1,836	5,183	9,437	15,035	19,035	January 19, 1839.	Lavon.	
Mass						5,911	10,931	13,181	16,211	January 29, 1831.	Havana.	
Massa						4,69	6,213	9,581	10,443	February 8, 1843.	McDonald.	
McHenry					5,398	7,617	29,019	25,509	27,984	January 23, 1826.	Macomb.	
McHenry					2,068	2,068	22,068	22,068	24,611	January 14, 1836.	Geneseo.	
McLean					6,563	10,163	28,772	33,988	60,115	December 23, 1839.	Bloomington.	
McLean					4,431	6,340	9,584	11,735	13,028	February 13, 1839.	Petersburg.	
McLean					26	2,342	5,247	15,012	19,601	January 13, 1825.	Albion.	
McLean					2,900	4,481	7,670	12,872	13,682	June 1, 1816.	Van Buren.	
Montgomery					2,951	4,490	17,977	13,979	28,066	February 12, 1821.	Hillsboro.	
Morgan					12,711	19,457	24,112	22,112	28,473	January 31, 1824.	Jacksonville.	
Montgomery						3,331	6,385	11,985	13,705	February 13, 1831.	Sullivan.	
Montgomery						9,288	92,497	27,497	29,496	January 16, 1831.	Montgomery.	
Montgomery					6,133	17,547	36,691	47,590	55,419	January 13, 1825.	Peoria.	
Morgan					1,131	3,222	5,278	9,552	13,723	June 9, 1827.	Pineknobville.	
Perry						1,601	6,127	10,933	15,583	January 27, 1841.	Monticello.	
Pike					11,728	18,816	27,249	30,753	38,813	January 13, 1821.	Peoria.	
Pike						4,094	3,957	6,732	11,437	April 1, 1816.	Colona.	
Pope				2,610	3,316	4,094	3,957	6,732	11,437	April 1, 1816.	Colona.	
Pulaski						2,361	3,918	8,752	9,507	March 3, 1841.	Mount City.	
Putnam					1,139	2,387	3,918	6,280	5,553	January 13, 1825.	Hempden.	
Randolph				1,100	7,273	4,429	11,076	17,929	20,848	April 28, 1839.	Channahon.	
Richland						4,012	9,711	12,801	15,546	February 24, 1841.	Onondaga.	
Rock Island						9,697	21,005	29,783	38,314	February 9, 1831.	Rock Island.	
Sangamon						5,582	12,969	14,713	21,005	February 23, 1837.	Harrisburg.	
Sangamon					2,920	6,072	10,572	11,684	16,249	January 13, 1825.	Rushville.	
Scherburne						6,215	7,911	9,069	10,390	February 11, 1839.	Winchester.	
Shelby					2,972	6,072	7,807	9,069	12,282	January 23, 1837.	Winchester.	
Shelby					1,573	2,710	9,069	10,390	11,229	March 2, 1839.	Winchester.	
St. Clair				1,255	5,067	5,218	7,078	13,631	20,181	March 31, 1839.	Belleville.	
St. Clair						2,840	11,669	25,112	30,608	March 4, 1837.	Freeport.	
Tagewell					4,717	6,211	7,911	9,069	12,282	January 31, 1837.	Peoria.	
Union					2,362	3,791	5,521	7,615	11,181	January 2, 1818.	Jonesboro.	
Union						6,239	9,303	11,492	19,800	January 13, 1826.	Danville.	
Union					2,710	4,210	4,990	7,315	8,841	December 27, 1824.	Mt. Carmel.	
Union					308	6,730	8,127	18,322	23,171	January 13, 1835.	Monmouth.	
Union					1,317	1,777	4,811	6,933	13,731	January 2, 1818.	Nashville.	
Wayne					1,111	2,553	5,133	6,825	12,225	March 27, 1819.	Fairfield.	
Wayne					4,822	7,091	7,919	9,025	11,471	December 28, 1839.	Carmi.	
White					1,311	2,553	5,133	6,825	12,225	January 16, 1839.	Peoria.	
White						1,167	1,703	2,921	43,413	January 23, 1839.	Joliet.	
Will						4,457	7,911	12,225	19,326	February 28, 1839.	Marion.	
Williamson						4,609	11,773	21,491	39,518	January 16, 1839.	Rockford.	
Woodford						4,415	13,282	18,956	21,639	February 27, 1841.	Metamora.	
Aggregate				2,345	12,282	55,192	174,415	476,183	851,476	1,711,951	2,559,891	3,468,000

* St. Clair county was organized April 27th, 1790, by Arthur St. Clair, then Governor and Commander-in-chief of "The territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river," re-organized after Illinois had been established as a Territory, April 28th, 1809.

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND RAIL-ROAD FACILITIES.

GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION, TOPOGRAPHY, TIMBER, HYDROGRAPHY, MOUNDS, SOIL, AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, CENSUS, ETC., TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, RIVER, RAIL, AND EARLY PACKET LINES.



URING to the irregularity of conformation of the State of Illinois, it is hard to locate Madison county specifically; to speak of it as one of the south-western counties is eminently proper. Geographically it lies wholly within the degree belt lying south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, whilst the thirteenth meridian of longitude west

from Washington bisects it north and south. Its northern boundary is 39° north latitude; its southern 38° 33' north; whilst its eastern is 12° 36' 30" west longitude, and its most western point 13° 16' west. Its greatest length east and west is thirty-four miles. Its width twenty-four miles. It contains 720.08 square miles or 461,315.86 acres. It is bounded on the north by Jersey, Macoupin and Montgomery counties; on the east by Bond and Clinton, on the south by Clinton and St. Clair, west by the Mississippi river and Jersey county. The Mississippi river washes its western boundary for a distance of over twenty miles. The county derives its name from James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, during whose administration it was organized. The geographical situation of the county is unsurpassed. It embraces sixteen full and eight fractional parts of congressional townships and is divided for political purposes into twenty-three townships as follows: Helvetia, Saline, Leef, New Douglas, St. Jacobs, Marine, Alhambra, Olive, Jarvis, Pin Oak, Hamel, Omph, Ghent, Collinsville, Edwardsville, Fort Russell, Moro, Nameoki, Chouteau, Wood River, Fosterburg, Venice, Alton and Godfrey.

Edwardsville, situated a little southwest of the geographical and almost exactly upon the population centre of the county, is its capital. It is eighteen miles distant from St. Louis and ninety miles from Springfield, the capital of the State.

The first surveys of land under the government of the United States were made in January, 1808, in what is now Collinsville township by John Messenger. During the same year J. Milton Moore, and J. Messenger, a sub-contractor under William Rector, ran several township lines. The entire work of setting forth the metes and bounds of such townships was not completed until some time in January, 1819. At various times between the dates above given lines were run by J. Messenger, J. M. Moore,

Thomas W. Thurston, Enoch Moore, J. S. Conway, Charles Powell, H. Morley, E. Bancroft, George Frazer, G. Marshall, C. Lockhart, J. Judy and Joseph Borough. Prior to any entries of these lands were claims located in accordance with various provisions for such, which were set forth in a report made by Messrs Michael Jones and E. Bockus, commissioners to sit in judgment upon the various claims brought under the provisions of various acts of Congress. Their first reports bear date December 31st, 1809. "There are," say the commissioners, "four species of claims upon which, as commissioners for this district, we have had to act. 1st. Those founded on ancient grants or allotments derived from former government or from the Indians. 2d. Those founded on the grant of a donation of four hundred acres to each of those who were heads of families in the county at or before the treaty with England in 1783. 3d. Those founded on having actually improved and cultivated land in the country, under a supposed grant of the same by court commandant. 4th. Those founded on their having been enrolled on the 1st of August, 1790, and done duty in the militia." The first and second of these classes were under the act of June 20, 1778, and third and fourth under that of March 3d, 1791. To the second of these belong the first confirmations of lands within the limits of Madison County. To the third were several, whilst to the fourth were more than half the whole number. These claims will be presented properly elsewhere in this work.

POPULATION.

The population at different periods is as follows:

1818. (Dana's Geographical Sketch).	5,456
1820. (State census. Edwardsville Spectator).	8,549
1820. (United States census.)	13,550
1830. (Peck's Gazetteer).	6,540
1840. (United States Census).	14,433
1850. " " " "	20,441
1860. " " " "	31,556
1865. (State Census).	42,042
1870. (United States Census).	44,322
1880. " " " "	50,141

Discrepancies in this table are partially accounted for by changes in territory. Madison county at one time reached to the north line of the United States and embraced a territory now divided not alone into counties but states as well.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country presents a pleasing variety, gently rolling prairies predominating. The majestic bluffs of the Mississippi present a rocky wall along its shore from the mouth of the Illinois to Alton and then tending inland around the great American bottom, round their fronts into grassy sloped hills that go down more gently to the fertile fields of the garden spot of Illinois. These bluffs, like adamant walls checking the course of destruction of raging floods, are from eighty to one hundred and fifty feet in height. From their crest a lovely panorama spreads out to view, comprehending as it does a view of the valley of the great Missouri which commingles its muddy waters with

those of the Mississippi in their onrushing to the sea, and the intervening landscape of cultivated fields, here and there marred by stretches of sand or sloughs waiting to be made to bloom and blossom as the rose before the hand of industry when once redeemed by drainage. Eastward from the bluffs are far-reaching prairies relieved by grove-crowned eminences, beautiful valleys and inviting hillsides. On many of the prairies are stretches of young and vigorous timber, where once was an open space consequent upon annual fires sweeping everything before them. The timber tracts, in the main, follow the meanderings of the various streams or crown the bluffs that hem in the valleys. The principal prairies are known as Ridge Prairie, Marine Prairie, Round Prairie, Liberty Prairie, Looking Glass Prairie, Six Mile Wet, or formerly Gillham's, Rattan's Prairie and Sand Prairie. All are fertile; indeed are unsurpassed in the great Mississippi valley.

TIMBER.

The native kinds of timber are fully set forth in the chapter on the Flora of the county, hence demand but brief mention here. The largest bodies of timber skirt the streams. Oak in great variety abounds, embracing black, white, overcup, post, &c. There are also white, black and shellbark hickory, soft and sugar maple, ash, sassafras, black and white, or English walnut, wild cherry, elm, pecan, sycamore, honey locust, box alder, paw-paw, buckeye, red-bird, persimmon, hackberry and other woods indigenous to south and central Illinois. Of shade trees there are black locust, elm, maple, and representatives of the numerous family of evergreens. The preservation of the forest growth is a matter of vital importance. When it is remembered that wood is an article of constant daily consumption, positively indispensable to nearly every use and appliance of modern civilization; that railroads require millions of ties annually for purposes of construction as well as reparation, it becomes a question of moment when will the supply be exhausted? The cessation of prairie fires, with their besom of destruction, admits a growth not enjoyed before the occupation of the land in the interests of agriculture. This is but an aid. Will nature's work be supplemented by intelligent action?

HYDROGRAPHY.

The county is well supplied with natural water courses. Along a part of its western boundary roll the waters of the Mississippi, whose volume is here augmented by the addition of those of the Missouri. The eastern part of the county is drained by Sugar and Silver creeks together with their tributaries. Sugar Creek rises in Saline township, flows a southerly course, leaving the county at a point less than two miles distant from the south-eastern corner.

Silver Creek, (so named because of a belief by the early French settlers of the territory in the existence of silver along its course) rises in the northern part, and flows a southerly course leaving the county south of the village of Troy. Both of these streams are affluents of the Kaskaskia River.

The west central part of the county is drained by Cahokia and its branches.

The north-western by Wood river and Piasa Creek, and their tributaries. In addition to these natural means of drainage, tiling has been resorted to with excellent results. Wet, marshy lands have, through its agency, been reclaimed and made to gladden the hearts of progressive husbandmen by the rich harvests of the cereals they have borne. This tiling, which is fast coming into general use, is made out of a species of fire-clay, of which extensive beds are found in the county. As the benefits of tile draining become more manifest it will be still more extensively used, and millions will be added to the wealth of the county.

Here and there in deep valleys, or along the hillsides which fringe them are perennial springs of clear, pure, cold water.

MOUNDS.

Much speculation has been indulged in, respecting the group of mounds known as the Cahokia in the southwestern part of the county and of which "Monk's Mound" is the chief attraction. This matter is treated elsewhere in the chapter on antiquities.

Soil.—This county contains nearly all the elemental classes of soil known to agricultural writers. Argillaceous, calcareous and silicious soils, vegetable and alluvial loams, are represented by turns in the different geological formations which abound, often blended with each other in such minute gradations as to make it a task of some difficulty to classify them without preceding analysis. Part of these soils are characterized by a spontaneous growth of natural grasses and forest trees. Cultivation of the soil has greatly diminished the former, so that where once a luxuriant growth of wild grasses furnished sustenance to herds of cattle and droves of hogs, cultivated fields more than compensate for their extinguishment. Here we find a stretch of the great sedimentary basin of the Mississippi valley, with its aggregations of centuries constituting a soil of inexhaustible fertility, and destined yet to be the great market garden whence will be supplied the wants of one of our nation's greatest cities. Hard by, frowning down upon this valley, save above Alton where, rock-ribbed in perpendicular walls, it overlooks the bright waters which reflect them back again, are the bluffs, whose heights are crowned with clay loam, or here and there but a thin covering of silicious soil, whose unfruitfulness, by a wise dispensation of nature, is compensated for by the coal measure beneath.

Then again, farther to the east and north are reached vast prairies with a wondrous wealth of black soil, from one to six feet in depth, and commonly termed vegetable mould, from the fact that for untold ages, extending back to the glacial period, immense accumulations of decayed vegetable matter have been successively adding their treasures, fertilizing these plains, fitting them to become the supply stations for a dense population. Imperceptibly do the different varieties of soil blend and intermingle. There is, too, a cold yellowish clay protruding itself to the surface in places on the uplands, but its extent is limited. With proper appliances such as drainage, there is but little laud in the county not susceptible of cultivation.

Agriculture.—In none of the arts has such progress been made during the past hundred years as in that of agriculture. The pioneers depended largely upon the chase, the stream, and a bountiful nature for the supply of their wants. Small patches were cultivated, after a fashion, immediately about their door yards, and if one essayed to grow a larger area of corn or wheat recourse was had to the old wooden mould board plow with which to put the ground in condition. The earliest records we have of any agricultural labor within the limits of Madison county was that put forth by Catholic Missionaries in what is now the northwestern part of Nameoki township on land now occupied and owned by Samuel Squire. Here there were planted pear trees a hundred and forty years ago, here, too, on the then outskirts of civilization, was the first production of cereals. It is a remarkable fact that from Green Bay in Wisconsin, to Kaskaskia, the route of these missionaries can be traced by pear trees now old and mostly decayed.

Among early farmers who were devoted to their calling and brought skill to the aid of agricultural art were such men as Col. Samuel Judy, who planted an apple orchard nearly eighty years ago, the first in the county; the Whitesides, whose especial delight was the improvement of the stock of horses; the Gillhams, the Pruitts and others whose descendants have contributed largely to Madison's agricultural wealth. On the 9th day of February 1822 a meeting of farmers was held in the Court House in Edwardsville, who organized the first Agricultural Society in the county. Micajah Cox, Esq., was elected to the chair and Geo. Churchill was chosen Secretary. Upon perfecting their organization the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved. That a piece of plate of the value of five dollars be presented for the most approved essay on the best mode of pickling and preserving pork, and pointing out the cause of the difference in value between New England and Western pork.

Resolved. That a premium of similar value shall be given to the person who shall make the best specimen of malt liquor, not less than thirty gallons.

Resolved. That a premium of similar value be presented to the person who shall present the greatest number of wolf scalps, not less than five, taken by himself within the limits of Madison county.

Resolved. That a premium of similar value be presented to the person who shall manufacture the best piece of linsey-woolsey, not less than twenty yards.

Resolved. That a premium of similar value be given to the member who shall raise a year old lamb which shall produce the greatest quantity of wool.

Resolved. That a piece of plate of the value of three dollars be awarded to the person who shall make the greatest quantity of proof spirit, not less than thirty gallons, from a given quantity of grain.

This effort was not successful. Whether the premiums, or the matters selected on which to base them were the cause of abandonment does not appear.

In 1831 an agricultural paper, called the *Ploughboy*, was established in Edwardsville. It is worthy of mention that

choice nursery stock was advertised in its columns. As early as 1820 there appeared in the *Edwardsville Spectator* accounts of wonderful fields of various cereals, evidently intended to attract the attention of immigrants. In 1822 Daniel A. Lauterman raised five hundred bushels of oats on ten acres of land. Solomon Truit harvested fifty-two bushels of wheat from a single acre. One hundred and twenty bushels of corn were raised on an acre. Castor beans were quite extensively raised sixty years ago. John Adams commenced the manufacture of castor oil in Edwardsville in 1825, and in 1831 turned out 12,000 gallons.

The first vineyard in the county was near Highland in 1844. In 1847 Mr. Koefli made the first wine.

Improved varieties of apples were planted by John Collet, E. J. West, Gershom Flagg and D. A. Lauterman as early as 1820. The trees planted by Messrs. Collet & West were procured from New York, those of Flagg from Greenville, Bond county. Among the varieties were Kirkbridge, White, Rambo, Pryor's Red, Pennock, Pennsylvania, Red Streak, Newtown Pippin, Rawle's Janet. The first established nursery was that of Collet & Masson. Mr. Collet was an Englishman, and Mr. Masson a French-Swiss. Their stock of fruit trees was largely of foreign origin. The nursery was on section 22, Tp 5, R 8, from whence it was moved in 1832 to section 8.

In 1829 or 30, Mr. Charles Howard obtained some peach pits from a Mr. Fitchenal, which he planted within the present limits of Alton. Of the trees which grew from them he transplanted one to his farm near Greenwood. From records kept by the Alton Horticultural Society, from which much of the above is gleaned, we learn that a single peach from one of these trees sold in St. Louis for two dollars.

The Agricultural Society formed in Edwardsville on the 31st of October, 1854, also the Alton Horticultural Society organized November 12th, 1853, receive elsewhere in this work full attention.

The Madison County Farmers' Club holds monthly meetings from house to house. Its deliberations have resulted in great good. Its contributions to agricultural literature have been of practical value.

To show the progress of agriculture in Madison county the following tables compiled from the Census of 1850 are placed in contrast with those of 1860 and 1870.

Census of 1850: Acres of land in farms; improved 93, 251; unimproved 165,067. Value of farms and implements—farms \$2,435 145; implements and machinery \$142,457.

Live Stock: Horses 6,745; asses and mules 317; milch cows 6,414; working oxen 2,056; other cattle 12,740; sheep 9,085; swine 40,233; value of live stock \$480,668. Value of slaughtered animals \$115 680.

PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1850.

Wheat bushel,	88,893
Rye "	611
Indian Corn bushel,	1,153,183
Oats bushel,	202,059
Tobacco pounds,	100
Wool pounds,	19,878

Peas and Beans bushel,	1,669
Hay tons,	6,499
Irish Potatoes bushel,	270,204
Clover bushel,	14
Hops pounds,	56
Other Grass Seeds,	71
Sweet potatoes bushel,	6,732
Barley bushel,	220
Buckwheat bushel,	839
Wine gallons,	423
Value Orchard Products,	\$17,411
Cheese pounds,	14,136
Produce Market Gardens, Value,	\$2,269
Butter pounds,	251,824
Value Home Made Manufactures,	\$28,960
Honey and Beeswax pounds,	11,006

Census of 1860: Acres of lands in farms; improved 128, 988; Value \$4,137,910. Value implements and machinery \$385,770.

Live Stock: Horses 9,225; asses and mules 1,317; neat cattle 24,269; sheep 4,062; swine 26,085; Value of live stock \$736,171.

Census of 1870: Acres land improved, 183,026; horses 12,417; mules 2,976; sheep 5,275; swine 45,407; wheat bushel, 410,257; corn bushel, 3,191,140. No. of cattle 14,101.

In 1860 there were eight manufacturing establishments divided between agricultural implements, plows and threshers and horse powers which gave employment to sixty-one men; employed an aggregate capital of \$53,450, and turned out manufactured articles to the value of \$63,525.

Census of 1880: Inasmuch as elsewhere in this work will be found complete returns *Census of 1880*, for the present purpose we insert only statistics of cereals, as follows: Barley 5 acres, 54 bushels; buckwheat 9 acres, 80 bushels; corn 98, 780 acres, 4,058,153 bushels; oats 13,905 acres, 351,505 bushels; rye 161 acres, 2,299 bushels; wheat 129,861 acres, 2,607,969 bushels.

By comparison with other counties of Illinois, Madison stands first in production of wheat. In orchard products, striking an average of all varieties of fruit she stands second. Several counties produce more peaches, others again more apples or pears as the case may be, but when great variety coupled with production is presented Madison county takes her rank among the foremost of the State.

In production of wheat she stands fourth in the United States. Her product is greater than either of the following States, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, all the New England States combined, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, New Jersey, South Carolina and Texas.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In 1805 feeble efforts were put forth by farmers living in the American bottom to ship their produce to market directly upon their own account, thus exhibiting considerable enterprise. They constructed several rude rafts on Grand Isle, now Chouteau, which they loaded with corn, cattle, hogs, chickens, &c., and went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Some reached their destined port in safety, others were wrecked on the voyage for want of proper skill in the navigation of the river. These trips consumed much time, as

they were carried forward by the force of the current and were compelled to return by land. In a few years rumors of successful steamboat navigation of the Hudson reached these pioneers, but they shook their heads and gravely said the current of the Mississippi would never admit of such navigation here. Their doubts were however dispelled on the 2d of August 1817 when the "General Pike" commanded by Capt. James Reed landed at St. Louis.

In 1818 continuing until 1820 boats under charge of Col. James Johnson (brother to Richard M.) shipped supplies for Fort Osage—far up the Missouri—under contract with the United States Government, from Alton. This was the time of the origin of the expression "St. Louis is a village twenty miles below Alton." And in 1834 when the "Piskilwa," Captain Chambers commanding, commenced making regular daily trips between Alton and St. Louis, letters directed "St. Louis, twenty miles from Alton, Ill." were not uncommon. At the time Arthur Phillips was contractor for carrying the mail and Bruner was postmaster at Alton.

In 1837 the "Alpha" was put into the trade. She was succeeded by the "Eagle," owned and run by Captains Wilson, Reed and Clay, of St. Louis. In 1843 Captain William P. Lamothe, of Alton, bought her, and the Alton and St. Louis Packet became an Alton institution. From *Hair's Gazetteer* are gathered the following facts relative to this trade. In January 1844 Lamothe in connection with Starnes and Springer of St. Louis, built the *Suella*. In 1845 Frink and Walker, the old Stage proprietors of Chicago, put the steamer "Geo. Briggs," Captain James E. Starr, in opposition to her. This competition was, however, soon checked by the proprietors joining hands and forming a joint stock company. In 1848 Messrs. S. and P. Wise in connection with Captain Thomas C. Starr and other citizens of Alton bought the "Tempest," and started opposition to the old line; at the time the fare to and from St. Louis was one dollar. In 1849 the old company gave the "Tempest," a hot opposition; the "Suella," Captain George E. Hawley; Jno. A. Bruner, Pilot. Bruner and Hawley had chartered the boat, put the fare to seventy-five cents, then to fifty, then to twenty-five, then to ten and finally carried passengers free, and freight for nearly nothing. Both boats carried bands of music, leaving as they did at the same hour; racing was regularly in order and great quantities of rosin and turpentine were used in connection with their wood for fuel. Parenthetically it may be remarked that this was before law restricted engineers in amount of steam to be employed. The result of this ruinous policy was a compromise effected in 1849, when consolidation of interests took effect. The *Suella* ran in the trade during the spring of 1850, and the *Tempest* the balance of the year and the whole of 1851. Frink and Walker sold out to Captain Joseph Brown, who in connection with S. and P. Wise, and Gaty, McCune & Co., of St. Louis, built the "Altona," which commenced running in December 1851, and was the fastest boat on the western waters. She made the run from St. Louis to Alton in one hour and thirty-seven minutes; the fastest time ever made to Alton from that city. In September 1852 the Chicago and Mississippi railroad company bought the *Altona*, D. C. Adams, Captain.

This was done to give the road connection with St. Louis, and was in accord with the old internal improvement scheme of politicians of the day, who desired to concentrate everything within state boundaries as far as possible, and recognized Alton as the future great metropolis. They also bought the steamer "Cornelia," commanded by Captain Lamothe, the same year, for the passenger business, making two trips per day. The *Cornelia* sank in December 1853, when in charge of Captain Jno. A. Bruner, and the *Altona* January 1st, 1854. The "St. Paul," commanded by Captain Lamothe then did all the business until March, when the "Winchester" was bought by Samuel J. Owens for the company, simultaneously with the purchase of the "Reindeer" by Captain, Adams. These boats not proving to be profitable investments were sold. Jno. J. and Wm. H. Mitchell and Joseph Brown were the purchasers, they contracting to do the railroad business between the two points. There were some changes in ownership to 1857, when the company had three boats, the "Reindeer," "Baltimore," and "York State." On November 10, the *Reindeer* sank. There were several different boats chartered to do the work until the company built the famous "City of Alton," commanded by Captain George E. Hawley, which came out in the fall of 1860. She ran in the trade until the war broke out, when on account of the railroad company sending their passengers through by rail over the *Terre Haute* and *Alton* railroad to St. Louis, she was withdrawn from the *Alton* trade, and ran from St. Louis south, in command of Captain Wm. Barnes. In June, 1862, the company bought the steamer "B. M. Runyan," Captain, Jas. S. Bellas. She ran in the trade until 1864, when she was sent south, and sunk July 21st, proving a total loss. The company then ran the "Tatum" in the *Alton* trade, until the *Chicago* and *St. Louis* company extended their road to St. Louis, taking all the railroad freight from the boat in the winter of 1864. The company ran the *Tatum* during January and February 1865, but not paying expenses she was withdrawn and sent elsewhere, thus abandoning the trade to the through packets. There was no packet for a month when Captain John A. Bruner in connection with Tunstal and Holmes and others of St. Louis, put in the steamer "May A. Bruner." She was withdrawn and the "South-Wester" took her place, the *May A. Bruner* being put on the *Arkansas* trade to ply between St. Louis and Little Rock. The *South-Wester* ran in the trade until 1868, and was succeeded by the *Comet*. In May 1869 the *Belle of Alton* came out and ran in the trade until 1871, when she was sent south. She was completely destroyed by fire at New Orleans, March 28th, 1871. In September same year the *Schuyler* took her place. In 1874 a rivalry was instituted between the *Illinois*, the successor of the *Schuyler*, owned by the *Illinois River Packet Company*, and the *De Smet*, purchased by Messrs. Bruner and Labarge. After two months and a half the *Illinois* was withdrawn. Soon after the *Spread Eagle* owned by the *Eagle Packet Company* entered into competition with the *De Smet*. This generous rivalry ended in consolidation of interests in 1874.

The *Eagle Co.* was the outgrowth of the *Eagle*, a small boat put into the trade between *Keokuk*, *Alexandria* and

Warsaw, many years ago by *Hamilton Branam*. *Branam* had the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail between these points, which he did for a time in a skiff, which was laid aside for the *Eagle*. *Branam* has been known to take a horse across the river at *Keokuk* in his skiff.

The *Eagle Packet Company* is officered as follows:

J. R. Williams, of *Warsaw*, President.

G. W. Hill, of *Alton*, Secretary and Treasurer.

Henry Leyhe, " Superintendent.

William Leyhe, " Ass't. Supt.

The *Spread Eagle* is one of the best and fastest boats on the upper *Mississippi*. The company also own the *Imperial* and the *Little Eagle*.

The *Alton* packets commenced the extension of their run to *Grafton* in 1869. The "Jack Robinson," a propeller owned by Capt. Jno. A. Bruner, made a trial trip up to that point, carrying many merchants and business men of *Alton*. Citizens of *Grafton* promised their trade, and from the start the trade proved lucrative. In 1871 a daily line was commenced between *Grafton* and *St. Louis*, which arrangement has since been maintained.

In addition to the regular packet of the *Northern Line Company*, the "Diamond Joe," the *Illinois River* and *Clarksville* packets, make regular trips, stopping at *Alton*, and competing with the local packets for a share of her trade.

RAILROADS.

Railroading is comparatively a new industry. Six thousand years have added their contributions to science, yet during fifty years only have railroads been known. Scientists of all ages have grappled with problems of government, social life, and questions of demand and supply, and left the records of their efforts for our instruction. The accumulated wisdom of centuries furnish store-houses from whence we can draw such instruction; but railroads are things of to-day. Our fathers died after welcoming their birth, and yet, brief as the span of time since their conception, what mighty levers they have become in the advancement of the world's material industries! *Archimedes* said "Give me whereon to stand, and I will move the world." Railroads have found the standing-space, reached forth their iron arms, and moved the world. All this, too, within the memory of living men. The locomotive steam engine was invented by *George Stephenson*, of *England*, and was first successfully used September 27, 1825, on a short road built from *Stockton* to *Darlington*. In 1830 there were only twenty-three miles of railroad in the *United States*. The road between *Baltimore* and *Ellicott's Mills*, *Maryland*, 11½ miles in length, was the first regularly opened for passenger traffic, which was in July of that year. The train was termed a "Brigade of Cars." It was the first road to present a time-card. The "Brigade of Cars" was drawn by horses or mules. It had not then been demonstrated that locomotives could attain a speed of over six miles an hour, nor was it until later in the same season, when *George Stephenson's* "Rocket" attained the then remarkable speed of fifteen miles an hour. In the *Baltimore American* of July, 1830, was the advertisement of this road, stating that

a sufficient number of cars had been provided to accommodate the travelling public, and that a brigade would leave the depot on Pratt Street at 6 and 10 o'clock, A.M., and at 3 and 4 o'clock, P.M.; returning, would leave the depot at Ellicott's Mills at 6 and 8½ o'clock, A.M., and 12½ and 6 o'clock, P.M. This time-card was accompanied with positive orders prohibiting any passengers from entering the cars without tickets, also with a provision for engaging cars by the day, where parties were so disposed.

In 1837 the internal improvement scheme was in its heyday. Railroads were projected everywhere. The first road located in Madison county was the Alton and Mt. Carmel, via. Edwardsville, Carlyle, Salem, Fairfield and Albion to Mt. Carmel. Not only was the road located but contracts were entered into by the state for the grading and bridging of the road, and considerable work was done between Alton and Highland. About the same time branch roads were in contemplation from this "trunk" line as follows: one diverging from Edwardsville to Shawneetown, passing through Lebanon, Nashville, Pinckneyville, Frankfort and Equality; one from Lebanon to Bellville, for which \$1,750,000 was appropriated. A railroad from Alton *via* Upper Alton, Hillsboro, Shelbyville, Charleston, Paris, and from thence to the state line in the direction of Terre Haute, Indiana, where it was to connect with the railroad and canal communications through that state both in an eastern and southern direction. For this road there was appropriated \$1,250,000. Also a survey was made and stock taken for one from Alton to Springfield, seventy-five miles, which was designed to open an important line of communication with the interior, and eventually became connected with the great line of the Atlantic cities.

In November of 1837 the financial crash swept over the whole country. General bankruptcy followed, and all these railroad schemes yielded to the inevitable. The laurels of being first in the field with a railroad were wrested from Madison county in favor of her sister upon the south, St. Clair, where the Illinois and St. Louis railroad, the first in the Mississippi valley, was built. It was built independent of state aid by Governor Reynolds, Samuel B. Chandler, George Walker and Daniel Pierce.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.*

This is one of the most important roads of the great system of railroads in the Mississippi Valley. The length of line within the limits of Madison county, including the "cut off" from near Alton Junction to a point above Godfrey, including switches and side tracks, is 48 miles, 2265 feet. The air-line between St. Louis and Chicago, the two most prominent cities of the Great West, and the most pronounced commercial rivals, occupies a prominent position among the Trans-Mississippi railroads. This may be attributed partly to the persistent manner in which the management has fostered and developed the local business along the line of the road, and partly to the fact that since its reor-

ganization in 1862 the company has, until recently, been the only one in the railroad system of St. Louis, east of the Mississippi river, which paid dividends to its stockholders. Little did they dream who obtained a charter, in or about 1847, for the Alton and Sangamon Railroad, and who were indefatigable in securing subscriptions along the proposed line, (72 miles in length), for its construction and equipment, that they were laying the corner-stone of one of the most valuable railroad properties in the country, and that within the comparatively brief period of thirty years, the line between Alton and Springfield would be merely a small link in an extended railroad system, under one comprehensive management, of more than 840.34 miles. The road between Alton and Springfield was commenced in 1846, and completed in 1852, with the proceeds of bona fide local subscriptions to stock, under the management of a local board of directors.* After the completion of the road to Springfield, additional legislation was obtained for extending the line to Bloomington. Mr. Henry Dwight conceived the idea of extending the road to Joliet, and making a connection at that point for Chicago and the East. In furtherance of this idea he obtained a charter for a company called the "Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company," and having obtained a board of directors in his interest, issued bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000 in 1856, with the proceeds of which the line was completed through to Joliet. Subsequently a lease of the road from Alton to Joliet was made. The road was sold at auction, and it was bid off by Governor Mattison and one or two associates in December, 1857, for the paltry sum of \$5,000. The road between Alton and Joliet, at the time of this sale, represented a cost for construction and equipment of \$9,535,000, or about \$46,640 per mile of road. The purchasers at this auction sale organized themselves into a company, called the "St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company," and perhaps under ordinary circumstances might have made their venture a success; but the business and general interests of the whole country were so crippled by the panic of 1857, that failure seems to have been accepted as a foregone conclusion, and after various struggles for existence, the property passed in 1860 under the hands of a receiver, Mr. James Robb, formerly a banker of New Orleans, and a gentleman of recognized executive and financial ability. Under Mr. Robb's management an era of prosperity was inaugurated, and the affairs of the company were so successfully managed that in 1862 measures were taken for reorganizing the company, and in October of that year the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was formed, with the former receiver, as president of the new company. The attention of the management, after the reorganization, was directed to securing an independent line under their own control between Chicago and St. Louis, which were recognized as the future termini of the property. In furtherance of these

* For some of the data on C. and A. R. we are indebted to an article by Vernon, in a work entitled, "Railway and River System of St. Louis."

* No one was so persistent in effort or so liberal in sacrifice in securing the construction of this part of the C. & A. as was the late Capt. Godfrey. Mr. Godfrey lived in a car as the work progressed, labored as a day laborer, and mortgaged everything in his possession to secure the building of the road.

views, a lease in perpetuity was first secured of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad.

It was at this juncture that Mr. John J. Mitchell, a warm friend and supporter of the Chicago and Alton interests, offered to build an independent road from Alton to East St. Louis, provided that the Chicago and Alton, on completion of the road, merge the franchises of the Alton and St. Louis charter, obtained in 1850, then owned and controlled by Mr. John J. Mitchell, with their own. The proposition was accepted, and during the winter of 1864 trains of the Chicago and Alton Railroad were running to East St. Louis, and terminating on valuable depot grounds, obtained by Mr. Mitchell for the Chicago and Alton Railroad from the Wiggings' Ferry Company. From this date forward this railroad company assumed an independent position in the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, as the chief transportation line between St. Louis and Chicago. Four years later, viz: in 1868, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company secured control of the line from Bloomington to Godfrey, a distance of 180 miles, built under the charter of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company. The lease of this valuable property covers a period of nine hundred and ninety years, and the rental paid is 40 per cent. of gross earnings with the understanding that such 40 per cent. shall in no case amount to a less sum annually than \$240,000.*

Subsequently in 1870-71, arrangements were made with the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company for building a branch road from Roodhouse to Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, a distance of 33 miles, under an agreement, whereby the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company guaranteed the annual interest on bonds issued on construction of such branch. At the same time control was obtained of the charter and franchises of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, which has been incorporated by the legislature of the state of Missouri, to build a railroad from Louisiana to Kansas City, an estimated distance of 216 miles, together with a branch from Mexico to Cedar City, opposite to Jefferson City, five miles in length. It is believed that in consideration of building this road in Missouri, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company were to receive \$80,000 per mile, \$15,000 mortgage bonds, \$10,000 preferred, and \$5,000 ordinary stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, and in addition such county and local aid, as has been donated in favor of the enterprise. The fifty miles of road from Louisiana to Mexico were opened for traffic in the winter of 1871-72, the line from Mexico to Fulton, 24½ miles, March 6th, 1872, and the line from Fulton to Cedar City, 25½ miles, in July of the same year. At the time when the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company assumed control of the road in Missouri, it was intended to build an independent line from Louisiana to Kansas City, but when the road had reached Mexico, and when considerable grading had been done between that point and Glasgow, legal questions were raised as to the legality of certain county and township aid which had been voted beyond the Missouri river at Glasgow, and the courts held that the charter only contemplated a line between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and not crossing the river

at various points, hence the subventions beyond Glasgow were illegal. The decision involved the suspension of the through line project, and arrangements were made with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company for traffic arrangements, over its road from Mexico to Kansas City, and for running through passenger and sleeping cars on the line between Chicago and Kansas City, via Bloomington, Roodhouse, Louisiana and Mexico. It is almost needless to say that the advantages for through business thus obtained, have been abundantly utilized, to the pecuniary advantage of both railroad companies interested in the through line; also that the Chicago and Alton Kansas City line has been one of the most popular for passenger traffic between the east and west. The rapid, and it might be truly said unparalleled development of Kansas, Colorado and South-western Missouri, during the past six years, convinced the managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad of the necessity for owning and controlling an independent line from Mexico to Kansas City, and the views thus entertained assumed a practical shape during 1878, by the formation of an independent company, to build what is known as the Missouri Extension, from Mexico to Kansas City, it being understood that the extension, when built, should be leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and thus become an integral part of that extended railroad system. The through line from Chicago to Kansas City, via Mexico and Glasgow, will not exceed 485 miles in length, and the distance will be about four miles shorter than that *via* Galesburg and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROAD.

<i>Main Line</i> —Chicago to Joliet, perpetual lease	37.20 miles
Joliet to East St. Louis, owned	243.50 "
<i>Western Division</i> —Dwight to Washington, owned	69.80 "
Branch to Lacon, owned	10.00 "
Chicago and Illinois River, leased	23.86 "
Coal Branch, owned,	3.98 "
<i>Jacksonville Division</i> —Bloomington to Godfrey, leased,	150.60 "
Roodhouse to Louisiana, including bridge, owned	38.10 "
<i>Louisiana and Missouri Railroad</i> —perpetual lease	"
Louisiana to Mexico	50.80 "
Mexico to Cedar City	50.00 "
<i>Missouri Extension</i> —perpetual lease	"
Mexico and Glasgow, Marshall to Kansas City	162.50 "
* <i>Upper Alton Division</i>	7.00 "
Total length of road owned and leased	847.30 "

Number of counties in the state of Illinois traversed by Chicago & Alton Railroad sixteen, 15.68 per cent. of the whole number of counties in the state.

True value of real and personal estate in said sixteen counties, 44.42 per cent. of the total value of real and personal estate in the state.

Number of acres of improved land in said sixteen counties, 23.25 per cent. of the whole improved property of the state.

*The contract was let for constructing the Upper Alton Division of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago R. R. (controlled by the C. & A. R. R. Co., February 1st, 1881. The object of constructing the same was to avoid the heavy grade through Alton or from Godfrey to Alton, also making a saving in distance of nearly 2½ miles, total length of new road constructed 7 miles.

Value of farms in said sixteen counties, 26.46 per cent. of the total value of improved farms in the state.

Estimated value of farm productions in said sixteen counties, 23.09 per cent. of the total estimated value of farm productions in the state.

Value of live stock in said sixteen counties, 24 per cent. of the total value of live stock in the state.

Number of counties in the state of Missouri traversed by Chicago & Alton Railroad, eight, 7 per cent. of the whole number of counties in the state.

Population of said counties, about 16 per cent. of the total population of the state.

Assessed value of real and personal estate in eight counties, about 15 per cent. of the total assessed value of real and personal estate in the state.

True value of real and personal estate in said eight counties, 9.81 per cent. of the total true value of real and personal estate in the state.

Number of acres of improved land in said eight counties, 15.92 per cent. of the whole improved property of the state. Value of farms in said eight counties, 14.88 per cent. of the total value of improved farms in the state.

Estimated value of farm productions in said eight counties, 13.50 per cent. of the total estimated value of farm productions in the state.

Value of live stock in said eight counties, 13.66 per cent. of the total value of live stock in the state.

In brief the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has, by a judicious system of permanent improvement, and by the introduction of all the modern appliances which tend to the preservation of life and property, placed itself in such a condition, materially and physically, that its financial future cannot be affected by the contingencies which severally affect other roads. Its success as one of the great highways of the west is an assured reality. It might be appropriately noted here that while much of this road's past success may be attributed to its admirable geographical location, embracing a very rich section of the country for local traffic, and with termini on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, equally as much is due to the stability and management during the past decade and a half, and to the fact that the property has never yet become the foot-ball of speculators. Nothing, perhaps, has a greater tendency to demoralize the working force on any railroad, and, it might be said, impair its usefulness to the public, than the spasmodic changes in the control and management, which have characterized the history of most western railroads, and from these vicissitudes the Chicago and Alton Railroad has been happily exempt. The executive management and the entire directors have been practically the same for the past fifteen years, and where to recognized skill in operating there has been added the financiering and engineering ability of the president, and the solid unanimous support of wealthy stockholders, and directors distinguished for business ability, it is not surprising that the Chicago and Alton Railroad has maintained a firm position as an investment in the moneyed centers of the world, and has acquired a well-merited popularity with the traveling and shipping public.

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway—More widely and commonly known as the Wabash, has a length of about forty-four miles in this county, including side tracts, running diagonally across from the south-west to a point ten miles west of the north-west corner. Through a system of consolidation, unparalleled in American railways, it has become a giant among them. This consolidation it is estimated, has added \$50,000,000 to the value of bonds and shares of the various companies now incorporated in the Wabash system. The road takes its title from the river of that name, a tributary of the Ohio, which in part separates the States of Indiana and Illinois. Twenty-nine years ago, in April 1853, the initial steps were taken in behalf of a line of road to extend from Toledo, Ohio, to the Mississippi river, such road to be subject to the direction and control of one official management. Upon examination of the laws of the States through which it was to pass it was found impracticable to prosecute the enterprise under one corporate organization, and consequently distinct corporations were organized in each State. In April, 1853, the "Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company" was incorporated under the general railroad laws of Ohio, with power to build a railroad from Toledo to the western boundary of the State. The capital stock was originally fixed at \$500,000, but in 1855, was increased to \$2,500,000. In August, 1853, the "Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company" was incorporated in the State of Indiana, with power to construct a railroad from the east line of the State to a point on the western line in the direction of Danville, Illinois. The road was constructed in 1856 and the companies consolidated under the name "Toledo, Wabash and Western." Financial embarrassments confronted the company during the panic of 1857. Various changes in management and name followed. St. Louis as an objective point—as indicated in the name of one of the corporations, was lost sight of—the road was built across Illinois, terminating at Meredosia with a branch from Bluffs to Naples. From Meredosia to Camp Point a road was owned by the "Quincy and Toledo," company. In conformity to laws of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, then but recently adopted, authorizing consolidation where the roads of various companies formed a continuous line, these roads were placed under one management, the "Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company." In August, 1870, arrangements were made with the "Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company, for the construction and equipment of a railroad between Decatur and East St. Louis, the understanding being that on completion thereof the bonded debt of the Decatur and St. Louis Railroad Company to the extent of \$25,000 per mile should be assumed by the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and that the capital stock of the Decatur and East St. Louis Railway Company to the amount of \$15,000 per mile should be exchanged at par for the stock of the Toledo, Wabash and Western. The road to St. Louis was completed and opened for business in 1871. During the two years following the Wabash acquired by lease the "Hannibal and Missouri Central," the "Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur," and the "Lafayette and Bloomington." In the early part of 1873 the "Toledo, Wabash and Western" controlled and

operated 905 miles of road, with average gross earnings for the whole system of more than \$6,000 per mile per annum, and it promised, although capitalized at a high figure, to realize the most sanguine expectations of its owners. The financial panic of 1873 seriously affected the road so that it failed to meet its obligations and in 1874 the property was placed in the hands of Hon. John D. Cox, as Receiver. The road remained in the receiver's hands and under control of the court until 1877, when arrangements having been effected by the company, transfer of the property was made to the "Wabash Railroad Company."

Soon after it underwent a reorganization under the name of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company. From the last annual report the following facts are gathered.

"During the past year there has been added to the Wabash St. Louis and Pacific system, the following roads, either by purchase or lease, viz:

On July 15, 1881, the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville, 72.9 miles in length, was acquired by purchase; on July 15, 1881, the Springfield and Northwestern R. R., 47.2 miles in length, was also acquired by purchase; on August 15, 1881, the Detroit and Butler Road, 112.6 miles in length, completing our line to Detroit, was acquired by purchase; on September 1, 1881, the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Road, running from Indianapolis to Michigan City, 161 miles, was acquired by purchase; on October 1, 1881, the Cairo and Vincennes, the Danville and Southwestern, and the St. Francisville and Lawrenceville Railroads, 267.3 miles in length, forming our "Cairo Division," were acquired by purchase.

The Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Road was extended from Milan to Trenton, a distance of 31 miles, and opened for business August 5, 1881. The Attica and Covington Branch, extending from Attica to Covington, 14.5 miles was built by this company and opened for business September 1, 1881. A branch road leading from our Chicago Division to the Braidwood Coalfields, a distance of 12 miles, was built by this company, but has not yet been opened for business. The Des Moines and Northwestern Railway (narrow gauge), leading from Des Moines, Iowa, to Jefferson, Iowa, a distance of 66.9 miles, was acquired by lease.

We have also under process of construction, a branch line from Champaign to Sydney, a distance of 10.5 miles, connecting our Champaign, Havana and Western Road with the main line, which will soon be completed and ready for use. The St. Louis, Jerseyville and Springfield Railroad, built under the auspices of this company, from Bates to Grafton, Ill., a distance of 75 miles, is now nearly completed and will soon be opened for business. The Des Moines and St. Louis R. R., from Albia to Des Moines, a distance of 69 miles, is being built under a lease to this company, and will probably be completed early in the coming summer. The Des Moines and Northwestern Road is being extended north of Jefferson, and will soon be opened for business to Eads station, 21 miles beyond Jefferson. This company is also building, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., the Humeston and Shenandoah Road, from Humeston to Shenandoah, for the purpose of forming a connection between our Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Road and our Council Bluffs

Branch, which when completed, will reduce our distance between Omaha and Chicago nearly one hundred miles, and give us a short and direct line between Omaha and all points East. In connection with the Missouri Pacific Road, this company perfected a lease of the St. Louis Bridge, taking effect October 1, 1881. During the year 1881, we have laid 20,450 tons of steel rails (213 miles) in the track of our main lines, and 2,000 tons of iron on branch lines. The total number of miles of road in operation at the close of the year was 3,348 miles.

Miles of Road Operated, December 31, 1881.

Lines East of the Mississippi.

Toledo,	to E. St. Louis,	435.7
Decatur,	" Camp Point,	129.2
Camp Point,	" Quincy,	22.8
Bluffs,	" Hannibal,	49.9
Maysville,	" Pittsfield,	6.2
Clayton,	" Elvaston,	34.5
Edwardsville,	" Edwardsv ^l Cross'g,	10.2
Detroit,	" Logansport,	213.8
Michigan City,	" Indianapolis,	161.0
Attica,	" Covington,	14.5
W. Lebanon,	" Leroy,	75.7
P. & D. June,	" St. Francisville,	109.3
Vincennes,	" Cairo,	158.0
Hollis,	" Jacksonville,	73.3
Springfield,	" Havana,	47.2
Streator,	" Altamont,	156.5
Shunway,	" Edlingham,	8.5
Strawn,	" Chicago,	99.7
Urbana,	" Havana,	102.2
White Heath,	" Decatur,	29.7
Lafayette to State Line (C, I, St. L. & C.,		
46), $\frac{1}{2}$ for W., St. L. & P.,		23.0
State Line,	to Keokuk,	223.7
Hamilton,	" Warsaw,	5.0
La Harpe,	" Burlington,	19.7
		2,211.3

Lines West of the Mississippi.

St. Louis,	to Kansas City,	276.8
" Levee,	" Ferguson Junc.,	10.4
Centralia,	" Columbia,	21.8
Glasgow,	" Salisbury,	15.9
Moberly,	" Ottumwa,	131.0
Brunswick,	" C. Bluffs,	224.4
Roseberry,	" Clarinda,	21.5
N. Lexington,	" St. Joseph,	77.1
W. Quincy,	" Trenton,	135.9
Keokuk,	" Humeston,	131.0
Relay,	" Albia,	24.0
Des Moines,	" Jefferson,	66.9
		1,136.7

Total miles, 3,348.0

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Its general offices are located at Indianapolis, which point is its eastern and St. Louis its western terminus. The length of the line of this road in Madison county is 35 miles and 3,149 feet, and the entire length of the track from either terminus is 261 miles. The road-bed is of substantial build, and well ballasted, tied and ironed. In January, 1851, the "Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company," (now I. and St. L.) was incorporated by special act of the

Illinois legislature, with power to build and operate a road between Terre Haute and Alton. Subsequently, in 1852, the "Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company" was authorized by act of the Illinois legislature to construct a road from East St. Louis, or Illinoistown, to Belleville, also to extend the same in the direction of Alton. In February, 1854, a special act was passed, authorizing the consolidation of the two roads. The two companies did not avail themselves of this act until October, 1856, at which time the whole line was put in operation and opened to traffic.

The stations along the line of this road in Madison county are Venice, Kinder, Nameoki, Long Lake, Edwardsville Crossing, Alton Junction, Bethalto, Moro and Dorsey stations. From Alton Junction a branch extends to Alton, originally the terminus of the road. The I. and St. L. is a link in what is known as the "Bee Line." For years its prosperity was problematical, but through the untiring perseverance of interested parties it is fast taking its place among the leading roads of the country.

ROCK ISLAND DIVISION OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R.

This line operates nine miles 3.149 feet of road in this county, including side track entering on section six in Fosterburg township and terminating on section sixteen in Wood river township where it forms a junction with the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, whose track it uses thence to St. Louis. Little did the farmers and tradesmen along the line of this road, whose money built it in 1869 and '70, suspect that it would ever become the property of one of the most influential and aggressive railroad corporations of the day. The beginnings of the Rockford (as it is familiarly called) were humble, its construction was slow and unpromising. Numerous changes took place until 1876, when it passed into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy by lease, the terms of which make it practically perpetual. The length of this division, in all, is 271 miles. As at present managed, it is proving a valuable acquisition to the C. B. and Q.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE R. R.

The length of line of this road including side tracks in Madison county is about 27 miles and 351 feet, and in July 1868, trains were first run between East St. Louis and Highland, and in July of the following year the road was completed from East St. Louis to Effingham, ninety-eight miles, and a through service established between East St. Louis and Chicago in connection with the Illinois Central R. R. and in July 1870, the last rails were laid between Effingham and the Indiana state line. Immediately thereafter a through line of sleeping cars, was established between New York and St. Louis, and the "Vandalia route" at once became the popular route from St. Louis to the seaboard. The most important stations on the line of road in this county are Collinsville, Troy, St. Jacobs, Highland and Pierron. This road has contributed largely to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the southern part of the county.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

This is a narrow-gauge road, the first survey was made in January, 1881, and a part of the line located in May following. Work was begun in this county in June 1881. There are about forty-five miles of this road within the limits of Madison county. The principal stations in the county will be Edwardsville, Alhambra and New Douglass. The road is being constructed by a company of Eastern capitalists. It is to be a link in a great chain of narrow-gauge roads uniting the east, west, and south, and when completed will be a valuable acquisition to the railroad system of Madison county.

As the railroads passing through Madison county all use the great bridge as a means of getting into the city of St. Louis, it is proper that we make a brief mention of the same.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Spanning the Mississippi from East St. Louis, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., is the great railway and roadway bridge. The initial step toward commencing this celebrated structure was, an act passed by the Missouri legislature in 1864, incorporating the "St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company." This act was approved February 5, 1864. An amended act was passed and approved February 20, 1865. About the same time the legislature of Illinois passed an act authorizing the incorporators under the Missouri act, under certain stipulations, to build a bridge to the Illinois shore near the dyke. An act of Congress was also passed and approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the construction of certain bridges, one of which was to be built at St. Louis. Having thus secured the necessary legislation, the projectors directed special attention to the work itself. Preliminary steps were taken, soundings made, plans proposed, and estimates considered. May 1st, 1867, the company was organized; and contracts for the masonry were soon after let, and the first stone was laid on the western abutment pier, Jan. 25th, 1868, and the pier had been built above the water-level by the spring of 1868. Captain James B. Eads was chief engineer of the work.

The four piers of the bridge are as follows in their height above, and depth below, low-water mark, respectively:

W. abut. Pier,	22 ft. bel. low-water mark,	130 ft. ab. low-water mark.
West "	78 " " " "	186 " " " "
East "	92 " " " "	200 " " " "
East abut. "	102 " " " "	210 " " " "

In the construction of the masonry, 12,000 cubic yards of gray granite from Portland, Maine, were used. 12,000 cubic yards of sandstone from the St. Genevieve quarries in Missouri are used in the approaches, and two thousand cubic yards of granite from the quarries at Pilot Knob, Mo., were used in the base course of the approaches.

Superstructure—The super-structure is made of chrome steel, and every possible test was made long in advance of its use, so as to prove that its tensile strength corresponded with the general requirement of the whole structure. In placing the spans in position, Mr. Flad, the chief assistant of Captain Eads, introduced a system of hog-chains reaching over immense wooden structures on the top of the piers.

These were let down and made fast to the growing spans, and as each part grew from the pier towards the centre in open space, chains were applied from time to time to support the great weight of the growing arch. By the method of working with hog-chains, Mr. Flad was enabled to dispense with the old cumbersome way of scaffolding below to support the span, as it was being built out from the pier. The superstructure contains 2,200 tons of steel, and 3,400 tons of iron. The tons of metal aggregate 5,600 tons.

The bridge proper consists of three spans or arches; the center being 520 feet, and the others 502 feet each. The arches or spans and abutments, make 2,046 feet, including the approaches on each side of the river; the total length of the bridge is 6,220 feet, or more than one mile. The bridge is connected with the yard of the Union depot, St. Louis, by means of a tunnel 4,866 feet in length, and double tracked through the whole distance.

The cost of the bridge and tunnel, at the time of its being thrown open to the public in June, 1874, had been between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000. It was amid great parade dedicated to the traveling public, July 4th, 1874. It may be mentioned here, that on the top of the arches a road is constructed for vehicles, animals and street cars; there are also suitable paths for pedestrians. Thus we have given a brief sketch of probably the greatest bridge in the world; the building of which was one of the great engineering triumphs of the age.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY OF MADISON COUNTY.

BY HON. WILLIAM McADAMS.



HE geology of this county may be illustrated by the following section, taken principally from the exposures of the strata along the bluffs of the Mississippi river, where it forms the boundary line of the county of the west.

Sub-Carboniferous. Carboniferous. Quaternary.

Alluvial 100 feet.
Loess 100 feet
Glacial drift 80 feet.
Coal measures 450 feet.
Chester Limestone 15 feet.
St. Louis Limestone 200 feet.
Keokuk Limestone 200 feet.

The surface deposits of clay, sand and soils, which overlie the harder rocks are known under the general name of Quaternary.

This system is by far the most important geological formation in the State, since it determines in a large degree, the character of the soils which forms the material wealth of Illinois.

The Quaternary in Madison county may be divided into three distinct deposits; the Alluvium or bottom deposits, the Loess, and the true drift of the glacial age. The alluvial is the most recent.

The great American Bottom is largely alluvial, although there is reason to suspect that this great basin was once filled with true drift clays which have since been much modified by the overflowing floods of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. This bottom commences, a short distance below Alton near where Wood river emerges from the highlands. Here the harder limestones of the sub-carboniferous dip beneath the surface give place to the coal measures. The softer shales, sandstones and limestones of the coal measures being more easily exoded away, give the valley of the Mississippi here a wide expanse. In Madison county this bottom is some ten miles in width, and comprising something over one hundred sections or square miles, a majority of which are among the richest lands in the United States. Originally a larger portion of this was a kind of bottom prairie on which flourished an enormous growth of wild grasses. The higher portions of this bottom, and this includes the greater part, are now mostly under cultivation producing quantities of market produce, such as potatoes, cabbage, &c. Good crops of both corn and wheat are raised, but much of the land, especially near St. Louis, is too valuable to be planted in these cereals. Much of the land does not overflow, while the lower portions, are being rapidly brought under cultivation by being drained and protected by levees.

The geological character of the subsoil of this region is peculiar, being in some place a sandy or gravely strata, alternating with layers of silt and a black vegetable mould, some of which has the consistency of putty, and goes by the name of sticky; at other places the deposits seem to be a yellowish or brownish clay resembling glacial deposits.

The soil is in some places a rich dark sandy mould, while in other places it is the sticky humus, enormously rich but difficult to work.

The sands and silt from the Missouri river are different from those of the Mississippi, and these deposits are sometimes seen in contrast in the bottom.

The thickness of these alluvial deposits are not known, but a boring at the National stock yards in East St. Louis failed to reach the bottom of the deposits at the depth of one hundred feet.

LOESS.

The loess usually present a finely comminuted mass of silicious marly clay, and is easily recognized by its buff color and general appearance. Above Wood river and the city of Alton, it forms the earthy deposits which cap the bluffs. Below Wood river the bluffs bordering the bottom are almost

entirely of loess. It sometimes goes by the name of "Bluff clays," from the fact that it is only seen in the vicinity of rivers, and its presence is probably due to the silty clay deposits during the subsidence of the glacial epoch, when the great sluggish streams at the close of that era were confined to the valleys. This subsidence was doubtless of slow continuance for the deposits in this county are in some places more than a hundred feet in thickness. The loess extend but a few miles from the river and the more tenacious clays of the drift take its place.

The rich character of the farming lands about Edwardsville, and all the high lands in the vicinity of the bluffs are due to the marly character of the loess which form the subsoil. The recuperative power of such soils even when apparently exhausted is remarkable; a few crops of clover restores the weakened energies of these lands to their original vigor. The loess contain both land and fresh water shells and sometimes the remains of extinct animals, generally of the larger mammals. Near Alton, some years ago was found some remains of a mastodon; we also have the tooth of an extinct bison, and an undescribed mammal from this region a few miles above Alton.

DRIFT.

The true drift clays which cover the rocks on the high lands are quite different from either of the divisions of the formation we have described. The drift clays were no doubt accumulated when the whole surface was under water, and the rocks being in places eroded into valleys which more subsequently filled with these drift clays. They are much deeper in some localities than others, although the surface level may be the same. There is usually at the base of this deposit a blue plastic clay, with pebbles, and oftentimes are found in it sticks and even the bodies of trees, with pieces of coal and other accumulations; sometimes the blue clay is wanting, but above it is generally a reddish brown clay with boulders and fragments of rocks that do not belong even in the State. These foreign substances seem to have been brought here in icebergs, or floating masses of ice and earth, which melting, the hard material with the clay was deposited on the bottom. Often in digging wells these drifted materials are met with to the wonder of those not conversant with the manner of their disposition. Sometimes valuable minerals are found in small quantities, leading the unwary to suppose a mine is near.

The thickness of the drift deposits in Madison is from 40 to 80 feet.

CARBONIFEROUS.

The next system beneath the Quaternary in Madison county is the carboniferous or coal measures. The coal veins that crop out in this county belong to what is known as the lower coal measures. This county being on the edge or rim of the great coal basin, besides having its strata elevated and cast off by an upheaval of the rocks, has the outcropping edges of the coal formation, as seen here and there at various localities, weathered and broken, so peculiarly situated as to render it difficult to make a correct section. We know of no shaft or boring that has penetrated the whole series of the carboniferous in the eastern side of

the county where they probably all lie in place. A thin seam of coal at Highland probably represents No. 8 or 9 of the general section of the state. There are probably five distinct coal seams worked in the county. Coal seam No. 1, which is worked about North Alton, seems to have local dimensions that have created some confusion in numbering the veins in this locality.

The best seam of coal on the eastern side of the county, and known as the Bellville seam, we are inclined to believe, notwithstanding previous reports, to be No. 5, the main workable seam of the state.

There probably has never been a correct section made of the coal seam in this county.

Most of the coal mined in the county is of good quality. The coal taken from vein No. 1 at Buckin and vicinity we consider an excellent coal and of much superior quality to that taken from No. 5 at Virden, Ill., and vicinity.

Excepting a strip of land along the Mississippi river, above the city of Alton, nearly the whole county is underlaid with valuable beds of coal. There are in the county some 250,000 acres of good coal lands. Considering the easy access to this great store of wealth, and its accessibility to the leading railroads of the state and St. Louis as well as the Mississippi, Madison is most enviably situated in this respect.

According to the report of the mine inspector of Madison county for the past year we learn that there are 27 mines in the county, all being worked by shafts and affording employment to 1000 men and boys. The yearly product is 400,000 tons, and the capital invested 248,000 dollars.

CHESTER LIMESTONE.

Immediately underlying the coal in this county, in some localities, is the Chester limestone. The Chester group of the subcarboniferous is several hundred feet in thickness in Randolph county, but has thinned so rapidly towards the north as to be represented in Madison by only some twelve or fifteen feet in thickness. It is a coarse-grained sandstone of a brownish color and overlaid by a thin band of limestone two to three feet in thickness.

These beds form the upper layers of the bluffs above Alton and show themselves in detached fragments on the Piasa and other streams.

The sandstone is often quite prolific of fossils, the most prominent and characteristic being *retzia vera* and *athyrus ambigua*.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE.

The most important rock in Madison county is the limestone, known as the St. Louis limestone, which forms a bluff something over one hundred feet in height, and extending from the city of Alton to the mouth of the Piasa creek.

During the disposition of this group of rocks on the bottom of that ancient sea one is forcibly struck with the different conditions of the elements during this great subcarboniferous era, as the following section will show:

Greenish shale.....	5 feet.
Massive arenaceous limestone, not regularly stratified	20 "
Massive grey limestone	10 "

Thin bedded grey limestone.....	15 feet.
Irregularly bedded grey limestone with cherty nodules.....	20 "
Brecciated and concretionary limestone.....	40 "
Regular bedded gray limestone, partly magnesian...	50 "
Brown earthy Magnesian limestone, turning to gray with hydraulic layers.....	40 "

The upper beds thin out rapidly above Alton, and the whole group ascends to the top of the bluff at the Piasa, giving place to the Keokuk group which come up from beneath the Mississippi.

At the base of the St. Louis limestone, on the Piasa creek, is a bed of anhydrous limestone, or hydraulic lime 8 or 10 feet thick.

It makes a valuable cement, and ought to be among the great resources and industries of the country. The rock is a bluish gray, earthy Magnesian limestone, sometimes a delicate dove color, quite soft and very easy to quarry.

Hitherto the heat in the kilns required to reduce this rock to lime preparatory to grinding into the cement flour, has been made with wood. The nearness of the coal mines and the cheapness of this fuel might be brought into requisition in the manufacture of the cement. Situated as these cement deposits are, on the banks of the Mississippi and near the coal mines, ought to give them a commercial value.

The upper members of the St. Louis limestone, so finely exposed at Alton, furnish some of the finest building materials in the state. There are layers in the quarries of Alton of hard, compact limestone that would make a building as durable, and of richer, finer appearance than the Magnesian limestone of Joliet or Grafton. The pure color of this freestone is very pleasing to the eye and is retained without change for a great length of time.

When monotonous brick walls and perishable frame buildings give way to solid structures of architectural beauty the materials in these great quarries of Alton will be in large demand.

Besides being used as a building rock the St. Louis limestone is the main source of the supply of lime in the west. It makes a beautiful white lime, not more noted for its color than its strength.

There is, probably, no place in the west where could be found the same facilities for the manufacture of superior lime as at Alton. There is an unlimited supply both of fuel and material for lime.

The means of shipping both by rail and river are excellent. All that is needed is enterprise and capital to make its manufacture at Alton a great industry.

The fossils of the St. Louis limestone are quite numerous about Alton, and some of them are very finely preserved. There are several species of productus, the more common of which is the *P. punctatus*, and one pretty species called *P. Altonensis*. *Spysipers* and *Terbratulas* are common. About the bluffs can be found fine specimens of that peculiar coral, like a mass of columns, and known as the *Lithostrotion Canadense* and just above the beds of hydraulic limestone the pretty pentremites are common, and in some of

the lower layers of the group above the city of Alton, numerous fish teeth are found. About the little village of Clifton, near the mouth of the Piasa, fossils are numerous.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE.

The lowest rock exposed in this county belongs to the group known as the Keokuk limestone. It is represented in several localities on the Piasa creek by 20 to 40 feet of a shaly calcareous limestone of no economic value.*

There are but few counties in the state favored with the natural resources and elements of wealth and prosperity for its inhabitants enjoyed by Madison county.

It possesses a soil of unsurpassed fertility, an excellent supply of timber, an inexhaustible supply of coal, building-stone, limestone for lime, cement and potters' clay, with a favorable position on the Mississippi; together with railroad facilities and other natural advantages seldom found.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

In the economic geology of Madison county, the subject of artesian wells may interest many. The conditions necessary for a successful artesian well are very simple.

1st. There must be a stratum of porous rock or other substance beneath the surface forming a conductor for water; this conductor being usually sand or sandstone.

2d. The source of the supply of water must be higher, or as high as the surface of the proposed well. Very often it happens, however, that the force of pressure or the presence of gas, forces the water in an artesian well above its source.

The source of the supply may be, and often is, many miles distant. It is said that the source of the water flowing from the artesian wells in Chicago is in the outcropping sandstones on Fox River nearly a hundred miles distant. The source of the supply of water in the Belcher well in St. Louis is in the outcropping sandstones in Calhoun County, Ill.

Nearly all the artesian wells in this State, and in fact in this part of the Mississippi Valley, get their supply of water from soft heavy bedded sandstone, known to western geologists as the St. Peter's sandstone.

Through the agency of some subterranean power, evidently of a volcanic nature, the St. Peter's sandstone, the lowest rock seen in Illinois, is upheaved and brought to the surface, forming a high bluff on the bank of the Mississippi at "Cap au Gris," (Grey—sandstone headland) in Calhoun County, Ill., and nearly forty miles northwest of Alton. This sandstone forms part of the bed of the Mississippi at this place. The headland or bluff, is something over a mile in extent along the river, and near 200 feet in height. Much of this rock is so friable as to be crushed between the fingers, and such pure silica as to be in demand in the manufacture of glass.

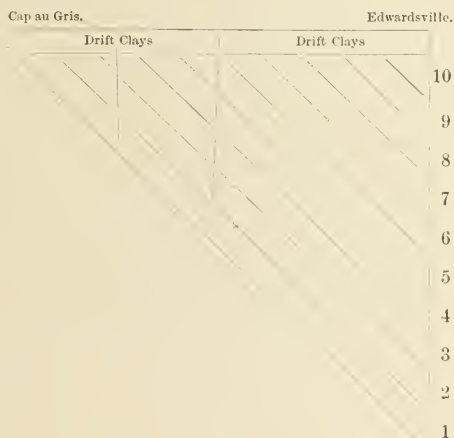
'Cap au Gris' being the centre of the upheaval, except, on the southwest where the deposits seem not to have been thrown up, the rocks dip strongly in going from the axis. The upheaval of the St. Peter's of course brought up all the

* Fire clay.

rocks lying above it, but this great elevation being afterward eroded away by the forces of the "glacial epoch," a general level was again attained leaving the outcropping edges of the Upper Silurian, Lower Silurian, Devonian, Subcarboniferous, and coal measure rocks exposed in succession to the view of the observing traveller in any direction on the line of *Cap au Gris*.

In all this western country there is not such another field for the study of geology. Every stream, or water course in Madison, Jersey and Calhoun counties reveal the edges of the rocky strata, each group of which can be recognized by its peculiar fossils; and each group of which can be measured, at least approximately, so that any competent geologist at any point within fifty, or even a hundred miles from *Cap au Gris*, can tell very nearly how far beneath the surface lies the *St. Peter's* sandstone, down through the heavy beds of which percolate a portion of the waters of the Mississippi.

The following diagram will enable the reader more fully to comprehend the geology of this region. The diagram represents a section of the rocks from *Edwardsville* on a straight line to *Cap au Gris*:



The horizontal stratum on top of the section represents the drift-clays that overlie all the rocks except where washed away in the valleys formed by streams. Below the drift which is 20 to 100 feet in thickness the rocks are represented showing their position and dip. No. 1, crops out at *Cap au Gris*, No. 10, at *Edwardsville*. We give in the table below

8

the names of the groups of rocks, with their thickness as seen in the section.

1. <i>St. Peter's</i> Sandstone,	Calceferous.	200 feet thick.
2. <i>Trenton</i> Limestone,	Lower Silurian.	200 " "
3. <i>Cincinnati</i> Shales,	Lower Silurian.	150 " "
4. <i>Niagara</i> Limestone,	Upper Silurian.	150 " "
5. <i>Hamilton</i> Limestone,	Devonian.	50 " "
6. <i>Kinderhook</i> Limestone,	Sub. Car.	150 " "
7. <i>Burlington</i> Limestone,	Sub. Car.	200 " "
8. <i>Keokuk</i> Limestone,	Sub. Car.	150 " "
9. <i>St. Louis</i> Limestone	Sub. Car.	150 " "
10. <i>Coal Measures</i>	Car.	150 " "

The thickness here given is mostly taken from the exposed strata along the Mississippi, some places being covered on the slopes by debris are supplied by better sections of the same horizon as shown in the creeks and smaller streams. The thickness, however, we believe to be given as the maximum.

Seven or eight miles north of *Cap au Gris*, on the Mississippi side of *Calhoun Co.*, is an artesian well 200 feet deep, and from which a great volume of water has been flowing for over thirty years. This well is represented on the left of the diagram near *Pittsburg*, in *Jersey county*, or some 15 miles east of *Cap au Gris* is another well, started in the Devonian, and which reached a great flow of water in the *St. Peters*, at the depth of 500 feet. This well was bored several years ago with the view of finding coal oil, and is 825 feet deep. It is a sulphur water, containing some minerals in solution, not unpleasant to the taste, as may be evinced by the fact that a graduating class of 13 young ladies visiting the locality under our charge drank heartily from the water as it flowed over the tube. Without doubt it could be utilized for nearly all mechanical purposes.

The waters of *Perry Springs*, in *Pike county*, *Ill.*, noted as a health resort, is somewhat similar, and is doubtless nothing more than a natural artesian well, in which the waters from the *St. Peters* escapes to the surface through some crevice. In our opinion many of the so called mineral springs have the same deep-seated source, and might be duplicated without number by simply going deep to the *St. Peters* sandstone with an artesian well and making an artificial spring.

An artesian well in *Madison county* is simply a matter of dollars and cents. The water bearing strata lies beneath with the great probability of its treasures being released only by the drill.

At the right of the diagram is represented an artesian well from the coal measures at *Edwardsville* to the *St. Peter's* sandstone.



CAHOKIA OR "MONK'S MOUND," MADISON CO., ILL.

CHAPTER V

ANTIQUITIES.

BY HON. WILLIAM McADAMS.



MADISON COUNTY is rich in antiquities.

Its central geographical position, and its peculiar geological formation, in ancient times, as well as now, made it a great centre of natural resources, and the ancient population had their great central works in this locality. The greatest mounds in the United States are here and it is really the Egypt of

America with its pyramids and tumuli looming up from the rich valley of the Mississippi in magnitude and grandeur rivaling in interest those of the Nile.

Within the ten miles square of alluvial bottom in this

county are more than one hundred mounds of considerable dimensions. The largest of these mounds are on the bank of the Cahokia creek five or six miles from East St. Louis. This group contains seventy-two mounds, the majority of which are situated on a square mile. The largest mound is in the centre of the group and is known as the Cahokia or Monk's Mound, deriving its latter name from the fact that in the early history of the county some of the order of La Trappe settled near and for a time occupied the mound. These monks lived in strict and silent seclusion, eat no meat and lived upon the most frugal and homely diet. Several of them soon succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate and the remainder of the colony departed for whence they came.

In this connection we prefer the name of Cahokia mound since it perpetuates the name of a tribe of Indians met by La Salle in this vicinity and who gave their name to the creek.

The form of the Cahokia mound is a parallelogram, with

straight sides, the longer of which are north and south. It is about one hundred feet in height.

On the southern end, some 30 feet above the base is a terrace or apron, containing near two acres of ground.

On the western side, and some thirty feet above the first terrace is a second one of somewhat less extent.

The top of the mound is flat and divided into two parts, the northern end being some 4 or 5 feet higher than the southern portion. The summit contains about an acre and a half.

Near the middle of the first terrace, at the base of the mound, is a projecting point, apparently the remains of a graded pathway to ascend from the plain to the terrace. The west side of the mound below the second terrace, is very irregular and forms projecting knobs, separated by deep ravines, probably the result of rainstorms, to the northwest corner of the base of the structure there seems to be a small mound attached, in exact imitation of the small mounds attached to the base of the pyramids of Egypt as well as those of Mexico.

The remaining sides of the structure are quite straight and but little defaced by the hand of time.

About the sides of the mound are still growing several forest trees, one of which is an elm several centuries old.

As the size of the Cahokia mound has been given variously we applied to Mr. B. J. Vancourt, a practical surveyor living in the vicinity, at O'Fallen, and whom we knew had made a regular survey of the mound. Mr. Vancourt sent us the following:

"In my survey I did not follow the irregularities of the mound but made straight lines enclosing the base. The largest axis is from north to south and is 998 feet, the shortest from east to west is 721 feet. The height of the mound is 99 feet. The base of the structure covers 16 acres 2 roods and 3 perches of ground."

Our own survey made the base somewhat less than sixteen acres in extent, it being somewhat difficult to point out the precise line where the structure begins to rise from the plain.

The base of the Cahokia pyramid covers more ground than any pyramid of Egypt and with the exception of Cholula, which is, however, simply a mass of ruins, the Cahokia is the largest in the world.

The great pyramid of Egypt—Cheops, is 746 feet square. The temple of Mexico was 680 feet square.

The summit and lower terrace of the Cahokia mound has been plowed a few times. Brackenridge who visited the mound in 1811, says that the monks used the lower terrace for a kitchen garden and also had the summit of the structure sown in wheat. The great pyramid has not been materially changed, however, and doubtless presents the same outlines to-day as at the time of the discovery of this continent by Columbus.

Since some doubts have been expressed as to the artificial origin of this structure we were much interested to ascertain what could be learned in this respect by examination. On the top of the pyramid is the remains of a house, said to have been commenced by the monks, but afterwards

added to and finished as a comfortable residence for the family of a man named Hill, an enterprising settler who owned the mound and a large body of land adjoining. Beneath this house is a deep unvalled cellar. A section down the side of the cellar to the depth of ten feet is very plainly revealed a deposit of various kinds of earth without stratification. The principal part of this deposit was the black humus or mould, so common in the bottom and forming the principal soil, very sticky when wet and breaking into cubical blocks when dry. Here and there, as if thrown promiscuously among the black mould is a bunch of yellow clay, or sand, or marly loess, these bunches being about such size as a man could easily carry.

Similar sections can be seen up the old road made by Hill to ascend to his residence.

On the second terrace is a well (shown in the engraving) dug by Hill and supposed to be 80 or 90 feet deep, penetrating the base of the mound. The water taken out while excavating for the well still lies near and would indicate that the deposits penetrated were similar to those seen in the cellar. Old settlers living near when the well was dug, say that at the depth of about sixty feet pieces of pottery and two sea shells were found.

In an old publication entitled the "Far West" published in New York, by Harper & Bros., in 1838, the author after describing the great mound which he visited, also speaks of the well and says that while it was being dug, at the depth of sixty feet remains of corn and fragments of pottery were found. On drinking of the water he says it had a peculiar taste. He further mentions that it was but seldom used on account of the general belief among the inhabitants that the well was dug through an ancient cemetery beneath the mound.

About midway, on the north side, or face of the pyramid, and elevated 25 or 30 feet above the base, in a small depression, stands a pine tree, singularly enough, since this tree is not found in the forests in this locality. There was a story rife among the early settlers that this tree stood at the mouth of an opening or gallery into the interior of the mounds. To ascertain the truth of this matter, Mr. Thomas Ramey, the present owner of the mound commenced a tunnel at this tree and excavated about ninety (90) feet towards the centre of the mound. When fifteen feet from the entrance to the tunnel a piece of lead ore was discovered but no other object of interest was found. The deposits penetrated by the tunnel are very plainly shown to be the same as seen in the cellar mentioned above.

Upon approaching the Cahokia temple, which stands on a level plain, two miles from the bluff and five miles from Mississippi river, one is astonished at its magnitude and the large force of men, time and labor required in its construction; but the astonishment of the beholder is increased when upon coming near, to find that the great mound is but one of many structures, which, if not so large, are still of immense proportions.

About the great mound and lying in apparent irregular form over the plain are some seventy others, some square, some conical, others oblong. Several of the group are on

the opposite side of the Cahokia creek. The situation of the mounds are shown by the map and diagrams on another page. The nearest mound on both the east and west side of the greater structure, is square, with their sides and corners, like the greater pyramid, straight and well-defined. The square on the east side is about 15 feet in height with between one and two acres on the summit. The square on the west side is very much larger and something over 20 feet in height.

The largest square is southwest of the great mound, some 300 paces distant and 30 feet in height. The summit of this square platform is so large that it contains a good sized farm house with all the outbuildings, barn-yards and gardens necessary to a well-regulated farm.

One peculiarity of these square mounds, of which there are a number in the group, are that they are all attended by a small conical mound which is, in some instances, attached to one corner. This same peculiarity, as described by travelers, is observed in Egypt as well as Mexico, the pyramids being attended by a small mound attached generally to one corner.

Some of the oval mounds are very large, being from ten to sixty feet in height. One large oval mound stands directly on the bank of the Cahokia, (See Map) and the side of the mound toward the creek is so washed away as to give an excellent opportunity to examine the material and manner of its construction. It is composed of black loam nothing different from the great pyramid. Many of the mounds, both conical and oval, have such declivity that one can with difficulty ascend the sides.

There are many other mounds in the bottom not enumerated in the Cahokia group. There is another very interesting group near Mitchell station, on the C. A. & St. L. R. R., between St. Louis & Alton. Several of this group present the same square flat forms, as described on the Cahokia.

One of these platforms, measuring one hundred paces, or 300 feet, on each of its four sides and 25 or 30 feet high has been largely excavated away to make room for railroad tracks. A portion of the earth near the centre still remains showing the bunches of earth thrown down promiscuously during the construction of the mound.

During the excavation for the four R. R. tracks that go through this mound a great number of relics were found showing that these ancient temples were used for sepulchres as well as for other purposes. From this mound we have a considerable number of copper implements and ornaments, some of the latter are curiously made to represent the shell of a tortoise, even showing the sutures in the plates of the shell. Short, heavy spoons of bone covered with copper so neatly done, that only from a broken one did we discover that the interior was bone. Copper awls and needles, some of the latter 18 inches in length. There were also flint implements and the teeth of a buffalo, together with a quantity of both coarse and fine matting plaited together in a neat manner.

Who were the people who erected these great mounds on the American Bottom? If these works were erected by the ancestors of our present red Indians, then the Indians must

have very greatly degenerated, for we are quite satisfied that the mound builder had a different government, a different religion, a different character, and most probably a different physiognomy. Our knowledge of Indian character, formed largely by personal contact with them in the west, has led us to believe that our Indian, like the Arab of the desert is incapable of any great work requiring physical labor.

Still it would seem as if the Indians had some connection with the ancient mound-builders. Possibly the Indians of the present are descended in some way from the mound-builders, because mound-building seems to have been common to all savage people.

Even if our Indians were known to have made mounds, which is highly probable, it would not prove they were descended from the people who built the great mounds on the Cahokia.

Mounds are found everywhere; Europe, Asia, and Africa present almost precisely such mounds as we have in Illinois. It is probable that our Indians have been known to make a few small mounds, at least we have such authority as Catlin on the Upper Mississippi, and Missouri, and the early explorers among the southern Indians. But the custom, if ever common with them, soon became obsolete after the advent of white men.

There are many small mounds on the bluffs and highlands of Madison and adjoining counties, some of which, judging from the preservation of the remains, are not very old.

Traces of sepulchres are often found in the mounds and there is no doubt but that the later Indians used them as burial places.

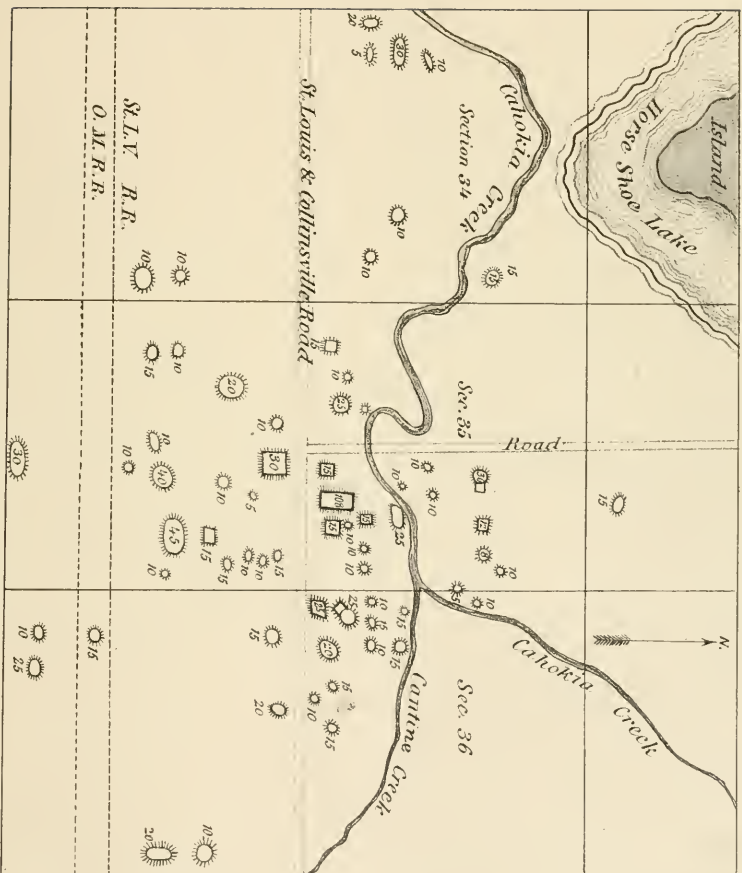
The bluffs of Madison county are, in fact, an immense cemetery, and one can hardly dig on any prominence without encountering human bones. A majority of these places have no mound over them, but have been the common burial places of the tribes who from time to time, successively inhabited the locality.

Mounds were probably only erected over the remains of persons of note. Neither are all mounds burial places. In Madison county on the Piasa and other streams, are many mounds that seem to be the remains of dwelling places, of which the prominent material seems to have been clay, probably the roof as well as the sides. In these mounds only what seems to be the kitchen refuse is found.

Other mounds, like some of those in the American Bottom were erected for religious purposes, public ceremonies and meetings.

Some of these mounds are doubtless very old, others are comparatively recent, while both have intrusive burials, and much error has been promulgated by casual examination and hasty conclusion. A leading theorist on this subject in Illinois exhibits a well preserved brass button, with the well known letters U. S. upon it, said to have been found in a mound. And learned archaeologists from the Smithsonian base their theories on some glass heads said to have been found in a mound in the west.

In the vicinity of the Piasa creek, which empties into the Mississippi a few miles above Alton, a great variety of mounds can still be seen, some of earth covered with stone,



CAHOKIA MOUNDS MADISON, CO. ILLINOIS.
 * Figures on Mounds denote height in feet.

others of stone and earth together, while others are wholly of earth.

On the face of the bluff in this vicinity can also be seen a number of figures of animals and other objects painted with a red pigment. These figures are supposed to have some hieroglyphic meaning. At Alton was another large figure representing a kind of dragon and known as the Piasa. This monster is represented as having wings and there is a legend said to have been held by the Indians of this vicinity that this flying dragon once actually existed, and was addicted to carrying off members of the tribe to his eyrie among the rocks and devouring the body at its leisure. Some celebrated chief dedicating himself to the work finally killed the monster and the picture was painted on the rock in commemoration of the occasion.

The legend was written by Mr. John Russel, at one time a Baptist minister, and editor of a local paper called the "Backwoodsman." The story of the Piasa Bird, although largely imaginative, had an extensive circulation.

The painting on the rock, was also described by Marquette, years ago, however; the rocks forming the face of the bluff on which the object was portrayed were quarried off for the purpose of making lime.

Although the mounds of the American Bottom seem to belong to the same age as the great earthworks of Ohio, and were probably made by the same people, there are, however, no enclosures or embankments. The nearest enclosure by earthen walls that we have been able to discover is at the mouth of the Illinois river. There is here an earthen embankment, circular in form, and nearly a mile in extent. A gateway protected by mounds opens on the high bank of a slough some distance from the Mississippi, but without a doubt its shore in ancient times. In the centre of the enclosure stands a flat circular mound; it is hardly a work of defense; for the bluff towers above it a short distance away, and within easy bowshot.

After many days' exploration and study of the Cahokia mounds we are inclined to believe the evidence would tend to prove that this group of the greatest mounds in the Union, and possibly on the continent, had their origin for religious purposes, and this was the Mecca, or grand sacred shrine of the mound builder's empire. From the flat summit of the temple, one hundred feet above the plain were their aditories, probably two buildings like that of Mexico, glittering with barbaric splendor, and from whence could be seen from afar the smoke and flames of the eternal fire, their emblem of the sun. At the city of Mexico the Spaniards found the Aztecs holding their religious ceremonies on almost precisely such a structure, 120 feet in height, with five terraces. On the flat summit of this pyramidal structure, which, like Cahokia, was divided into two parts, were two aditories or shrines, in one of which the sacred fire burned. This great Mexican temple mound was not more than half the size of the Cahokia temple, being only 300 feet square at the base. The square mounds about the base of Cahokia, some of which are larger than the base of the Mexican temple, were doubtless used for sacred purposes, and the adjoining mounds may have been the residences of the priests; just

such mounds surrounded the Aztec temple. "Surrounding the great Pyramid," says Clavigero, speaking of the Aztec or Mexican temple, were forty similar structures of smaller size, consecrated to separate divinities; one was called the House of Mirrors, and was covered with brilliant materials, and was sacred to the god of light, the soul of the world, the spiritual sun; another to the god of water; another to the god of air; and Gomera says, that because the winds go round the heavens they made this temple circular.

Besides these were the dwellings of the priests amounting to 5000 according to Zarata, and of the attendants in the temples, and places for the instruction of the youth, and if some accounts are to be credited, places for the reception of strangers who came to visit the temple and see the glory of the Court of Montezuma. There were ponds and fountains, groves and gardens, in which flowers and sweet smelling herbs were cultivated for use in certain sacred rites, and for the decoration of the temple.

There is a general concurrence in the accounts of the great temple of Mexico given by the early writers, among whom were Cortez, Bernal, Diaz, and others who witnessed what they described. These accounts give us, not only some idea of the predominance of religious superstitions in Mexico, but also a good clue to the customs of our own mound builders, and the origin and uses of the great structures on the Cahokia creek.

While the Cahokia temple mound is much the same shape as the Mexican temple, it is twice as large, and the surrounding temples and mounds much larger and greater in number, leading us to believe that on the banks of Cahokia was the largest congregation of religious structures, not only on this continent, but of the world.

What a city! What a population there must have been at that time on this alluvial plain. This view is also strongly evidenced by the fact that this rich plain, which is some 75 miles long, and 5 to 10 miles wide, is a veritable cemetery of the past, and full of evidences of long human occupation. Relics of the stone age protrude from the bank of every creek and ravine. In the rich fields opposite St. Louis and for miles up the Cahokia creek, we have many times seen the market gardener literally plow through human bones. The little labor with which enormous crops are grown here would excite the envy of the plodding planter on the banks of the Nile.

Some eminently travelled writer, after admitting that Nature stands revealed on a grand scale in America, complains that this new world is wanting in antiquities so full of interest in the old world. This writer ought to come to Cahokia, and standing on our Cheops, look down on the monuments of pre-historic America. When he asked who built them, the echoes of his inquiring voice would go reverberating among the temples below, but no answer would return.

Of course many relics of the past are collected in the vicinity of these mounds, and from the mounds themselves. We have many thousand of these, of stone, copper, bone and shell, as well as various kinds of pottery. We are constantly surprised in looking over our collection to see the great similarity of our relics of the stone age, with those of

other countries. "Evans' Stone Age of Great Britain" might represent ours fairly by a simple change of title and still be an incomparable work.

There is hardly an antiquity in any country but what we have represented here, and the remarkable similarity of some of the more peculiar is very puzzling, especially since we have been in the habit of attributing this similarity of thought to the instinctive impulses of savage and barbarian untutored minds. We are so puzzled sometimes as to doubt our position. This is illustrated in the fact that after having taken from the mounds a number of large sea shells, found in such a position and under such circumstances as to leave no doubt as to their being held sacred by the mound builders, and used in their religious ceremonies, to find that they were, in a great majority, the same reversed shell, with the mouth or opening on the left-hand side, and held as sacred by the *Buddhists of India*. We are told that the statues of Buddha are often seen, in which each toe of his foot is represented by a sinistral or reversed conch shell. From time immemorial these shells turning the wrong way have been reversed in Asia, and wherever the Buddhist religion is known, they have numbers of Pyrrula, Cassis, Conchs and other shells taken from the altars of the mounds, and exhibiting the same reversed whorls. It is a strange fact that the great mounds of Cahokia should, like those of Egypt and Mexico, stand straight with the main points of the compass.

It is a singular fact that the mound-builder should have the same religious ceremonies. At the foot of the Cahokia temple we were so fortunate as to discover a sort of tomb or burial place and in size less than two rods square, amid the crumbling dust of near a score of human skeletons, we found about a hundred vessels of pottery in an almost perfect condition. It is surprising to observe how these vases and long-necked water bottles resembled in appearance and shape the ancient vessels of the Nile, but what is more strange is that several of these vessels have painted on them in bright red pigment some of the same symbols as used by the sun-worshippers in Egypt and very similar to symbols on similar vessels taken by Schliemann from buried Mycenæ and Troy. (See illustrations).

The limits of this paper permit us only to mention the very interesting fact that in connection with the mounds many symbols are found remarkably resembling those of the institution of Masonry. Squares, triangles, circles and circles touching parallel lines are not uncommon in the shape of the mounds and earthworks, plummets, crosses of various kinds, painted and carved on earthen vessels, and we have curious boat-shaped stone implements that we are inclined to believe were used as levels. A series of illustrations would be necessary to explain these to the public. Some of the ceremonies of the mound builders also appear strongly similar to those used in Masonry. It may be that Masonry is descended from the original and primitive religion of mankind. From what centre the civilization of man came we know not.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE NO. 1.

1. Long-necked water vessel, of which numerous examples are found in the American Bottom.

2. Earthen vessel representing the beaver.
 3. This vessel as well as the preceding ones are burned hard and painted red. All one-fourth original size.
 4. 5. Earthen dishes. These fine vessels are represented one-eighth natural size.
 6. Sea shell, Busycon perversum, an uncut specimen one-fourth nat. size.
 7. 10. Fine water vessels representing the human form one-quarter natural size.
 8. Neat vessel with two human faces, one on the rim one-eighth natural size.
 9. Vessel representing bear one-quarter natural size.
 11. Recumbent human figure with the neck of the vessel arising from middle of body, one-fifth natural size. 12. Like No. 11, a unique water vessel, one-fifth natural size.
 - 13, 14, 15. Fine earthen vessels one-half natural size, on which are carefully painted certain figures that probably refer to their religion. Although we have found many painted vessels and somewhat similar figures in Madison county, we have thought best to copy a few illustrations from the reports of the St. Louis Academy of Science.
- The originals of the figures from 11 to 15 inclusive, were found on the Missouri side of the Mississippi below St. Louis, and are now in the collections of the Academy of Major Hilder of St. Louis. The remainder of the objects figured on Plate 1 as well as Plate 2 are in my own collection, and were obtained from Madison county.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE NO. 2.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. Finely made vessels of burned clay, probably representing ducks. The illustrations explain themselves better than a description.
5. Water vessels that with the preceding and near a hundred others were found in an ancient burial place at the foot of the great Cahokia mound.
6. Copper from the mounds. The figure on the right is a copper axe, the next a crescent head ornament, beneath which is a copper bracelet and ornamental tube. To the left of the copper crescent is a spear point, a plummet and a smaller axe, all of beaten native copper.
7. On the left is a polished flint axe, a rare and beautiful implement, as also is the diorite axe on the right. They are perfectly smooth, the marks in chipping and manufacture being ground away, then polished. This is not the common form of the stone weapon so commonly seen, but exactly represents the form of European ground flint-axes, and is rarely found in this country. Both of these are from mounds in Jersey county. We have two similar ones from Madison, but they are broken.
8. Two skulls found with the pottery at the foot of the great Cahokia mound. The one on the right is a common form of the crania with the pottery. The one on the left is not uncommon and may be the result of artificial flattening, although the appearance of the rounded frontal bone would indicate otherwise. They are both nearly entire.
- 9, 10, 11, 12. Finely finished pipes of red catlinite and found in the mounds; the bird pipe on the left is in the collection of Shurtliff college, and was found on the Gillham farm below Wood river. No. 12 is remarkable as

showing a sort of beard on the side of the face. It is of stone and found with the pottery.

14, 15, 16. Stone images. Probably used in religious or other important ceremonies. In each there are two funnel-shaped cavities in the back and posterior portions that have led some to believe they might have been used as pipes on great occasions. No. 16 is a splendid specimen of stone carving and was found in a small mound on the Piasa creek, near the north-line corner of Madison county. It stands about (8) eight inches high and is cut from a single block of hard, red catlinite, or Minnesota pipe stone. The original is now the property of Blackburn University.

No. 14 is also of red catlinite, of fine workmanship, and exhibits a hideous human form with a fish protruding from the wide open mouth, with another fish held in the hands between the knees. We also took this from a small mound on the banks of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Illinois. No. 16 is also of red catlinite, and was found by some laborers making a new highway or public road, not far from the great Cahokia mound. It was broken into several pieces by the plow, and the head is wanting. We obtained the original from the Missouri Historical Society, and made the restoration as given in the cut. The original was made from a single block of stone, very neatly carved and highly polished.

The builders of the Cahokia mounds, from the relic left behind, seem to have been of a peaceful character rather than warriors. Some of the finest implements of stone from this vicinity are implements of agriculture. Hoes not very unlike in shape to those of iron in present use, were made of flint, and with such skill as to be very serviceable tools. Spades and digging tools of flint also, and we have several fine implements that are worn in such manner and of such peculiar shape as to indicate that they were fastened to a stock and pulled through the soil after the manner of a plow. Some of these implements of agriculture, doubtless used in the cultivation of corn, are among the most valued of the relics of the stone age.

We have no evidence that this people had any knowledge of metals, except copper. They used both iron and lead ores as a stone, and both these ores are frequently found in their mounds. The age corresponding to that of bronze in Europe was a copper age on the Mississippi. Our mound-builders knew nothing of tin. Copper ornaments were not uncommon (see illustrations) here and were made by beating out pieces of native copper, obtained apparently from the region of Lake Superior, where the mines were worked quite extensively.

The domain of this people must have been of great extent else their commercial relations extended very widely, for we find side by side copper from Superior, plumbago and mica from the East, obsidian from Mexico or the west, and shells from the Atlantic coast.

What became of the mound-builders is not known; living as they did in communities about the alluvial lands of the rivers and streams, they were no doubt subject to epidemics and plagues, and thus were either destroyed or so weakened

as to fall a prey to the nomadic tribes whom we now know as their successors. Even

"Lo! the poor savage whose untutored mind."

bears no record in history to tell whence he came.

There is still another class of antiquities in Madison county, found in the caverns and cave shelters along the rocky bluffs above Alton.

The aborigines, such as we see in the red Indian, it is well known seldom used a cavern, or even entered one, having a superstitious fear of such places; still it is quite probable that they were sometimes driven by storms or otherwise to accept such shelters. Notwithstanding these facts in regard to the habits of the red men, the caves and cave shelters about the bluffs show numerous evidences of occupation in times past. Accumulations of ashes in these caves are not uncommon, showing that for long periods these places were inhabited by savage men, who lived on the flesh of animals, and also of the unsavory shell fish found along the shore of the Mississippi. Large accumulations of the shells of the Union and other shell fish are found near these old cavernous abodes.

Nor are the indications entirely wanting that they did not sometimes partake of human flesh and were cannibals. In several of the caves about the Piasa and in the vicinity of the mouth of the Illinois river we have found among the debris of these cave dwellings human bones that had been broken lengthwise, apparently to extract the marrow. Farther up on the Illinois river, Judge Henderson and others have found similar evidence of apparent cannibalism.

The implements left by these cave dwellers are very rude. We have some beads made of stalactite, as well as a few rude implements of the same material. As these cavernous retreats have not been thoroughly explored, much interesting information may be derived from this source.

To sum up the ethnology of Madison county it would seem that there are to be found many traces of men of whom we know but little, except that they were the merest savages, living almost like the wild beasts with whom they fiercely disputed for dominion.

Then comes a class of earthen mounds that seem very old, but which contain little or nothing to furnish data for any history whatever.

Then there suddenly seems to intrude a class of earthen mounds, some of which are of huge dimensions. These people seemed to have a systematic government and religion, and to have followed agricultural pursuits. They seemed to have passed the pale of savagery, and advanced to some of the higher planes of barbarism. They lived in great communities generally occupying the low lands which they cultivated. The fact that these people had so many customs, and singular ceremonies, almost exactly like the barbarous nations of the old world would indicate that there was a remote period of contact, and that the commencement of civilization may have had a common origin or started from a common centre.

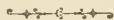
Solon's story of Atlantis as told by Plato and learned by Solon of the Egyptian priests is the only theory, in our opinion, that explains the wonderful similarity of the customs as exhibited all over the world. Solon's story was that

at one time a vast island, or rather a continent in extent, existed in what is now the ocean, and connected Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

This great island was two thousand miles long and one thousand miles wide. It was densely populated, and the centre of all civilization, which spread from here through commercial relations. In one awful day this great Empire sank beneath the sea, and the surrounding continents kept not only a tradition of the great catastrophe as a flood, but retained many of the customs learned from them.

Whether our great mound builders were a colony from Atlantis and founded an empire on the Mississippi, we are hardly prepared to prove.

They disappeared, and the later Indians, a large portion of whom are romantic, succeeded them; from where, how, when, are questions we cannot answer, but we are diligently gathering together as story a leaf here and there, that are cast up, like empty shells on the shores of time.



CHAPTER VI.

FLORA.



It is not the purpose of this chapter to give an elaborate or scientific treatise on the plants found in this county. The design is rather to give a catalogue of the various plants indigenous to this region. The state of Illinois is divided east and west into three quite distinct botanical belts, viz.: The heavily-timbered regions of the south, whose flora is distinguished by its great variety and luxuriant growth, the central portion, embracing the great prairies of the state with their multifarious forms of vegetation, and the northern part which is divided between woodland and prairie.

Madison county has most of the botanical characteristics common to the timbered and prairie regions of the state.

The plants of a country are a sure index of the character of the soil, and for this reason the following list will be of special interest to the agriculturist.

To add a detailed botanical description of each plant, or of all the species, genera, or even families, represented here, would fill a large part of this volume, to the exclusion of other more appropriate matter. By way of preface, it may be stated that vegetation is a sure index of the character of the soil in which it is growing. No class of persons realizes this fact so fully as does the practical, observant farmer. If he wishes to buy uncultivated land, the kinds of trees, shrubs, or grass growing in the locality decide for him the approximate depth and fertility of the soil, and the consequent value of the land for agricultural purposes.

According to its flora Illinois has been divided by botanists into three parts; the heavily timbered regions of the south,

whose dense vegetation is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, which, except in the vicinity of the water-courses, is mostly prairie, and noted for the great number and variety of its grasses, and other indigenous plants; and the northern section, which is about equally divided between woodland and prairie. This county lies within the great prairie belt, a region famous for the fertility and depth of its soil, and the luxuriance of its flora. Plants, like animals are greatly influenced in their growth and development by surrounding circumstances. As man and the domestic animals have driven many species of the native animals from this region, so numerous kinds of indigenous plants have disappeared before the onward march of civilization. Hence, we find to-day in the fields and meadows few of the grasses and other plants that flourished in their native beauty here fifty years ago. Thus, under the great laws of evolution and succession, all animated nature, from age to age, moves gradually, but grandly forward toward the eternal destiny which the Almighty, in the beginning, ordained for all His creatures. For this region the following is a complete

LIST OF NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

Acer Saccharinum, Rock Sugar Maple.	Corylus Americana, Hazelnut.
A. Nigrum, Black Maple.	Crataegus Cocinea, Hawthorn.
A. Dasyarpum, Soft Maple, Silver Leaf Maple.	C. Tomentosa, " "
A. Negundo, Box Elder, Ash Leaf Maple.	C. Crus-galli " "
Aesculus Glabra, Stinking Buckeye.	Carya Alba, Shagbark Hickory.
A. Scerrulata, Smooth Leaf Alder.	C. Sulcata, Thick Shellbark Hickory.
Amelanchier Canadensis, True Service-Berry.	C. Tomentosa, White Heart Hickory.
Amorpha Fruticosa, False Indigo Shrub.	C. Glabra, Pig-nut Hickory.
A. Canescens, Lead Plant.	Dirca Palustris, Leatherwood.
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.	Eunonymus Americanus, Strawberry Tree.
Asimina Trioba, Pawaw.	Fraxinus Americana, White Ash.
Betula Nigra, River or Red Birch.	F. Viridis, Green Ash.
Carpinus Americana, Blue Beach Hornbeam.	F. Sambucifolia, Black Ash.
Ceanothus Americanus, Red Root.	F. Quadrangula, Blue Ash.
C. Ovalis, Great Red Root.	Gleditschia Triacanthos, Thorneed Acacia, Honey Locust.
Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree, Red Bud.	Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree.
Celastrus Scandens, Bitter Sweet Wax Work.	Hamamelis Virginica, Witch Hazel.
Celtis Occidentalis, Hackberry.	Juglans Cinerea, Butter Nut.
Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Button Bush.	J. Nigra, Walnut.
Prunus Virginiana, Choke Cherry.	Juniperus Virginiana, Red Cedar.
P. Serotina, Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry.	Lonicera Grata, Woodbine.
Cornus Alternifolia, False Dogwood.	Menispermum Canadense, Moonseed.
C. Sericea, Kinnikinnick.	Morus Rubra, Red Mulberry.
C. Circinata, Pigeon Berry.	Ostrya Virginica, Hop Hornbeam.
C. Stolonifera " Red Osier.	Iron-Wood.
C. Paniculata " "	P. Angulata, Cotton Tree.
C. Sanguinea, " "	Platanus Occidentalis, Buttonwood Sycamore.
	Populus Tremuloides, Quaking Asp, Aspen.
	P. Monilifera, Necklace Poplar, Cottonwood.
	Prunus Americana, Wild Plum.
	Pyrus Coronaria, Crab Apple.

<i>Quercus Macrocarpa</i> , Burr Oak.	<i>Shepherdia Canadensis</i> , Buffalo Berry.
<i>Q. Obtusiloba</i> , Post Oak.	<i>Smilax Hispida</i> , Greenbrier
<i>Q. Alba</i> , White Oak.	<i>Spiraea Opulifolia</i> , Vinebark
<i>B. Prinus</i> , Swamp Chestnut Oak.	<i>Spiraea</i> .
<i>Q. Bicolor</i> , Swamp White Oak.	<i>Spiraea Tomentosa</i> , Hardhack, Willow Spire.
<i>Q. Imbricaria</i> , Laurel Leaf Oak.	
<i>Q. Nigra</i> Black Jack Oak.	
<i>Q. Tinctoria</i> , Yellow Bark Oak.	<i>Staphylea Trifolia</i> , Rattle-box, Quercitron Oak.
<i>Q. Coccinea</i> , Scarlet Oak.	<i>Wood-Bladder Nut</i> .
<i>Q. Rubra</i> , Red Oak.	<i>Symphoricarpos Vulgaris</i> , Coral Berry.
<i>Q. Palustris</i> , Swamp Spanish Oak.	<i>Tecoma Radicans</i> , Trumpet-Pin Oak.
<i>Rhus Glabra</i> , Sumach.	<i>Tilia Americana</i> , Bass-wood.
<i>R. Toxicodendron</i> , Climbing Poison Ivy.	<i>Ulmus Fulva</i> , Red Elm.
<i>Ribes Cynosbati</i> , Prickly Gooseberry.	<i>U. Americana</i> , White Elm.
<i>R. Hirtellum</i> Smooth Gooseberry.	<i>U. Racemosa</i> , Cork Elm, Hickory Elm.
<i>R. Rotundifolium</i> , " "	<i>Viburnum Prunifolium</i> , Black Haw, Arrow Wood.
<i>R. Lacustre</i> , Swamp, " "	<i>V. Lentago</i> , Sheepberry.
<i>R. Floridum</i> , Black Current.	<i>Vitis Aestivalis</i> , Summer Grape.
<i>Ros Lucida</i> , Prairie Rose.	<i>V. Cordifolia</i> , Frost grape.
<i>R. Blanda</i> , Wood Rose.	<i>Zanthoxylum Americanum</i> , [Prickly Ash.
<i>Salix Tristis</i> , Rose Willow.	
<i>S. Humilis</i> , Cone Willow.	<i>Lendera Benzoin</i> , Spice Bush.
<i>S. Ericophala</i> , Silky-head Willow.	<i>Rubus Strigosus</i> , Red Raspberry.
<i>S. Nigra</i> , Black Willow.	<i>" Occidentalis</i> , Black Raspberry.
<i>S. Fragilis</i> , Joint Willow, Brittle Willow.	<i>Rubus Vilosus</i> , Blackberry.
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i> , Elderberry.	<i>Robenia Pseudocacia</i> , Black Locust.
<i>S. Pubens</i> , Red Fruit Elderberry.	
<i>Sassafras Officinale</i> , Sassafras.	

Of the forest trees the most valuable deserve special mention. Rock Sugar Maple is excellent; the Black Cherry is used by cabinet makers and is a wood of good color and grain. The Shag-bark hickory is perhaps the most valuable of its kind. The White Oak is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements. The Blue Ash is capital for flooring. The Honey Locust is a very durable wood and shrinks less than any other in seasoning. The Walnut is nearly all gone. The Plane tree or Sycamore is used by cabinet makers. Of the Oak family the most valuable kinds are the Burr Oak, Pin Oak, and

GRASSES.

In the following list of grasses, the common grain plants, not being indigenous to the county, are omitted. Some of the grasses given are not native, but are among those best adapted for animals. Hence we include them:

<i>Phleum Pratense</i> , Timothy.	<i>Festuca Elation</i> , Meadow Fescue.
<i>Agrostis Vulgaris</i> , Red top.	<i>Bennis Secalinus</i> , Common Cheat.
<i>Muhlenbergia Diffusa</i> , Nimble Will.	<i>Phragmites Communis</i> , Common Reed.
<i>Calamagrostis Canadensis</i> , Blue-joint a native grass of the prairies, where it grew from ten to fifteen feet in height.	<i>Arundinaria Macrosperma</i> , Large Cane.
<i>Dactylis Glomerata</i> , Orchard grass.	<i>Lolium Perenne</i> , Darnel Rye Grass.
<i>Poa Pratensis</i> , Kentucky Blue-grass.	<i>Anthoxanthum Oderatum</i> , Sweet-scented Vernal-grass.
<i>Poa Compressa</i> , Wire Grass.	<i>Phalaris Arundinacea</i> , Reed Canary Grass.

<i>P. Canariensis</i> , Canary Grass.	<i>Sectaria Glauea</i> , Common Foxtail.
<i>Panicum Sanguinale</i> , Crab Grass.	<i>S. Viridis</i> , Bottle Grass.
<i>Panicum Glabrum</i> , Smooth Panicum.	<i>S. Italica</i> , Italian Millet.
<i>Panicum Capillare</i> , Witch Grass.	<i>Andropogon Scoparius</i> , (?) Brown beard grass.
<i>Panicum Crus-galli</i> , Barnyard grass.	

FAUNA.

The following chapter embraces all the animals within the memory of man that have had their habitation in this county. Prior to the advent of the white man, the principal animals were the buffalo, bear, wolf, wild cat, deer, panther, &c., which have mostly disappeared before the onward march of civilization. These various occupants of the wild prairies and forests afforded rare sport to the pioneer settlers of this region, and furnished an interesting subject of study to the student of natural history. That all classes of readers may find pleasure and profit in the article, both the technical and common names of the animals enumerated are given.

Without transcending the scope and purpose of the chapter by describing in detail the orders, families, &c, we append the following list:

Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory, we had the American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), and still have the deer of two kinds; the more common well known American deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), and the white-tailed Deer (*Cervus Leucurus*). And at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*), must have found pastures on the alluvial prairies and rich bottom lands of this county. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the county within the last fifty years. The Gray Wolf (*Canis Occidentalis*) and Prairie Wolf (*Canis latrans*) are not unfrequently found, is also the Gray Fox (*Vulpes Virginianus*), which still exists by its superior cunning. The panthers (*Felis concolor*) was occasionally met in the earlier times: and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (*Lynx rufus*); the Mink (*Putorius Vison*); American Otter, (*Lutra Canadensis*); the Badger (*Taxidea Americana*); the Raccoon (*Procyon Lotor*). The coonskin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

To the weasel family (*Mustelidae*) belong the well-known animals, minks, skunks, otters, common weasels, &c., most of which have long, slender bodies, five-toed feet, and glands which secrete a liquid of very disagreeable odor. Otters

and minks are hunted for their furs, which are very valuable. The former are amphibious, and are at present rarely seen. The costly fur called ermine is obtained from a weasel which inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

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

RODENTIA, OR GNAWERS.

The animals of this order are easily distinguished by their teeth. In the front part of each jaw, they have two chisel shaped incisors, between which and the molars is a considerable space, without teeth, these animals having no canines. The largest representatives of the rodents ever known in this country, the American beaver, *Castor Canadensis*, is still met with in this county in the timbered nooks of Wood River. The rats and mice (*Muridae*) constitute the most numerous family of the rodents. They number, in all, about three hundred species in the world.

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

Of the mice we note, as found here, the common house-mouse (*Mus musculus*), the field-mouse, the meadow-mouse, the jumping-mouse (*Jaculus hudsonius*, of the family *Jaculidae*) which has a body about three inches long and a tail six inches—and the tree-mouse. The musk-rat (*Onychia zibethicus*), allied to the beaver, has but one species. This animal is about the size of a cat, and has a strong, musky smell. It is amphibious, building its mud houses in ponds

and shallow lakes. It is a native of North America, and is still quite common. Its fur, like that of the beaver, is valuable. The fur of the latter is used for making the finest hats.

The squirrel family (*Sciuridae*) is represented here by the red (fox) squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*), the gray squirrel (*Sciurus Carolinensis*), the flying squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*) the ground squirrel (*Tomias striatus*), the gopher (*Spermophilus*), the prairie squirrel and the woodchuck or groundhog (*Arctomys monax*) all of which are so common that they need not be described.

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

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

REPTILIA OR REPTILES.

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

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

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

CLASS OF AVES OR BIRDS.

In the following list of birds indigeneous to the county, the old system of groups, or orders, is used rather than the new classification of birds adopted provisionally by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The former, as it contains fewer and less difficult technical terms, will, it is believed, be more readily understood by the general reader.

The chief characteristics of all the birds belonging to each order are given first, and appended thereto are the names of such birds of the order as are indigenous to this region.

RAPTORES, OR BIRDS OF PREY.

These are generally of large size and stout form; bills hooked and very strong; claws sharp and curved; wings extensive and muscles powerful; females larger than males; live in pairs and choose their mates for life (?). Under this order and belonging to the hawk family (*Falconide*), are the sparrow-hawk (*Tinnunculus abundarius*); swallow-tailed hawk (*Nauclerus furcatus*); hen-harrier blackbird (*Merula musica*), king bird, or bee martin (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*); Raven (*Corvus corax*), common crow (*Corvus Americanus*), Summer red bird (*Pyrrangra astiva*), scarlet tanager, Baltimore oriole (*Icterus Baltimore*), pewee, or Phoebe bird, (*Sayornis fuscus*), kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), ruby throated hummingbird (*Trochilus colubris*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyus canorus*), ruby-crowned kinglet, golden-crowned kinglet, whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*), grass sparrow, or black throated bunting, lark sparrow, or finch, snow bird (*Junco hyemalis*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), night hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*).

SCANSORES, OR CLIMBING BIRDS.

Birds of this order have their toes in pairs, two in front and two behind. Under this order and indigenous to this county are the swift, or chimney-swallow (*Cypselus pelagicus*), red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), Carolina parakeet; (*Conurus Carolinensis*), sap sucker (*Picus pubescens*); (*Circus cyaneus*); goshawk (*Falco palmaribus*); sharp-skinned hawk (*Buteo borealis*); red-shouldered hawk, pigeon-hawk (*Falco Columbarum*); ring-tailed, or golden eagle (*Aquila chrytos*).

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

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

RASORES, OR SCRATCHING BIRDS.

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

GRALLATRES OR WADING BIRDS.

These have long necks, long bills, very long and slender legs, and slender bodies. Their general form is well adapted to wading. This order includes the plover (*Charadrius*), common snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*), American woodcock (*Philohela minor*), Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago Wilsonii*), mudhen (*Fulica Americana*), Kill-dee (*Aegialitis vociferus*), red-breasted-snipe (*Gambetta melanoleuca*), tell-tale snipe (*Gambetta flavipes*), water-rail (*Rallus Aquaticus*) sand hill crane

(*Grus Canadensis*), blue crane (*Grus Americanus*), yellow-legged and upland plover, white crane (*Grus Albus*), and heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

NATATOES, OR SWIMMING BIRDS.

These are broad and flat; feathers compact and well oiled; legs wide apart; femur short; and feet webbed. Under this order are found the common wild goose (*Anser Americanus*), summer or wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), Canada goose (*Bernicula Canadensis*), American Swan (*Cygnus Americanus*), braud-goose, or "brant" (*Anser Bernicla*), butter ball (*Bucephala albeola*), mallard (*Anas boschas*), blue-winged teal (*Boschas crecca*), American widgeon (*Mareca Americana*), red-head duck (*Aythya Americana*), canvass-back duck (?) (*Aythya vallinerio*), green-winged teal (*Nettion Carolinensis*), pintail duck (*Drifila acuta*), trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*).

INSESSORS OR PERCHING BIRDS.

The perchers differ greatly among themselves; all have three front toes and a single hind one; feet well adapted to perching. To this order belong the majority of birds, of which we note, as belonging here, the wood thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottus*), blue-bird (*Sialis Wilsonii*), cat bird (*Mimus Carolinensis*), robin (*Turdus migratorius*), brown thrush, or "thrasher" (*Turdus rufus*), titmouse, or chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), nuthatch (*Sitta Carolinensis*), winter wren (*Troglodytes hyemalis*), cedar bird (*Amphisp. cedrorum*), rose-breasted grosbeak (*Guiraca ludoviciana*), chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*), blue jay (*Cyanura cristata*), wren, (*Troglodytes domestica*) warblers, barn swallow (*Hirundo hordeorum*) bank swallow (*Cotyle riparia*), blue martin (*Progne purpurea*), cardinal red bird (*Cardinalis Virginianus*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), indigo bird (*Cyanospiza cyanea*), great northern shrike, or butcher bird (*Colurio borealis*) yellow, or thistle bird (*Sylvestia astiva*), swamp, or red winged black bird (*Sturnus predicatorius*), cow blackbird "cowbird."



CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.



THE first time that the eye of civilized man ever rested on the soil of the present county of Madison was in the year 1673. Marquette and Joliet, on their voyage of exploration, reached the waters of the Mississippi on the seventeenth of June, and a few days afterward their canoes were gliding past the shores of the district of country embracing what is now Madison county. The sensations of these explorers are given by Marquette in this language:

"As we coasted along rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest In-

dian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passes over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red, and a kind of black are the colors employed. On the whole these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do so well; besides this they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently near to paint them. As we were discoursing of them, sailing gently down a beautiful still clear water, we heard the noise of a rapid, into which we were about to fall. I have seen nothing more frightful; a mass of large trees, entire with branches, real floating islands, came rushing from the mouth of the river Pekitanoui (the Missouri,) so impetuously that we could not, without great danger, expose ourselves to pass across. The agitation was so great that the water was all muddy, and could not get clear."

Such were the circumstances under which white men first saw this part of Illinois. The rocks, to which Marquette refers, were the precipitous bluffs which extend along the river northward from Alton. On the face of the bluff, just above the present city, were depicted the figure mentioned by Marquette, and with which we connected the famous legend of the Piasa Bird.* These paintings must have been renewed by the Indians from time to time, for they seemed fresh on the settlement of the country in the present century. It is still within the memory of living men when every Indian, as he passed down the river in his canoe, discharged his arrow, or his rifle, at the representation of these monsters.

The French, who made such early settlements in the more southern counties of Randolph, St. Clair, and Monroe, do not seem to have secured any permanent hold within the limits of Madison county. West of the Mississippi they pushed north to St. Louis (1764), to St. Charles (1769), and to Portage des Sioux (1799), but on the eastern side of the river they founded no new villages, probably from the fact that by the treaty of Fountainbleau, 1762, Illinois had passed under English control. There is evidence that a Frenchman named Jean Baptiste Cardinal, had made a settlement, as early as the year 1785, at *Piasa*, supposed to be the site of the present city of Alton. He there built a house and resided with his family, but was taken prisoner by the Indians, when his family were obliged to flee for refuge to the village of Cahokia. Reynolds mentions that, in the year 1800, there were a few French families residing on Big (or Chouteau) island in the Mississippi, while the report of the commissioners to examine the claims for land within the district of Kaskaskia, shows that several early improvements had been made by the French in the southern and western part of the county. †On Chouteau island settlements were made by the

French about 1750. An orchard was planted here, the trees of which had attained such size in 1820 that they must have been planted fifty, or sixty, years previous. In this orchard was a pear tree whose trunk in the year mentioned had grown to be a foot and a half in diameter. This orchard was planted by Chouteau from whom the island received the name by which it is now known. On both Chouteau and Cabaret islands some French residents of Cahokia raised large numbers of horses which they shipped in flat boats to New Orleans. The island was well adapted to this purpose, its exclusion from the main land preventing both the escape of the horses and their theft by the Indians. This orchard years ago succumbed to the floods of the Mississippi, as also did an old grave yard in which many of the early French residents were buried.

should be confirmed on the ground of actual improvements having been made. These claims are as follows:

"Claim 1865. Original claimant, Alexis Buyatte; present claimant, Nicholas Jarrot, 400 acres. Affirmed to the legal representative of A. Buyatte. Situate on the river l'Abbe nine miles above Cahokia." The river l'Abbe here referred to derived its name from the monastery, or l'Abbe, on Monk's mound, which was once called "Abbe Hill", even by the American settlers, and is what is now known as Cahokia creek. The claim, however, is really some distance from Cahokia, on the bank of the Mississippi in township three, range ten, near Kinder station, and opposite Cabaret island.

"Claim 526. Original claimant, James Biswell, present claimant heirs of Biswell, 400 acres, on Buck run, a branch of the Kaskaskia river, affirmed to the legal representatives." This claim is in the southwest corner of township three, range seven, and extends into St. Clair county.

"Claim 519. Original claimant, Alexander Denis; present claimant, William Bolin Whiteside; 400 acres, on Winn's run in the county of St. Clair (St. Clair and Randolph were then the only counties), beginning at a white walnut near Cummin's sugar camp." This is in section twenty, township four, range eight, on the bluffs of the American Bottom, in what appears to have been considered at that time the most attractive part of the county, the "Goshen" settlement.

Claim 561. Original claimant, Clement Drury; present claimant, heirs of Samuel Worley; 400 acres. Below the Narrows, below Hall's Station, to be located adjoining the patented militia rights of Samuel Worley and James McNabb, these rights having been located in the improvement." This is mostly in section six, of township three, range nine, and included one of the earliest improvements in the county, upon which pear trees were planted in the year 1790, or soon thereafter, which were standing more than three-quarters of a century afterward.

"Claim 1841. Original claimant, Jacques Germain; present claimant, Nicholas Jarrot; 400 acres, at l'Abbe, thirteen miles above Cahokia." This is in section thirty-two of township three, range nine, on the borders of Horse Shoe lake, and not far distant from Venice.

"Claim 133. Original claimant, Jean Baptiste Gonville, alias Rappellay; present claimant, Nicholas Jarrot; 400 acres. Affirmed to Jarrot, situated at Cantine, about ten miles above Cahokia." This claim includes l'Abbe itself or Monk's Mound, on which was the monastery of the Monks of La Trappe, who resided here from 1810 to 1813. It lies mostly in sections thirty-five and thirty-six of township three, range nine.

"Claim 1883. Original claimant, Joseph Hanson; present claimant, Nicholas Jarrot, 400 acres, affirmed to Jarrot, situated on *Marais Mensoin*." This lies mostly in section twenty-six, of township three, range nine, and on the borders of Horse Shoe lake, which, perhaps is identical with the *Marais Mensoin*.

"Claim 637. Original claimant, James Kinkead; present claimant

* This legend will be found in the subsequent chapter on the History of the City of Alton.

† Michael Jones and E. Backus, commissioners appointed by Congress, reported on the 31st of December, 1809, that twelve claims for land, within the limits of the present county of Madison,

James Kincaid by George H. Dougherty, 400 acres. In the Mississippi bottom, four or five miles above the ferry opposite St. Louis." This lies in township three, range ten, in sections twenty-five and twenty six, about two miles above Venice.

"Claim 1855. Original claimant, Baptiste Lionais; present claimant, Nicholas Jarrot, 400 acres, affirmed." Situated opposite the mouth of the Missouri. The whole of this claim has been swept away by the waters of the river. It is in section thirty-two of township five, range nine.

"Claim 902. Original claimant, Isaac Levy; present claimant, Isaac Darnielle, 400 acres. On the river l'Abbe, above Cahokia, about twelve miles near where the French church stood." The most of this claim lies in St. Clair county, a part in sections thirty-four and thirty five, of township three, range nine, close to Cantine village.

"Claim 1838. Original claimant, Michael Pichette; present claimant Nicholas Jarrot, 400 acres. At a place called l'Abbe river, eight miles above Cahokia." The most of this claim lies in section thirty-one, of township three, range nine.

"Claim 1633. Original claimant, Isaac West; present claimant, Isaac West 400 acres. By the testimony of George Atchison and David Waddle, that this land on which the actual improvement was made had been included in the survey of James Piggott; and by Alexander Waddle and Amos Squire that this claim had been surveyed about the year 1802, in the place where the said West now lives, affirmed." This tract is partly in section nineteen, of township three, range eight.

The foregoing claims were awarded on account of actual improvements that had been made on the land included in the claim. There were four species of land claims:

FIRST. Ancient grants, or allotments, derived from former governments (French or British) or from the Indians, under act of Congress of June twentieth, 1788. The commissioners were satisfied that no grants were authorized by the British government while in possession of the country. The French records had in great part been destroyed by the British officers, and the grants made by the French were proved up by oral testimony. There were no grants of this class within the present territory of Madison county.

SECOND. Donations to heads of families. Under the law of the twentieth of June 1788, a donation of four hundred acres of land not given to each of the families living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie de Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. The commissioners construed this to provide for all those who had become heads of families from the peace of 1783 to the passage of the law in 1788. Claim 527, originally claimed by James Biswell, and confirmed to his legal representatives; 400 acres in township three, range seven.

THIRD. Improvement Rights. Under the law of the third of March, 1791, where lands had been actually improved and cultivated, under a supposed grant by any commandant or court, it was directed that the claim should be confirmed, not exceeding four hundred acres to any one person. The twelve claims above described belonged to this class. The commissioners construed "actual improvement and cultivation" to mean, not a mere marking or deadening of trees, but the actual raising of a crop, or crops, such, in their opinion, being a necessary proof of an intention to make a permanent establishment.

FOURTH. Militia Rights. Under the act of March third, 1791, a grant of land, not exceeding one hundred acres, was made to each person who had obtained no other donation of land from the United States, and who on the first day of August, 1790, was enrolled in the militia, and had done militia duty.

Commissioners Michael Jones, John Caldwell and Thomas Shoo, on the fourth of January, 1813, reported five other claims in Madison county which they recommended for confirmation on the ground of actual improvements having been made:

"Claim 602. Original claimant, Peter Casteline; confirmed by Gov. William H. Harrison, to Peter Casteline; claimant before former board of commissioners, Peter Casteline, 250 acres." This lies mostly

in section thirty-two of township three, range eight, on the bluffs near Collinsville.

"Claim 328. Original claimant, Isaac Enochs; confirmed by Gov. Harrison to Isaac Enochs, claimed before the former board of commissioners by Jacob Whiteside, 250 acres." This tract is in sections four and nine of township four, range nine. Nearly all washed away.

"Claim 517. Original claimant, Abraham Rain; confirmed by Gov. Harrison to the widow and heirs of Rain; claimants before the former board of commissioners, Uel and Bolin Whiteside, 250 acres." This is in sections twenty and twenty-one of township four, range nine. On the surveys the name is spelled Rainer.

"Claim 756. Original claimant, John Sullivan; confirmed by Gov. Harrison to Larkin Rutherford; claimed before the former board of commissioners by Larkin Rutherford, 440 arpents. This is mostly in sections eight and nine, of township five, range nine.

"Claim 544. Original claimant, David Waddle; confirmed by Gov. Harrison to David Waddle; claimed before the former board of commissioners by David Waddle, 250 acres." This lies mostly in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of township four, range nine.

The commissioners on the 24th of February, 1810, discuss, "Claim 2056. John Edgar claims four arpents in front by forty in depth, at Piasa, so called, in virtue of an improvement said to have been made by J. Baptiste Cardinal, and the claim appears to have been conveyed to John Edgar by deed, dated 17th September, 1795, witnessed by La Violette, and acknowledged before William Morrison, April 10th of the same year, five months before its execution. This board is fully impressed with the belief that the name of this witness was written by John Edgar. It is further remarkable, that, although the said Cardinal affixes his mark to the deed, the claimant (Edgar) adduces, in proof of the fairness of this transaction, a letter from said Cardinal, dated the 29th of July, of the same year, offering him this land, which is signed by himself in a very good hand. It is further apparent, from the most respectable testimony, that no improvement in early times was here made."

In a subsequent report of the commissioners, on the 4th of January 1813, the following appears in relation to this same claim:

"This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Gov. St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that about thirty years ago, Jean Bte. Cardinal lived at Piasa, five or six leagues above Cahokia; that he built a house, and resided there with his family; that he was taken prisoner by the Indians, when his family were obliged to abandon there, and retired to the village of Cahokia; that no cultivation is recollected to have been observed. Should the foregoing claim be confirmed by Congress, the commissioners would recommend that the confirmation be to the said Cardinal, or his legal representatives, as the title papers of the said John Edgar appear not to be regular."

In the same report mention is made of claim 2079, confirmed by Gov. Harrison to John Edgar, by reason of an improvement said to have been made by Philip Gallagher, for 400 acres. This claim was located in sections eight and seventeen of township four, range eight. The commissioners report that "The deponents state that they knew said Gallagher, but know of no improvement made by him."

The greater part of the claims confirmed in Madison county were militia rights, given to every militia man enrolled and doing duty, August 1st, 1790. The following are contained in the report of the commissioners, dated December 31st, 1809.

Claim 1869. In township four, range nine, a little above the old town of Madison, and now beneath the waters of the Mississippi, 100 acres. Original claimant Jean Brugier. Affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot.

Claim 1324. On the head waters of Judy's creek, mostly in sections twenty-two and twenty-three, of township four, range eight about two miles south of Edwardsville, 100 acres. Original claimant, Mathew Rene Bouvet. Affirmed to James Higgins.

Claim 338. Four claims, affirmed to Samuel Judy, were located together mostly in sections thirty-two and thirty-three of township four, range eight. The original claimants were Louis Bibb, Biboux

on the surveys), Louis Laflamme, Jacob Judy, and Francois Ritchie, 100 acres each, 400 in all. These claims were located by Judy about the year 1800. On the farm which Judy improved an orchard was set out in the year 1802, or 1803, and a brick house, still standing, was built in the year 1808, the walls of which were cracked by the earthquake of 1811.

Claim 605. In section five, of township three, range eight, adjoining claims of Samuel Judy. Original claimant, Louis Bison. Affirmed to Ison Gillham, 100 acres.

Claim 2603. In section seventeen of township five, range nine, covering in part claim 2056, and including the site of the former town of Milton, on Wood river, embracing a mill, 100 acres. Original claimant, George Biggs. Affirmed to John Whiteside.

Claim 98. In sections seven and eight of township four, range eight, on Cahokia creek near the mouth of Indian creek. In early days a mill site. Original claimant, Jean Beaulieu. Affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, 100 acres. At the June term of the Court of Common Pleas in 1815, we find a verdict of inquest of John Robinson and others to the effect that a mill dam seven feet high could be built without damage to any person's land.

Claim 1258. This location embraced the original claims of Francois Campeau, Pierre Martain Jr, Jean Baptiste Rappalais, Jacques Mulott, Louis Hammond, Joseph Poirier, Dennis Levertne, Philip Le Boeuf, Joseph Lamarche, Constant Longtemps, each of 100 acres, and all confirmed to John Rice Jones, and was in sections one and twelve of township three, range ten, "in the Mississippi bottom, between Grand Isle and Presque Isle, opposite Isle of Cattarot, bounded by the Mississippi West." Presque Isle is probably the peninsula on which Venice was situated, and the Isle of Cattarot is probably intended for Isle of Cabaret, Isle de Cabaret, or Tavern Island, is the probable meaning.

Claim 1258 (second). In sections four and five of township three range eight, and "located in Goshen adjoining Samuel Judy and Isham Gillham," 100 acres. Original claimant, Jean B. Girard, alias Jean Pierre; claimed before the board of commissioners by John Rice Jones, and by him conveyed to Thomas Gillham.

Claim 455. In section thirty-six of township three, on the south line of the county, range ten, "on the bank of the Mississippi adjoining Cahokia common." 100 acres claimed each by Pierre Clement and Antoine Labussiere, both affirmed to John Biggs.

Claim 752. On Cantine creek, part in sections thirty-one and thirty-two, of township three, range eight, and remainder in St. Clair county; Claim 753, and Claim 755, described in the same manner; Original claimants respectively Francois Deneme, Francis Colline, and Thomas Callaban; each claim of 100 acres, and all confirmed to John Blum.

Claim 754. Original claimant, J. B. Drouse St. Pierre. Affirmed to John Blum, 100 acres. Surveyed adjoining Etienne Pensoneau, and probably in section thirty-five or thirty-six, of township three, range ten.

Claim 1061. Original claimant, John Whiteside, and claim 1745, original claimant, Elisha Harrington, 100 acres each. The first confirmed to John Whiteside and the second to Uel Whiteside, were surveyed on Cahokia Creek, in sections one and two, of township three range eight.

Claim 115. Original claimant, Charles Hebert, *alias* Cadieu, affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, "on the bank of the Mississippi, about two miles below the mouth of Mad river," (Wood River) is in sections eight and nine of township four, range nine.

Claim 1851. Originally claimed by Baptiste Lecompte, and affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, is in section seventeen of the same township near Madison Landing. Claim 1851, original claimant Barzle Lecompte, affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, was surveyed in front of 1851, and included the site of the old town of Madison. Claim 1880, original claimant, Louis Menard, affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, is in section eight of the same township. These claims have been swept away by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

Claim 1719. Original claimant Louis Le Bruu, jr. Affirmed to Thomas Kirkpatrick, 100 acres. In section twenty-three of township four, range eight.

Claim 331. Original claimant, Francois Louval. Affirmed to Henry Cook. Situated on the waters of Judy's creek, the survey including the militia claim of William Young Whiteside, on the corners of sections four, five, eight and nine, of township three, range eight, near the claim of Samuel Judy in Goshen.

Claim 484. Original claimant, John Lisle. Affirmed to John Biggs, 100 acres, "located, beginning at a stake on the banks of the Mississippi."

Claim 991. Original claimant, Pierre Lejoy. Affirmed to Thomas Kirkpatrick, 100 acres, mostly in sections two and three of township four, range eight, and including the north-western part of Edwardsville. The commissioners note this claim as being three miles east of the Mississippi. It is about eight. At the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick on this claim the county court of Madison county held its first session on the fifth of April, 1813.

Claim 599. Original claimant, Louis Rhelle. Affirmed to Benjamin Caster line; and claim 600, original claimant, Levi Piggot, each of 100 acres, were located on Cantine Creek, near Collinsville, partly in section twenty-nine, of township three, range eight.

Claim 113. Original claimant, Joseph St. Ives. Affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, in section seventeen of township four range nine near Madison, has been washed away by the Mississippi.

Claim 330. Original claimant, William Young Whiteside. Affirmed to Henry Cook, 100 acres. Surveyed with claim of Francois Louval, 331, which see above.

Claim 545. Original claimant, David Waddle. Affirmed to David Waddle, 100 acres, and claim 546, original claimant, Alexander Waddle. Affirmed to Alexander Waddle, 100 acres were surveyed with other claims, and the improvement right of 250 acres of David Waddle, and located mostly in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of township four, range nine.

The commissioners on the fourth of January, 1813, reported the following additional claims grounded on Militia service.

Claim 548. Original claimant, Jean Baptiste Becket. Confirmed by Governor Harrison to Etienne Pensoneau who was the claimant before the commissioners. In township three, range ten, covering part of the plat of the town of Venice.

Claim 549, adjoining 543, 100 acres. Original claimant, Auguste Belcour. Confirmed by Governor Harrison to the same, and by him conveyed to Etienne Pensoneau.

Claim 103. In township three, range ten, 100 acres. Original claimant, Raphael Belanger. Confirmed by Governor Harrison to Nicholas Jarrot.

Claim 1907. Original claimant, Charles Denean. Confirmed by Governor Harrison to Hannah Hillman, 100 acres.

Claim 104, 100 acres. Original claimant, Stephen Louis Lamall. Confirmed by Governor Harrison to Nicholas Jarrot.

Claim 600, 100 acres. In sections thirty-three and thirty-four of township three, range eight, just south of Collinsville, and extending into St. Clair county. Original claimant, Charles Francois Lancier affirmed to the same by Governor Harrison, and by whom conveyed to Thomas H. Talbot.

Claim 923. In sections sixteen, twenty, and twenty-one of township four, range eight on the bluffs. Original claimant, James Whiteside, and confirmed to him by Governor Harrison.

This comprises all the claims, located partly or entirely, within the present boundaries of Madison county. The list comprises sixty-nine claims, included in forty-eight several surveys. Forty-nine are for 100 acres; thirteen for 400 acres; three for 250 acres; one for 160 arpents, and one for 440 arpents. Their location by townships is as follows:

Township 3,	Range 7.	2 Claims.	1 Surveys.
" 3,	" 8.	18 "	11 "
" 4,	" 8.	8 "	8 "

Township 3,	Range 9.	21 Claims.	9 Surveys.
" 4,	" 9.	8 "	8 "
" 5,	" 9.	3 "	3 "
" 6,	" 10.	9 "	8 "
		69	48

PIONEER AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The district of country comprising the present county of Madison was explored by the Rev. David Badgley, and some others, in the year 1799. The luxuriant growth of grass and vegetation, evidence of the great fertility of the soil, reminded the explorers of the richness of the country, the best of the land of Egypt, in which the children of Israel had possessions, "and grew and multiplied exceedingly," and they called it Goshen. David Badgley was a Baptist preacher who came to Illinois in 1796, and settled in St. Clair county, a few miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1824. He was never a resident of this county. The first American settler to push beyond the frontier, and plant himself within the limits of what is now Madison county, was Ephraim Conner. This was in the year 1800, he built his rude cabin in the northwest corner of the present Collinsville township, but whether dissatisfied with his isolated position, or prompted by a roving spirit, peculiar to the early pioneers, he sought some new "lodge in the vast wilderness." The next year, 1801, he disposed of his improvement to Samuel Judy, who became a permanent and valued citizen of the flourishing Goshen settlement, which the rapidly arriving immigrants in a few years brought into existence.

The Judy family is conspicuous in the early settlement of Illinois. Jacob Judy, the father of Samuel Judy, was born in Switzerland, and came to America when six years old. He was married in Frederick county, Maryland, and at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, "worked for the public," as an early chronicler says, "at the gunsmith business, for many years, and received nothing for it." He started for the frontier regions of the west in the year 1786, with his family, then consisting of three children, and descended the Ohio river to Kentucky. On his way, at the mouth of the Scioto, he heard Indians on the bank making noises to decoy him to the land, but he kept straight on his way down the river. His daughter, Nancy, then a girl of eighteen, steered the boat while the others rowed, with all possible speed, past the dangerous locality. He remained two years in Kentucky, near Louisville, and then set out for Illinois, making a voyage down the Ohio in a flat boat. The hostile Indians obliged him to seek protection up Cash river, in the present county of Alexander, where he remained seven weeks, until a boat could come from Kaskaskia to his relief. He lived at Kaskaskia four years; in 1792 he moved to the New Design settlement in the present county of Monroe; and in 1794 settled in Monroe county where he died in the year 1807. The place where he lived was widely known as Judy's mill. Samuel Judy, his only son, the pioneer of the family in Madison county, was born on the nineteenth of August 1773. He married Margaret Whiteside, a sister of Gen. Samuel Whiteside. In the early Indian troubles in Monroe county, Judy, then a young man of only twenty,

displayed great activity and bravery, afterwards in the campaigns against the Indians, during the war of 1812-14, he was actively employed in the service. In 1812 he was in command of a company of spies, in advance of the main army, which proceeded against the Indians at the head of Peoria lake, and the next year, 1813, was captain of a company in the army of Gen. Howard. In the frontier skirmishes with the Indians, he was considered both active and efficient and prudent, and cautious. He was modest and unassuming in character, and would have preferred to serve as a private soldier in the ranks, had not his neighbors and friends insisted on his taking the responsible command to which they thought his experience and sterling qualities of mind entitled him. He was elected a member from Madison county, in the fall of 1812, of the first legislature that convened at Kaskaskia after the formation of the territorial government. Although he had little education, and had learned, barely more than to read and write, and this with some difficulty, the clear, sound, and solid judgment with which nature had endowed him, his great common sense, and his character for honesty and integrity, made him a valuable member of this first legislative body of Illinois, in which his influence was scarcely surpassed by that of any other member. After the organization of Madison county he was one of the first county commissioners, and displayed great judgment, honesty, and economy, in managing the finances of the county. In his own private business affairs he exhibited the same prudence and foresight. He acquired wealth, but without speculation or doubtful practice. He raised large numbers of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. On the establishment of the penitentiary at Alton, he was appointed by Gov. John Reynolds, one of the board which had charge of the erection of the building and the placing of the penitentiary system in operation. Though not a member of any religious society, all the churches had the benefit of his good will and friendship, and he was moral and correct in his habits. In the excesses so common in his day—gaming, drinking, and light and frivolous amusements—he never indulged. He died in the year 1838.

The farm on which Judy settled was included in the militia claim, number three hundred and thirty-eight, and on it he made early and substantial improvements. The first, or second year after his arrival he set out an orchard. In 1803 he built a brick house, the walls of which were cracked by the earthquake of 1811, which is still standing in good condition. This was the first brick house erected within the limits of Madison county. Jacob Judy the oldest son of Samuel Judy, was register of the land office at Edwardsville from 1845 to 1849. Another son, Col. Thomas Judy, represented Madison county in the State legislature in 1852 and '53, and has been one of the best known citizens of the county.

The first settlement on the Six Mile prairie was made in the year 1801. A family named Wiggins settled here, and with them lived an unmarried man, Patrick Hanniberry.

In the early history of Madison county the most numerous family were the Gillhams. Thomas Gillham, the first of the family to come to America, was a native of Ireland.

He settled in Virginia about the year 1730, and afterward moved to South Carolina. He had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Ezekiel, Charles, Thomas, William, James, John, Isaac, Nancy, Mary, Sally, and Susannah. The original stock was Irish Presbyterian, though the descendants are now mostly of the Methodist faith.

The first of the family to behold the Illinois country was James Gillham, the fourth son of Thomas Gillham. He came in the summer of the year 1794 in search of his wife and children, who were then held captive by the Indians. He had married Ann Barnett in South Carolina, and at the close of the war of the Revolution moved to Kentucky.* He conceived so favorable an opinion of Illinois that he made it his home in 1797, first settling in the American Bottom below St. Louis, and at the beginning of the present century moving to what is now Madison county. Congress, in 1815, gave to Mrs. Gillham one hundred and sixty acres of land at the head of Long Lake, in township four, range nine, in testimony of the hardship and sufferings she endured during her captivity among the Indians. The children of James Gillham, were Samuel, Isaac, Jacob Clemons, James, Harvey, David M., Polly, Sally and Nancy. Samuel settled in section fifteen of township four, range nine; and the other sons, Isaac, Jacob Clemons, James, Harvey and David M., all made homes for themselves in section four of the

* One day in the month of June, 1790, while Mr. Gillham was plowing corn on his farm in Kentucky, and his son Isaac, then a small boy, was clearing away with a hoe the clods which the plow might throw on the young stalks, a party of Kickapoo Indians stole up to the house, and captured Gillham's wife and his three other children, whose ages ranged from four to twelve years. The field in which Mr. Gillham was at work was at some distance from the house, and it was not for some time that he discovered the misfortune which had befallen his family. In the meantime the Indians hurried away with their prisoners. Mrs. Gillham was so alarmed at the sudden appearance of the savages that she lost her senses, and the first that she could recollect afterward was the voice of her oldest son, Samuel, saying, "Mother, we are all prisoners." The Indians ripped open the beds, turned out the feathers, and converted the ticks into sacks into which they placed clothing and such other articles as they could carry on their backs. They then hurried off in the direction of the Kickapoo town, near the head waters of the Sangamon river in Illinois. Their course avoided the settlements, and their anxiety to escape pursuit made them push forward without rest or food. The savages hurried them forward with fierce looks and threatening gestures. The children's feet became sore and bruised, and the mother tore her clothing to get rags in which to wrap them. The Indians had with them a small quantity of jerked venison which they gave the children, but neither they nor the mother, had a particle of food, until one day after they had traveled some distance from the white settlements, the party made a halt, and two of their best hunters were dispatched to look for game. Towards night they returned with one poor raccoon. Mrs. Gillham, who was afraid that either the children would perish with hunger, or that the Indians would kill them to save them from starvation, afterward said that the sight of this one poor coon gave her more satisfaction at that time than any amount of wealth could furnish. The coon was dressed by singing off the hair over a blazing fire, and after throwing away the contents of the intestines, in was chopped in pieces, and with head, bones, skin, and entrails, boiled in a kettle and made into a kind of soup. The Indians and their captives sat around the kettle, and with bone spoons and forked sticks, obtained a scanty relief from starvation.

They approached the Ohio river with great caution, fearful that

same township and range. The descendants of the two youngest daughters now reside in the State of Mississippi.

James Gillham wrote to his brothers in South Carolina of the advantages of the Illinois country, and his brother, Thomas, left South Carolina in the fall of the year 1799, and reached the end of his journey on the closing day of the eighteenth century—thus ready to begin the new century in the new western world. Two other brothers, John and William, came to Illinois in the year 1802, both settling within the present boundaries of Madison county, and another brother, Isaac, followed a couple of years afterward.

The oldest son of Thomas Gillham was Isham Gillham, sheriff of Madison county, from 1812 to 1818. He first settled on a farm adjoining that of Colonel Samuel July, and in the spring of 1817 moved to the bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Another son, William, settled on a farm in the Ridge prairie, five miles east of Edwardsville. One of the daughters, Violet, married Joshua Vaughn, and settled in the American Bottom; and another, Patsy, became the wife of Peter Hubbard, and moved to Bond county.

William Gillham, on coming to Illinois settled in the Six mile prairie, as early as 1820, or 1822; he moved to Jersey county. His sons were John D., William, and Ezekiel. William became a resident of Scott county, and the two others lived in Jersey county. One of the daughters, Agnes,

they might be discovered by white people passing down the river. They camped through the day in a thick wood near the site of the town of Hawesville, Kentucky, and made three rafts of dry logs, lashed together with thongs of red elm bark, and at night crossed the river in safety. Once across the Ohio the Indians relaxed some of their caution, marched slower, and secured abundant food. Keeping to the right of the white settlement at Vincennes, they crossed the Wabash below Terre Haute, and marching through the present counties of Clark, Coles and Macon in this State, finally reached the Indian town on Salt Creek about twenty miles east of north from the present city of Springfield.

Mr. Gillham on returning home from his work at noon found all about his house in confusion. The feathers from the beds were scattered over the yard, and the mother and children were gone. It did not take a long time for a frontiersman to conjecture the fate of the family. It was plain that they had been taken prisoners by the Indians, and Mr. Gillham and his friends lost no time in starting in pursuit. Their trail, as they left the clearing, was discovered, and in one or two places the footprints of Mrs. Gillham and the children were visible. But the trail was again lost, and all their efforts to recover it were ineffectual. Mr. Gillham was obliged to abandon the pursuit, but he still entertained hope of one day recovering his wife and children. He sold his improvements in Kentucky, and visited Vincennes and Kaskaskia, with the hope of enlisting the aid of the French traders, who had personal knowledge of all the Indian tribes in the Northwest. The commencement of hostilities between the whites and Indians made his efforts almost hopeless. After five years of disappointment he learned from some of the French traders that his family were among the Kickapoos, and with two Frenchmen as interpreters and guides he visited the Indian town on Salt Creek, and found his wife and children, alive and well. The ransom was paid through an Irish trader at Cahokia, named Atchinson. The younger son, Clemons, could not speak a word of English, and it was some time before he could be persuaded to leave the Indian country. In his visit to Illinois, Mr. Gillham had become favorably impressed with the advantages of the country, and in 1797, two years after the recovering of his family, he became a resident of this State.

married John G. Lofton, one of the early judges of the court of common pleas of Madison county. Sally married a Mr. Waddle, and subsequently a Mr. Jarvis. Jane became the wife of William Davidson. Peggy became the wife of Benjamin Steadman, and Polly of Frank Kirkpatrick.

John Gillham arrived in what is now Madison county on the tenth day of June, 1802, and first settled in section nineteen, township four, range eight, on the west bank of Cahokia creek, near the farms of Col. Samuel Judy, and William Bolin Whiteside, and afterward removed to a farm in section one, township four, range nine, where he lived till his death in the year 1832. His oldest daughter, Margaret, was married in South Carolina to Samuel Brown, who settled in section four, township four, range nine, and in 1830, moved to Scott county. Ann, his next daughter, was likewise married in South Carolina, to Isaiah Dunnagan, who made the first improvement in township five, range eight. James, the oldest son, married Polly Good, under the authority of the first marriage license issued in Madison county, and settled in section one, of township four, range nine. Ryderus C., another son, settled near his brother James. The other children were Thomas, Sarah, Charles, Elizabeth, Susannah, Polly, John and William. Sarah became the wife of Daniel Brown, and settled on the Cahokia, in section eighteen, township four, range eight. Susannah married William Ramsey, and moved to Scott county. Polly married Thomas Cox, and settled in section thirty-six, township five, range nine. John settled where Wanda station now is. He was a pioneer Methodist preacher, and died in 1835. William was born in Tennessee in 1802, on the journey from South Carolina to Illinois. His home was in section thirty-six, of township five, range nine. He was also a Methodist minister, and died of the cholera in Alton in 1853.

Isaac Gillham came to Illinois in 1804 or 1805, and settled in the American Bottom, in this county. His children were Thomas, John, James, William, Isaac, Polly, Margaret, Susannah, and Jane. Thomas settled within a short distance of the old Six mile prairie Methodist Church; John settled on an adjoining farm; James moved to Scott county; William improved the farm on which Dr. T. J. Irish now resides, in township three, range nine; Isaac lived on a farm near his brother Thomas; Margaret married John Davidson, who lived on a farm adjoining the church property at Kinder; Polly married Robert Whiteside, and removed from the county; Susannah became the wife of Hardy Willbanks, and emigrated to Texas; Jane, the youngest daughter, married Hiram Fish, and resided in township three, range nine.

Ezekiel Gillham, the oldest son of the original Thomas Gillham, was married in Virginia, and moved to what is now Oglethorpe county, Georgia. One of his sons and two of his daughters, Charles, Mary and Margaret, came to Illinois in 1803. Charles Gillham settled the Phillips farm, southeast of Edwardsville, and his daughter, Lucretia, became the wife of John T. Lusk. Mary married Thomas Good in Georgia. Good settled two miles and a half south of Edwardsville. His wife was a Methodist, and on his farm were held the early Methodist camp meetings. Mar-

garet had married in Georgia Bryant Mooney. Mooney settled about a mile east of Edwardsville, and gave his name to Mooney's branches.

Sally, one of the daughters of the original Thomas Gillham, married in South Carolina John Davidson, who was killed in one of the battles of the Revolutionary war. Two of her sons, Thomas G., and William Davidson, and one of her daughters, Sally, came to Illinois, and settled in Madison county early in the present century.

Susannah, the youngest daughter of Thomas Gillham, married James Kirkpatrick in South Carolina. After an absence of months in the army during the war for Independence, he obtained permission to visit his family, which, on account of the strong Tory feeling in the neighborhood in which he lived, he had to do by stealth. He had been home but a few minutes when as he was seated by his wife, surrounded by his children, he was shot through the window by a Tory and killed. The four oldest sons of Mrs. Kirkpatrick James, Thomas, Franklin, and John came to Illinois, and figured prominently in the early settlement of Madison county.

The Gillhams were strong supporters of morality and order, and among the best citizens of the county. Though born in a slave State, they recognized the corrupting influence of slavery, and unalterably opposed its introduction into Illinois. The author of a history of the State, published in 1849, remarks that the convention party of 1824 owed its defeat to the Gillham family and their kinsmen, who, almost in a solid phalanx, cast five hundred votes against the proposition to make Illinois a slave State.

The following facts in reference to the Gillham family, were written and furnished by Hon. Daniel B. Gillham:

"Thomas Gillham, the ancestor of the family in America, many of whose descendants were identified with the early settlement of Illinois during the last year of the last, and first years of the present century, was a native of Ireland. He was married there and with his wife and child, Charles, emigrated to America about the year 1730, and settled first in Virginia. His first wife dying there, he again married, and removed to South Carolina and settled in what was then known as Pendleton county, since divided into the counties of Pickens and Hendersonton.

His family consisted of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, namely: Charles, Ezekiel, Thomas, William, James, John, Isaac, Nancy, Mary, Sally, and Susannah, and were Irish Presbyterians, though their descendants are now mostly Methodists.

He, his sons and sons-in-law all served in the war for Independence, during which two of his sons-in-law lost their lives, namely, John Davidson and James Kirkpatrick.

The first of the family that beheld the Illinois country was James, the fourth son of Thomas Gillham, in quest of his wife and children then held captive by the Indians in the summer of 1794—a history of which is given above. When he recovered his family from the Indians he was so pleased with the prairies of Illinois and happy in the results of his long and dangerous search, that he wrote his relations of his grand discovery requesting them to come. Accordingly, Thomas the third, and Isaac the youngest of the sons of Thomas Gillham the 1st, left South Carolina in the fall and arrived at their journey's end on the last day of the eighteenth and rested quietly on Illinois soil on the first day of the nineteenth century.

Thus they began the new century in the new world. James was here as before stated, and two others, John and William, arrived in 1802, both settling within the present boundaries of Madison county.

Charles, the first son, and his two eldest sisters remained in the old south state. Ezekiel, the second son, raised a large family, four of whom emigrated to Illinois, namely, Charles, Mary, Ruth and Margaret.

Charles, son of Ezekiel, was the father of Mrs. Lucretia, wife of the late Hon. J. T. Lusk, and grandfather to Capt. G. C. Lusk and Mrs. Sarah Torrence, residing in Edwardsville, where they were born. Ezekiel was the grandfather of the late Thomas and Davidson Good.

Thomas Gillham, the oldest of the second family, married a Miss McDaw and raised three sons, Isham, William and John T.; and seven daughters, Jane, Margaret, Sally, Violet, Patsy and Agnes, several of whom either died young or never came to Illinois.

Isham, the oldest son, married Ruth Vaughn. Their family were Jonah K., Shadrach B., John, James Johnson, and a daughter Julia, all born and raised in Madison county. Only one, J. J., is now living. He now lives in Jersey county. Isham first settled on a farm adjoining that of the late Samuel Judy, and, in April 1817, removed to the bank of the Mississippi river, nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri. He was Sheriff of the county from 1812 to 1818.

William, the second son of Thomas Gillham, Jr., married Mary Anderson and settled on a farm in Ridge prairie, five miles east of Edwardsville. Their children were Evaline, Cyrus, Isham, Valugand, Orsman. I am not aware of any of this family residing in the county at present. Violet married Joshua Vaughn and settled on the American Bottom near the bluff. Patsy married Peter Hubbard and moved to Bond county. Agnes lived to be old and died single. Of the remainder of the family I have no history.

William, second son of Thomas Gillham, married Jane McDaw. Their sons were John D., William and Ezekiel. Their daughters were Agnes, Sally, Mary, Margaret and Jane. John D. has always lived in Jersey county; his sons Marcus and Andrew still reside there I believe. William long since removed to Scott county. Ezekiel also lived in Jersey county, and is the grandfather of the Rev. John D. Gillham, now of Belleville. Agnes married John G. Lofton, and was the mother of the Rev. Thomas G. Lofton, the former owner of the great Orchard farm, four miles north of St. Louis on the Alton road. John G. Lofton was one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Madison county. Sally married a Mr. Waddle, raised four sons, named Alexander, Thomas, Andrew and William.

After Mr. Waddle's death, she again married a Mr. Jarvis, and was the mother of John Wesley and Fletcher Jarvis, and a daughter Lucinda. Although twice married afterward she had no more family. She always resided in Madison county.

Jane, the youngest daughter, married William Davidson, and was the mother of T. Sidney, now living near Venice, and Mr. Madison Davidson, who settled a farm near the present residence of C. P. Smith in Fort Russell township, and died there in 1859 or '60.

James Gillham, the third son of Thomas Gillham, Sr. and Miss Ann Barnett, a sister of Capt. Barnett of Revolutionary fame, was married in the state of South Carolina in 1770, and at the close of the war for Independence removed to Kentucky.

Their children were as follows, viz: Samuel, Isaac, Jacob Clemons, James Harvey, David, Polly, Sally and Nancy. As before stated, Mr. Gillham first saw Illinois while in search of his captive family, and was so pleased with it that he determined to make it his future home, and did so from the summer of 1797, and in 1800 he settled in the American Bottom below St. Louis. In the latter part of the same year

he, with his family removed to a tract of 160 acres of land that the United States in consideration of her great trials had bestowed upon his noble wife, where they continued to reside to the time of their death. Of this family we have the following: Samuel, the oldest son, married Anna Patterson and settled on the south half of section 15, township 4, range 9, west. This family consisted of five sons, viz: John P., James H., Isham Barnett, Dr. Samuel J., late of Carlyle, now deceased, and Gershom M., now residing in Carlyle. Their daughters were Adelaide, Louisa, first wife of late Samuel P. Gillham, Rubama, and Naney, the latter now living in Mascoutah, St. Clair county. Isaac, the second son, married Nelly Patterson and settled on the southeast quarter of section 4 in township No. 4 north, range nine west. This family consisted of five daughters, Sally, who was the wife and widow of Charles Bram, and also the wife of J. Miller Murphy. Eliza, who was the wife of Phillip Day, Arilda and Indiana, the first and second wives of Isaiah Dunnagan, Jr., Zurah, who married a Mr. Douglas, and Ellen, the first wife of Micajah C. Gillham, and J. Franklin, who died at the age of 18 years. The third son, J. Clemons, married first Priscilla Patterson and settled in the same section, township and range.

Their children were John Patterson, now of Missouri, Harriet, now Mrs. Rush, of this county, and Lucinda, first wife of the late James Sanders. His second wife was Miss Katy Harkleroad, sister of the late Isaac Harkleroad of this county. His children were J. Milton, Priscilla Gillham, now of Mississippi, and Malinda, now the wife of James Coda of Madison.

J. Harvey, the fourth son of Samuel Gillham, married Polly Whiteside, and settled in the same section with his brothers. Their children were William, Sally, Samuel and Ann.

David M. married Polly Harkleroad, and settled also in the same section. They had two sons, Thomas and Masou. Polly, the oldest daughter of Samuel Gillham, married a Mr. Thomas, but raised no family. The others married and left the county, and are residents of the state of Mississippi.

John Gillham, the fourth son of Thomas Gillham, Sr., emigrated from South Carolina to Illinois, arriving in Monroe county on the 10th day of June, 1802, and settled in Madison county in section 19, township 4 north, range 8 west, just west of the farm of Col. Samuel Judy and Bolin Whiteside on the west bank of Cahokia creek, where he lived a few years and then removed to the northeast quarter of section 1, same township and range, where Mr. Sinclair now resides, where he lived until his death in March 1832. He was married in South Carolina to Miss Sarah Clark, by whom he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Their names were in this order, Margaret, Ann, Thomas, James, Ryderus Clark, Sarah, Charles, Elizabeth, Susannah, Polly, John and William. Margaret and Ann were married in South Carolina, the former to Samuel Brown who settled on the northeast quarter of Section 4, township 4 north, range 9 west, where Mrs. William Emert now resides; selling out in 1830 and removing to Scott county. The latter to Isaiah Dunnagan, who made the first improvements in township 5, range 8, now Fort Russell, upon the southwest quarter of section 31, where the parsonage stands at Wanda station. Their children were Joshua, now of Colorado, Thomas, Almer, Joseph, Clark, Isaiah and a daughter Louisa, the wife of Levi Stringer. Their descendants are few and widely scattered, yet all married, settled, lived and died in Madison county, except Joshua, who alone is living. Thomas, the oldest son of John Gillham, died single. James, the oldest son, married Polly Good under authority of the first license of marriage issued in the county, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 1, township 4, range 9, now Chouteau. His family consisted of four daughters; the oldest, Sally, became the wife of Ryland Ballard, the second,

Polly Ann, was the wife of a Jackson Davidson, and afterward the wife of Jefferson Cox. The third, Nancy C. married Hugh Paul, and the fourth, Martha T., is the wife of Lemuel Suthard and resides on the old homestead, the only one living.

Ryderus C., best known as "Rai," for short, was first married to Susannah Brown and settled one quarter of a mile south of his brother James, in Section 12, township 4, range 9, where he resided to the day of his death. He was a juror in the first murder case tried in this county. Their children were Lydia, who married James Gillham, Samuel P., Rev. John, a Methodist minister, now of Eldorado, Saline county, Micajah C., Hannah, the first wife of Charles Sebastian, Sarah, now of Jersey county, and Susannah B., who was the first wife of Samuel Teter and afterward the wife of George S. Rice. By his second marriage to Mrs. Ruhama Stockton, *nee* Patterson, his children were Ann, the wife of Elias Judy, James, now of Alton, Gershom P., deceased, Mary E., second wife of Jonah Good, E. Ellen, the wife of John Willson of Marion county and Ryderus Clark, Jr., now residing on the old homestead.

Charles, the third son of John Gillham, first married Miss Celia Medford and raised two daughters, Sarah and Mary Ann, who married Joseph Tilton. Both died in early life. By his second wife, Miss Mary Murphy, he had one daughter, Ann, now the wife of David Klinge, Esq. Sally, the third daughter, married Daniel Brown, and settled on the banks of Cahokia creek in section 18, township 4, range 8. Their children were John, Charles, Samuel, I. Newton, D. Sanders, and James. I. N. and James died young; a daughter, Susannah, married Mr. McMurtra and resides in Van Buren, Arkansas. D. Sanders also lives there.

Charles married Miss Elizabeth Murphy, who is yet living. John married Elizabeth Vaughn, and Samuel married Miss Sebastian, and went to California in 1849. Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John Gillham, married Micajah Cox and early located in Scott county. Their numerous descendants still reside there.

Susannah, fifth daughter, married William Ramsey and also located in Scott county, where they resided until 1840, when Mr. R. died. They had three children, John, the oldest, Caroline, who became the wife of a Mr. Packwood, and Mary Ann, now the wife of Dr. Mahlon Turner, of Des Moines, Iowa. John was killed by accident on a steamship upon his return home from California, at the city of New Orleans, in 1850.

The sixth daughter, Polly, married Thomas Cox and settled upon the southeast corner of section 36, township 5, range 9 now Wood river. Their children were Jefferson, John H. and William, all born and raised in this county.

John, fifth son of John Gillham, Sr., married Miss Phebe Dunnagan, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 1, township 4, range 9, right where Wanda Station now stands. He was a pioneer Methodist preacher, and did what he could toward the advancement of the church, aided by a true Christian wife. They both died within a brief period in 1835, he at 37 she at 36 years of age, leaving five small children, whose names were Narcissa, who married Johnson Vaughn and mother of Mrs. M. H. Boals, of Alton. Mr. Vaughn dying she married George Quigley of Alton. Their children were Frank, John G. and Mac.

Daniel B., the oldest son, married first Miss E. Lucretia Smith, who lived only six years, leaving a daughter, M. Eliza, wife of Warren Lowe, Esq., of Upper Alton.

He again married Miss Virginia Harrison, by whom he has one son Willard T., and four daughters living, viz: Nannie Addean, Alice E., E. Lillian and Virginia N. His second wife dying in 1872, in 1876 he was married to A. Le-line Harrison, sister of the second wife, who has no children.

Julia A., second daughter, married Wm. Harrison of the firm of Harrison Brothers, merchant millers of Belleville.

She lived but a short time afterward. H. Eliza, third daughter, married Shed B. Gillham, now of Upper Alton. Shortly after they were married they removed to West Point, Iowa, where she died about four months afterward. Both the latter were graduates of the Jacksonville Female College and neither left children.

Joseph B., the second son, emigrated to California in 1853. He there married a Miss Adams and died from a wound inflicted by a man whom he had befriended across the plains by loaning him money, upon which to live, while serving upon him a writ as sheriff of the county. He left two children.

William, sixth son of John Gillham, Sr., was born in the state of Tennessee while his parents were en route to Illinois in 1802. He married Polly McKinney, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 36, township 5 range 9, Wood River. They raised but two children,—sons—John M. formerly of the Western House, Broadway, St. Louis, now of Leadville, Colorado, and Wm. E. Emaring of the Brunswick House, St. Louis. He was also a Methodist minister, and died of cholera in the city of Alton, in 1853, beloved by all. His wife survived him, but has now passed away. All of the above named descendants of John Gillham, Sr., have numerous descendants now scattered over the wide domain of the United States, a complete history of which would make a large volume.

Isaac, the fifth son of Thomas Gillham, was married in South Carolina to Miss Jane Kirkpatrick, emigrated to Illinois in 1804 or 5 and settled on the American Bottom in Madison county. Most of his children were born in the old South State. Their names were Thomas, John, James, William and Isaac, Polly, Margaret, Susannah and Jane. Thomas married Letitia Davidson and settled near the plank road from Edwardsville to St. Louis, about three and one-half miles northeast from the latter, and within a few hundred feet of the old Six-mile Methodist church. Their children were Newton, now of Oregon, Lewallen, deceased James G., of Des Moines, Iowa, Shadrach B., of Upper Alton, Minerva and Lucretia, the wives of Gabriel and James Marlow, both deceased, and Margaret wife of W. C. Linn, of California. John, second son of Isaac Gillham, Sr., married Elizabeth Gillham and settled on the farm just west of his brother Thomas. Their children were Jane, Madison, Julia and John.

James, third son of Isaac Gillham, Sr., married Polly Lofton, and early in the century removed to Scott county. Their children were Leroy, Wesley, both deceased, Judges Erastus, and William, now of Scott county, Margaret, widow of the late Dr. Kersey, of Winchester, and Jane, wife of Jesse Newman, of Jacksonville.

William, fourth son of Isaac, Sr., married Barbara Heaton and settled the farm now owned and resided upon by Dr. T. J. Irish, in Nameoki township. Their children were J. Addison and Louisa the wife of T. Sidney Davidson of this county. His first wife dying, he married Miss Marian Davidson. Their children were Thomas and Mary Jane. Isaac, Jr., third son of Isaac, Sr., married Rebecca Hayden and settled on a farm just east of and near his brother Thomas. Their only child, James A., now of Brighton, with whom his mother still resides.

Margaret, the first daughter of Isaac Gillham, Sr., married John Davidson and settled the farm adjoining the church property at Kinder. Their only son, Milton, was the father of John E. Davidson, of Golden, Col. Mrs. Maggie McCarty, of Arizona and Miss Mattie Davidson, of St. Louis. Mr. Davidson dying, she became the wife of Calvin Kinder, and was probably as well known as any woman ever living in the county. Polly married Robert Whiteside and left this county. Susannah, third daughter of Isaac, Sr., married Hardy Willbanks and emigrated to Texas at an early day. Jane, fourth daughter of Isaac Gillham, Sr., married

Hiram Fish, who lived in the township of Nameoki. Their only child, Stelman Oscar, now resides in St. Louis.

Sally, eldest daughter of Thomas Gillham, Sr., married John Davidson in South Carolina. Their children were Samuel, Thomas, George, William, Susannah and Sally. Samuel and Susannah did not come to Illinois. Thomas G. married in South Carolina, and early came to Illinois with his brothers George and William and his sister Sally. His children by his first wife were Letitia, wife of Thomas Gillham, Jr., and mother of S. B. Gillham of Upper Alton, Ephraim William and Dovey, widow of Alexander Bell. She now resides at Exeter, Scott county. His first wife dying, he married Polly Stanford and settled just on top of the bluff where J. H. Kendall now resides. Their children were Beverly A., and Clayton T., who long lived on the old homestead. Matilda, who was the first wife of Joshua Dunnagan, married the second wife of William Gillham. Jane, the wife of Walker Delaplain, who settled, lived and died near Venice. Sinai, the wife of the late Sidney Smith and the mother of Mr. Shed. B. Gillham, Mrs. W. C. Hadley, and William Smith, Esq., of Collinsville; Sopronia, the first wife of George S. Rice; and Elvira, the wife of Abner Dunnagan and mother of W. H. and Miss Mattie Dunnagan of this county. Thomas G. Davidson was one of the first justices of Madison county.

William, second son of John Davidson, married Hannah Bunkhead and early came to Illinois. Their children were Isham, James, Andrew, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas G. Dunnagan, and S. Milcent, second wife of J. Clark Dunnagan, both yet residing on the old homestead in section 1 and 2, township 4, range 9.

George, the third son of John Davidson, married Miss Jane Lusk. Susannah married a man by the name of Lusk. They did not come to Illinois. John Davidson, husband of Sally Gillham, as above, was killed in battle in the Revolutionary War.

Susannah, youngest daughter of Thomas Gillham, the 1st, married James Kirkpatrick in South Carolina. After having been away from his home, in the army of the revolution for months, he obtained permission to visit his family which, on account of Toryism, he had to do by stealth. He had been at home but a few minutes when, sitting upon his wife's knees, surrounded by his children, he was shot and killed by a Tory named Pruitt, who fired through a window. They had five children, viz: James, Thomas, Franklin, John and Polly. Mrs. Kirkpatrick again married a man by the name of Scott, and raised a son Joseph. She, her daughter, and youngest son never came to Illinois. Her older sons, four in number, all came to Illinois at an early day, and figure prominently in the early settlement of Madison county. Their descendants are to be found in many portions of the state in Bond, Adams, Morgan and other counties."

Thus I have imperfectly sketched the history of the family to the second generation in Illinois only, which is all that space will admit which from the meagre and somewhat contradictory data at hand, must of necessity contain mistakes or errors. Were it continued to the present day it would supply material for a large volume, and while this is in no sense a history of the family, it is as correct as I think it possible at this late day to make it, and it will enable the descendants of the different branches of the family to take up the thread in each and carry it down."

Among the accessions to the population of the southern part of the county, in the year 1802, were members of the Whiteside family, who moved up from Monroe county. The

Whitesides, in early times, were celebrated for their bravery and daring in the troubles between the white settlers and the Indians. They were of Irish descent. William Whiteside, the leader and pioneer of the family in Illinois, was a soldier in the Revolution, and took part in the battle of King's Mountain. From the frontiers of North Carolina he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence in the year 1793 he came to Illinois. He settled in the present county of Monroe, and built a fort on the road between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, (about half way between the present towns of Columbia and Waterloo), which became widely known as "Whiteside's Station." His brother, John Whiteside, who came to Illinois at the same time, had also been a Revolutionary soldier. Colonel William Whiteside was justice of the peace, and judge of the court of common pleas of Monroe county. In the war of 1812-14, he was active in organizing the militia. He died at the old station in 1815.

The Whitesides had been neighbors of the Judys in Monroe county, and coming to the Goshen settlement they selected a location not far from Samuel Judy. The wife of the latter was a sister to Samuel Whiteside. Samuel and Joel Whiteside, sons of John Whiteside, settled in the northeast part of the present Collinsville township, and made the first improvements on the Ridge prairie. The other settlers, who preceded them, had all made their homes at the foot of the bluff, and in the American Bottom. Samuel Whiteside was a representative from Madison county in the first legislature which met after the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State. He commanded a company of rangers in the campaigns against the Indians during the war of 1812-14. In the Black Hawk war he was commissioned by Governor Reynolds a brigadier-general. William B. Whiteside, who for many years filled the office of sheriff of Madison county, was a son of Col. William Whiteside; he was born in North Carolina, and was a mere lad when he accompanied his father to Illinois in 1793. He was raised on the frontier, without many opportunities for education, but "possessed a strong and sprightly intellect, and a benevolence rarely equalled." He was a captain of one of the companies of United States rangers, organized in 1813. John Reynolds, afterward governor of the state, and three of his brothers were members of this company, as also were a large number of the early residents of Madison county. On the twenty-fourth of July, 1802, two men, named Alexander Dennis, and John Van Meter, were murdered by the Indians in the Goshen settlement, southwest of Edwardsville, not far from where the Cahokia creek emerges from the bluff, at the place afterward known as Nix's ford. This murder was committed by a band of Pottawatamies, led by their chief, Turkey Foot, an evil-disposed and cruel savage. Turkey Foot and his band were returning from Cahokia to their town in the northern part of Illinois, and meeting Dennis and Van Meter killed them without provocation. The Indians were probably intoxicated, as mostly happened when they visited Cahokia. This occurrence offered but slight impediment to the progress of the Goshen country. The Indians were at that time in friendly relations with the whites, and this act was not looked upon as an evidence of organ-

ized warfare, but as a solitary incident of chance depredation. Emigrants were rapidly coming to Illinois, and many, who, a few years previous had located in the New Design settlement, and other parts of the present county of Monroe, were moving up to Goshen, attracted by the superior fertility of the soil, and the great beauty of the country.

The Grotts and Seybold families came in 1803. William Grotts and Robert Seybold had been soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Jasper Seybold, father of Robert Seybold, was born on the Rhein in Germany, in the year 1718. He came to the United States in 1732, in a small ship that sailed from Amsterdam crowded with emigrants. A pestilence carried off many of the passengers on the voyage. Landing in the Chesapeake bay, the captain of the ship bound young Seybold to a planter for seven years to pay for his passage. Becoming free he married Alcey Clendenning, a Scotch girl, who had, in like manner, been bound to a tailor for her passage money across the ocean. In 1740, they settled at the foot of the Blue ridge, now in Loudon county, Virginia, and baked their first hoe-cake on a flat stone for want of other domestic conveniences. He had twelve sons, and two daughters. Robert Seybold was the youngest of these sons. Nine of them drew pensions for their services during the Revolutionary war. A member of the family was accustomed to say that he never knew one of them to be disloyal, to be convicted of a crime, or to get rich.

In 1785, Robert Seybold came down the Ohio river in a flat boat, and walked from Fort Massac across to Kaskaskia. In 1787 he married Mrs. Jacob Gratz, whose husband a short time previous had been killed by the Indians at Piggott's fort. Her maiden name was Mary Bull, and she was born in Pennsylvania in 1775, and came to Monroe county, Illinois, in 1778. Samuel Seybold, a former old resident of Ridge prairie, was born at Piggott's fort in the year 1795. Robert Seybold was one of the pioneer settlers of the present Jarvis township, making an improvement in the prairie, at the head of Cantine creek, two miles and a half west of Troy in 1803.

East of Seybold, in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Troy, settlements were also made in 1803, by the Greggs. In April of that year, Jacob Gregg settled a half mile south of Troy. The next year, 1804, he planted a pear tree, which bore large crops of fruit for more than half a century afterward. Philip, Titus, John, and Hermon Gregg, sons of Jacob, made settlements in the neighborhood. John Gregg on the prairie, not far from Robert Seybold. The Greggs were from Kentucky, slow and unprogressive, and in after years grumbled at being taxed to support the free schools, and favored the introduction of slavery.

On the banks of the Mississippi, opposite Cabaret or (Gaberet) Island not far above Venice, Dr. George Cadwell was an early settler. He and John Messenger, who made many of the early surveys in this county, had married daughters of Matthew Lyon in Vermont, and the three, with their families, emigrated to Kentucky, coming down the Ohio river in a flat boat, in the year 1799. They settled at Eddyville, Kentucky, and Lyon, an eccentric, but popular character,

was elected a representative in Congress from Kentucky for several terms. He had previously served as a member of Congress from Vermont. Dr. Cadwell and Messenger came to Illinois in 1802. They landed from their boat in the American Bottom, not far from Fort Chartres, and remained in that vicinity for some time. Dr. Cadwell then made a permanent settlement, as stated above, on the Mississippi. He practiced the profession of medicine, and was chosen to several public offices. He was justice of the peace, Judge of the county court, first in St. Clair county, and then in Madison, after its organization. He was the first member of the State Senate from Madison county after the organization of the State government and held that position from 1818 to 1822. He was a man of unimpeachable, private life, a respectable physician and a useful citizen. He was afterward a member of the legislature from Greene county. He died at a good old age in Morgan county. George Richardson accompanied Dr. Cadwell, settled near him, and removed with him from this county to Morgan.

John Messenger who came with Dr. Cadwell to Illinois, lived a short time within the present limits of Madison county, though he took up his permanent residence in St. Clair. He lived in Ridge prairie, between the present towns of Troy and Collinsville. He was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1771, and in 1783 settled in Vermont. He was a member of the legislature of Indiana territory, before Illinois had a separate territorial government. He assisted in forming the first constitution of the State, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the first General Assembly after the State government was formed. He died in St. Clair county in 1846. He had a great genius for mathematics, and was an excellent surveyor; nearly one-third of the boundaries of the townships in this county were surveyed by him.

In 1804, the settlements were extended farther north, and were strengthened by the arrival of many new families. A Frenchman from Cahokia, named Delorne, settled this year at the edge of the timber, east of Monk's Mound, near Cantine Creek.

The settlement in the Six Mile prairie, from 1804 to 1806, received considerable accessions in the Waddle, Griffin, Squire, Cummings, Carpenter and Gillham families.

Thomas Cummings was an energetic pioneer with a family of stalwart sons. In 1817 he moved to what is now Jersey county. Nathan Carpenter was a man of enterprise and energy, and at an early period had a horse-mill in operation. Thomas Gillham, the oldest son of Isaac Gillham, was a justice of the peace, and subsequently a county commissioner. Amos Squire, who had emigrated from Maryland to Illinois in company with Shadrach Bond, and first settled at Kaskaskia, in 1808, made his home on the farm on which his son, Samuel Squire, still lives. He was the first justice of the peace in township three, range nine. He was first appointed to this position by Gov. Ninian Edwards, and filled it for twenty consecutive years. He was captain in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. Among other early residents of this part of the county were Henry Hayes, John Clark, Henry Stallings, and John G. Lofton.

The Arthur family came to this part of the county in 1811. From 1804 to 1806 families by the name of Chilton, Brazell, Lorton, Moore, Downing, Lemen, Copeland, Lacy, Vanhooser, Rattan, Hewitt, Hill, Stubblefield and Jones, attached themselves to the eastern and northern parts of the Goshen settlement.

In 1805, John T. Lusk, then a young man of twenty-one, cast his fortunes with the Goshen country. He was born on Broad river, in the Union district of South Carolina, in the year 1784. In 1798, his father, James Lusk, emigrated to Kentucky, and established a ferry on the Ohio, where is now the town of Galconda. This was widely known as Lusk's ferry, and John T. Lusk, as he was growing to be a young man, was engaged for some time in its operation. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Lusk pre-empted land two miles and a half southwest of Edwardsville, and in 1809 married Lucretia, daughter of Charles Gillham, who in the year 1803, had settled two miles south of Edwardsville. After living at this place some years, Charles Gillham sold his improvements to John and Beniah Robinson and moved to Hurricane creek in Bond county. Directly after his marriage, John T. Lusk moved to a tract of land, afterwards included in the Fair Grounds, near Edwardsville, and lived in a tent till he constructed a double log cabin, which stood for many years, and in which was born Alfred Lusk, said to have been the first white child born in township four, range eight. John T. Lusk was a ranger in the Indian troubles of 1812-14, and a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, and prominently connected with the interests of Edwardsville.

Joseph Newman, a Pennsylvanian, came to the present Fort Russell township in 1804, but the first substantial improvement in this township was made by Major Isaac H. Ferguson in 1806. Major Ferguson was a Kentuckian. A year or two afterward he moved to what is now Morine township, and in the war of 1812-14 had command of Chilton's Fort. He moved to Texas in 1842, and died in Mexico during the war between that country and the United States.

Martin Preuit, in 1806, settled on the Sand Ridge prairie, about three miles east of Alton. He was born in North Carolina. In 1767, when fifteen, he went with his father to Kentucky, in company with Daniel Boone, and camped nine months on the Kentucky river, spending their time hunting, and then returned to North Carolina. He had three brothers, Abraham, William and Isaac. He was in the Revolutionary war, and at the battle of Kings Mountain. After the Revolution all the family removed to Virginia, and after being there several years, to Tennessee. Here Abraham and William Preuit were killed by the Cherokee Indians, and in 1806 the family came to Illinois. Martin Preuit did little else but hunt. He died without sickness or pain, in the year 1844, at the age of ninety-two. He had ten children; the sons were named Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, William, Jones and Solomon. Solomon Preuit, the youngest son, was born in 1790, and lived to be one of the oldest residents of Madison county. He was elected captain of a militia company in 1811, when twenty-one years of age. He was in the ranging service in 1813 and 1814. In 1818 he moved to a place a mile and a half south of the present

town of Bethalto. In 1831 he was in command of a company which marched to Rock Island in the first campaign against Black Hawk. In 1832 he was elected captain of a company formed at Milton for service in the Black Hawk war, and at Beardstown, where the regiment was organized, was chosen lieutenant-colonel. After his return to Madison county he was elected major of the militia, and held that position for many years. When the Preuit family came to Illinois in 1806, there was only one house in the forks of Wood river, in which a man named Benjamin Carter, a shoemaker, lived. This improvement was bought by George Moore, who built a log house. Solomon Munson was living on the Sand Ridge prairie, and towards Alton lived Mrs. Shields, whose son, James Shields, afterward settled on land now included in the city of Alton, and gave his name to Shields' branch.

William Jones and John Finley arrived in 1806, and settled on the sand ridge, east of Alton. They had come to Illinois a couple of years previous, and had stopped for a time in Pope county. William Jones was a Baptist preacher. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, and emigrated thence to Kentucky, and thence to Tennessee, where he experienced religion and became connected with the ministry of the Baptist church. He was captain of a company of rangers during the war of 1812-14. He was a member of the legislature of Illinois, both while under the territorial government and after the admission of the state into the union. He died in 1844.

In the spring of the year 1807 Robert Reynolds, the father of Gov. John Reynolds, purchased a farm at the foot of the bluff, three or four miles, southwest of Edwardsville. Seven years before, the family had emigrated from Tennessee and settled in Randolph county; John Reynolds was then nineteen years of age. He says of this period of his life: I had with me my books and compass, and studied the mathematics with care and attention at intervals, when I was not at work on the farm. I was called on to do jobs of surveying, which I performed tolerably well, as all parties concluded. When my father arrived in Goshen, it was the most beautiful country that I ever saw. It had been settled only a few years, and the freshness and beauty of nature reigned over it to give it the sweetest charms. I have spent hours on the bluff, ranging my view up and down the American Bottom, as far as the eye could extend. The ledge of rocks at the present city of Alton, and the rocks near Cahokia, limited our view north and south, and all the intermediate country extended before us. The prairie and timber were distinctly marked, and the Mississippi seen in places."

This was Gov. Reynolds' home till he began the practice of law at Cahokia in 1814, though he was absent for some time attending school in Tennessee. He relates that he attended all the house raisings and other gatherings of the people. No horse-race, or Fourth of July frolic, escaped him. He speaks of being present at the camp-meeting, the first in Illinois, held on the premises of Mr. Good, three miles south of the present Edwardsville, in the spring of 1807, and also of taking part in muster at Cahokia the same spring at which all the militia of St. Clair county (in

which the territory of the present Madison county was then included) gathered. Many women and children, as well as men, attended. In those days women often rode on horseback many miles, carrying their children with them, to places of public resort. At this muster, a troop of cavalry was training, exchanging blank shots with the infantry, when a company of French, from Cahokia, either by mistake or otherwise, fired leaden shot into the cavalry company, wounding many of the men and horses. At that time a bad state of feeling existed between the French and Americans, and at the next training the regiment was divided, so that the two races mustered apart from each other. Reynolds also refers to a horse race, of which he was a witness, that took place on the Fourth of July, 1808, on the prairie in the American Bottom, a little northwest of the residence of Samuel Judy.

Rattan's prairie was given its name from the circumstance that Thomas Rattan settled here in 1804. He came to Illinois from Ohio; some time after the war of 1812-14 he removed to the present county of Greene. Toliver Wright, a Virginian by birth, settled near the mouth of Wood river in 1806. He was a captain in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14, and while in command of a company of spies, on a march to Peoria, he was shot by an Indian. He was carried back to Wood River fort, and died in six weeks after receiving his wound. Abel Moore made his home in the Wood river settlement in 1808. He was born in North Carolina, thence removed to Kentucky, and from that state came to Illinois. He died in 1846 at the age of sixty-three. The death of his wife occurred one day previous. Two of his children were killed in the Wood river massacre. Three of the children are yet living, of whom two reside in this county, the wife of Madison Williams and Major Franklin Moore of Upper Alton. George and William Moore, brothers of Abel Moore, left Kentucky at the same time, 1808, but went to the Boone's Lick country in Missouri, from which, in 1809 they came to Madison county. The Reagan family, some of the members of which were the victims of Indian ferocity in the Wood river massacre, came to the Wood river settlement about the same time as the Moores. George and Thomas Davidson, natives of South Carolina, settled in the southeastern part of township five, range nine, in 1806. George Davidson established a tannery as early as 1810. Thomas Davidson for many years was a Justice of the Peace.

John Atkins came to Illinois in 1807 and settled near the Mississippi, four or five miles above the present town of Venice. He was born in Massachusetts, and had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Near the present Mitchell station Andrew Emert, a Pennsylvanian, settled in 1807.

Thomas Kirkpatrick made the pioneer improvement on the site of Edwardsville, and in the same part of the county, south and south-east of the present county seat. James Kirkpatrick, Frank Kirkpatrick, William Gillham, Charles Gillham, Thomas Good, George Barnsback, George Kinder, John Robinson, Frank Roach, James Holliday, Bryant Mooney, Josias Randle, Thomas Randle, Jesse Bell, Josias

Wright, made early settlements. William Gillham was one of the early representatives of Madison county in the legislature. On the farm of Thomas Good, whose wife was an earnest Methodist, the early camp meetings were held. The Randle, Bell, and Wright families left Georgia together, in September, 1811, and reached Turkey Hill, in St. Clair county, on the seventeenth of October, and shortly afterward made their homes in Madison county. Josias Randle became the first clerk of the circuit court. Josias Wright settled the Shaeffer place, two miles and a half southwest of Edwardsville; George Barnsback was born at Osterode, Germany, in 1781. In 1797 he came to America, landing at Philadelphia, but soon afterward going to Kentucky, where for some years he was overseer of a plantation. From Kentucky he travelled to Charleston, South Carolina, and there took passage for Germany, in a vessel which was shipwrecked in the English Channel. He returned to Kentucky in 1802, and in 1809 came to what is now Madison county. He served two years in the ranging service, during the war of 1812-14. In 1824 he went to Germany, and in 1825 came back to the United States. For six years he lived in St. Francois county, Missouri, and then came back to his old farm, six miles southeast of Edwardsville. He had ten children. Among his descendants are some of the leading citizens of the county. George Kinder was born in Pennsylvania. Soon after the Revolution the family moved to Kentucky, where his father, Jacob Kinder, was killed by the Indians. He moved from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled in what is now Madison county, in the fall of 1811. James Holliday came from Georgia. His son, Robert Holliday, resided in this county many years, and then moved to Macoupin county, where he died.

South-west of Edwardsville, at the foot of the bluff, Ambrose and David Nix were early settlers, and above them lived Jacob Varner. Abraham and Joel Varner were sons of the latter. Near the Nixs was Nix's ford, on the Cahokia, a well-known place in the early history of the county.

Joseph Bartlett, and families by the name of Lockhart and Taylor settled in township four, range seven, in 1809. Bartlett was a native of Virginia, born in 1772, and removed at an early period to the vicinity of Knoxville, Tennessee, and from there came to Illinois in 1807. He first made his home in the Wood River settlement. During the war of 1812-14 he built a block-house, which was standing in good condition as late as 1834. Mr. Bartlett was a man of much intelligence. He was the first treasurer of Madison county after its organization. His habits were domestic, and he seldom went from home. He died in December, 1863, and for forty-four years previous to his death, had not visited the city of St. Louis, though less than twenty-five miles distant from his residence. At the time of his last trip there, in 1819, the horse-ferry had just been established across the Mississippi. So little curiosity did he manifest in the march of modern improvements, that he never went to see a steamboat, or railroad, nor did he ever visit a county fair, a camp-meeting, or any like public gathering. He spent much time with his books, and his mind was well-stored with information, especially in regard to Politics. He was a Whig. He had a

large and well-selected library, and was particularly well versed in the early history of Tennessee, in which state he lived before coming to Illinois. Besides acting as county treasurer he filled the office of justice of the peace, and other public positions.

Paul Beck was one of the early residents of this part of the county, and about three miles east of Edwardsville was built Beck's block-house, one of the places of refuge during the Indian troubles of the war of 1812-14. Jubilee Posey, a native of Georgia, came to Illinois in 1811, and settled in township four, range eight. He was in the ranging service; some of his descendants reside in the southern part of the county.

In the southeastern part of the county the first traces of settlement appear in 1809. Mrs. Howard, a widow with several grown sons and daughters, emigrated from Tennessee that year, and made her home on a beautiful ridge, covered with timber, on the edge of the Looking Glass prairie. The prairie, for a distance of many miles, was spread out before their view. Their location was about one mile northwest of the present town of Highland. The next year 1810, Abraham Huser, who had married one of the Howard daughters, began making an improvement nearly a mile farther north. At that time these settlements were in advance of all others, in that part of the county. Ten miles to the south, a short distance north of the present town of Lebanon, a few white men had erected their cabins; likewise to the east, on Shoal creek, some settlements had been made, and to the east were the improvements on Ridge Prairie, near the present towns of Troy and Edwardsville, but on the north not a single white man had erected his pioneer habitation.

On the east side of Silver creek, between 1810 and 1812, settlements were made by John Lindley, Augustus Chilton, William Chilton, Cyrus Chilton, and families by the name of Harrison and Smeltzer, with the Howards and Husers. There were eleven families in all in this part of the county to seek the protection of Chilton's Fort during the troubles with the Indians in the war of 1812-14.

MONKS OF LA TRAPPE.

A different order of emigrants made their appearance in 1807 in the Monks of La Trappe who made their home on Cahokia or Monk's Mound where they remained till 1816, when they returned to France. These Monks were a branch of the order of Cistercian Monks. They first came to the United States in 1804, and lived successively at Conewango, Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, at Florissant, St. Louis county, Missouri, and then settled on the mound in the American Bottom which was a gift to them of Col. Nicholas Jarrot, of Cahokia. They were severe in their penances and discipline, and lived in perpetual silence. Gov. Reynolds states: "I saw many of the order, at their monastery in the American Bottom who refused to speak, but made signs, pointing to the place to obtain information. Many whom I saw, were stout, robust men, badly clothed, but fat and hearty." To them is attributed the discovery of coal in the neighboring bluffs.

THE SETTLEMENTS, DURING THE WAR OF 1812-14.

In the year 1812, at the time of the commencement of the Indian hostilities, the settlements in the present Madison county were confined to the southern and western parts of the county. The centre of population was a short distance southwest of Edwardsville, north, along the Mississippi, the settlements were bounded by the site of the present city of Alton, which, in 1809, Reynolds says, Andy Dunnagan occupied, solitary and alone. A settlement of some considerable number of families had formed in the forks of Wood river; east of Silver creek, in the southeast part of the county, not more than a dozen families had made pioneer locations. Ridge prairie and the American Bottom contained by far the largest number of inhabitants.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

With the exception of the murder of Dennis and Van Meter in 1802, the settlements were happily spared any Indian atrocities till the year 1811, when the hostile feelings of the Indians, which had been growing stronger, year by year, as they witnessed the advance of the white settlements, culminated in the murder of a man named Price near Hunter's Spring in the lower part of the present city of Alton. Price and a companion were engaged in plowing on the 20th day of June in that year, when a party of Indians approached them, as they stood at the spring, where a small cabin had been built. As the Indians came near, the white men asked them if they came in peace. One of the Indians, a man of great size and strength, laid down his gun, and extended his hand to Price, who took it without suspecting treachery. Price was held fast by this one Indian, while the others immediately murdered him. During the struggle Price's companion mounted his horse and escaped, though in his flight he received a severe bullet wound in the thigh.

This tragedy occasioned great apprehension, and from that time, till the declaration of peace at the close of the war of 1812-14 the settlers lived in constant alarm. Preparations for defence were immediately made. In July, 1811, a company of mounted riflemen, or rangers, was organized. Block houses were built at different points. The news of the battle of Tippecanoe, fought in November of the same year, intensified the excitement, and gave the settlers to understand that their homes, at any moment, might be made the theatre of a cruel, and relentless, savage warfare.

A stockade fort was built in section one, of township four, range nine, and around this were gathered a number of families. Among them were John Gillham and his five sons; three brothers of the name of Brown, three of the Kirkpatrick, and families by the name of Dunnagan, Sanders, Ferguson, Dodd, Revis, Beeman, Winsor, Celver, Green, and Smith. Thomas Kirkpatrick's fort at Edwardsville sheltered the inhabitants who had settled in that vicinity, and Chilton's fort, east of Silver creek, about two miles west of the present town of St. Jacobs gave protection to the Howards, the Gigers, the Chiltons, and others who had settled in that part of the county. There were other block houses at vari-

ous points, one on the southeast quarter of section eighteen, township five, range eight, known as Jones' block-house. James Kirkpatrick's fort was a couple of miles southwest of Edwardsville, and southeast was Frank Kirkpatrick's fort. Beck's block-house stood on section five of township four, range seven. Lofton's and Hayes' block-houses were in the American Bottom, in the present Nameoki township. The Wood river fort was in section ten, of township five, range nine, and there was another fort about one mile south of the old town of Milton.

In 1812, active preparations were made under Ninian Edwards, the territorial Governor, for the protection of the frontier. Companies of mounted rangers were organized who scoured the Indian country. Fort Russell was built at the commencement of the year, a couple of miles north of the present town of Edwardsville, and made the headquarters of the Governor, and the base of his military operations. Reynolds states that it was also, during the war, "the resort of the talent and fashion of the country. The Governor opened his court here, and presided with the character that genius and talent always bestow on the person possessing them. The cannon of Louis XIV, of France, were taken from old Fort Chartres, and with them and other military decorations, Fort Russell blazed out with considerable pioneer splendor." The fort received its name in honor of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who had command of the ten companies of rangers, organized by act of Congress, to defend the western frontier. Four of these companies were allotted to the defense of Illinois, and were commanded by William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore, Jacob Short and Samuel Whiteside. The Whitesides were citizens of this county. A small company of regulars, under command of Captain Ramsey, were stationed at Fort Russell for a few months of the year 1812, the only regular troops at the fort during the war.

Andrew Moore and family, moved from the Goshen settlement in 1810 to a place ten or fifteen miles southwest of the present town of Mt. Vernon, and in 1812, he and his son were killed by the Indians on the middle fork of the Big Muddy, where they had camped on their way home from Jordan's fort.

WOOD RIVER MASSACRE.

The most startling and cruel atrocity ever committed by the Indians within the limits of Madison county was the Wood River massacre, on the tenth of July, 1814, by which seven persons, one woman and six children, lost their lives. This tragedy took place in the forks of Wood river, between two and three miles east of the present Upper Alton. The victims were the wife and two children of Reason Reagan, two children of Abel Moore, and two children of William Moore.

At the beginning of the war of 1812-14, the citizens of the county, who lived at exposed locations on the frontier, sought refuge in the forts and block-houses; but, as no Indians made their appearance and the Rangers were constantly on the alert, scouring the country to the north and east, the most began to feel so secure that in the summer of

1814 they returned to their farms and dwellings. There were six, or eight families residing at that time in the forks of Wood river. The men were mostly absent from home in ranging service. At the residence of George Moore on the east branch of Wood river, a block-house had been built to which the women and children could flee should danger be apprehended.

The massacre occurred on a Sabbath afternoon. Reagan had gone two, or three miles from home to attend church, leaving his wife and two children at the house of Abel Moore, which was about a mile distant from where he lived, and half-way between his house and the block-house. About four o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Reagan started back to her own dwelling, intending to return to Abel Moore's in a short time. She was accompanied by her own two children, and the four children of Abel and William Moore. A little afterward two men of the neighborhood passed along the road, in an opposite direction to that taken by Mrs. Reagan. One of them heard at a certain place, a low call, as of a boy, which he did not answer, and for a repetition of which he did not delay.

When it began to grow dark uneasiness was felt at the absence of the Moore children, and William Moore came to Abel Moore's, and not finding them there passed on toward Reagan's, while his wife started in a direct line, not following the road, for the same place. William Moore now came back with the startling information that some one had been killed by the Indians. He had discovered a human body lying on the ground which by reason of the darkness and his haste, he was unable to identify.

The first thought was to find a refuge in the block-house! Mr. Moore desired his brother's family to go by the road directly to the fort, while he would pass by his own house and take his own family with him, but the night was dark, the road passed through a heavy forest, and the women and children chose to accompany William Moore though the distance to the fort, by the road only one mile, was thereby nearly doubled. The feelings of the party, as they groped their way through the dark woods, may be more easily imagined than described. Sorrow for the supposed loss of relatives and children, was mingled with horror at the manner of their death, and fear for their own safety. Silently they passed on till they came to the dwelling of William Moore, when he exclaimed, as if relieved from some dreadful apprehension, "Thank God, Polly is not killed!" The horse which his wife had ridden was standing near the house.

As they let down the bars and gained admission to the yard, his wife came running out, exclaiming, "They are killed by the Indians, I expect." The whole party then departed hastily for the block-house, to which place, all the neighbors, to whom warning had been communicated by signals, gathered by daybreak.

It has been mentioned that Mrs. William Moore, as well as her husband, had gone in search of the children. Passing by different routes, they did not meet on the way, nor at the place of the slaughter. Mrs. Moore who was on horseback, carefully noted, as she went, every discernible object till at length she saw a human figure, lying near a log. There was

not sufficient light to tell the size, or sex, of the person, and she called over again and again the name of one and another of her children, supposing it to be one of them asleep. At length she alighted, and examined the object more closely. What must have been her sensations as she placed her hand upon the back of a naked corpse, and felt, on further examination, the quivering flesh from which the scalp had recently been torn? In the gloom of the night she could indistinctly see the figure, of the little child of Mrs. Reagan's sitting so near the body of its mother as to lean its head, first one side, then the other, on the insensible and mangled body, and as she leaned over the little one, it said—"The black man raised his axe and cutted them again." She saw no further, but thrilled with horror and alarm, hastily remounted her frightened horse, and quickly hurried home where she heated water, intending by that means, to defend herself from the savage foe.

There was little rest that night at the fort. The women and children of the neighborhood, with the few men who were not absent with the Rangers, crowded together, not knowing but that at any minute the Indians might begin their attack. Seven were missing, and the bodies of these lay within a mile, or two, mangled and bleeding in the forest. At three o'clock in the morning a messenger was dispatched with the tidings to Fort Russell.

At dawn of day the scene of the tragedy was sought, and the bodies gathered for burial. They were buried the same day, in three graves, carefully dug, with boards laid beneath, beside, and above the bodies. There were no men to make the coffins.

"The Indians had built a large fire, and also blazed the way to make the whites think that there was a large party. The news soon spread, and it was not long before Gen. Whiteside, with nine others, gave pursuit. Among the number were James Preuit, Abraham Preuit, James Stockden, Wm. Montgomery, Peter Wagoner and others, whose descendants now live in Moro and Wood River. The weather was extremely hot, and some of their horses gave out and fell beneath their riders. Gen. Whiteside gave out entirely. His orders was to keep up the pursuit. It was on the second day in the evening, that they came in sight of the Indians, on the dividing ridge of the Sangamon river. There stood at that time a lone cotton-wood tree on the ridge, and this several of the Indians had climbed to look back. They saw their pursuers, and from that tree they separated and went in different directions, all making for the timber. When the whites came to the spot where the Indians had divided, they concluded to divide and pursue the Indians separately. James Preuit and Abraham took the trail of one of the Indians. James Preuit having the fastest and best horse, soon came within sight of his Indian. He rode up to within thirty yards of him and shot him in the thigh. The Indian fell, but managed to get to a tree top that was blown down. Abraham Preuit soon came up, and they concluded to ride in on the Indian and finish him, which they did by Abraham shooting and killing him where he lay. In his shot-pouch was found the scalp of Mrs. Reagan. The Indian raised his gun, but was too weak to fire,

and had also lost his flint, or perhaps he might have killed one of the pursuers. The rifle is supposed to be in the hands of the Preuit family yet. It was somewhere near where Virden now stands that the party came upon them. The Indians hid in the timber and in a drift in the creek. Night coming on is all that saved them. It was ascertained at the treaty afterwards at Galeua that only Indians escaped, and that was the chief. The Indians bled themselves on account of the heat to prevent them from fainting. Solomon Preuit, who was not in the pursuit, assisted in the burial of Mrs. Reagan and the children. He hauled them in a little one-horse sled to the old burial ground south of Bethalto, where a simple stone marks their last resting place. There is also buried in the same burying ground an Indian girl who was captured by Abraham Preuit during one of the campaigns in the war of 1812. The Indians had been pursued into the Winnebago Swamps, and Abraham Preuit hearing firing in a distant part of the swamp concluded to go and see what was the matter. On nearing the spot he found Davis Carter and one other firing at the little Indian child who was mired and could not get out. He called them cowards and ordered them to cease firing at a helpless child. Preuit went into the swamp and rescued the child and brought it home with him. She lived to the age of fifteen, being about six years old at the time of capture. She was always of a wild nature."*

CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY IN 1815.

A "list of persons subject to road labor," preserved in the county records, gives, doubtless, the names of the great portion of the adult male residents of the county at that time.†

On the "public road leading from Edwardsville by Thomas Good's to Samuel Judy's." These lived south of Edwardsville in the present Edwardsville township:—William Sherone, John Robertson, sr., John Robertson, jr., James Robertson,‡ Andrew Black, Charles Gillham, Francis Kirkpatrick, William Gillham, Thomas Good, James Good, Ezekiel Good, William Tilford, Josias Randle, James Watson, Richard Wright, Joshua Dean, William Courtney (17).

On the "public road, leading from the New Bridge on Cahokia creek near Edwardsville to where the said road crosses Indian creek." These lived north-west of Edwardsville:—Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Kirkpatrick, John Newman, John Stout, Upton Smith, Richard Standford, Josiah Vaughan, William Montgomery, James Gillham, Andrew Dunagan, Ryderus Gillham, Ephraim Davidson, Joseph White, John Hewitt, John Springer, John Fullmore, Silas Beasley, Field Bradshaw, Jonas Bradshaw, Obadiah Bradshaw, William Lawless, Rowland Heritt, Michael Dodd.

On the "public road leading from Edwardsville to Isom Gillham's bridge on Cahokia creek," James Kirkpatrick overseer:—Benjamin Stedmans, Beniah Roberson,‡ John McKinney, Henry Bonner, John W. Wright, James

* From an article furnished by E. K. Preuit.

† The spelling is given as found in the record, much of it obviously incorrect.

‡ Properly spelled Robinson.

Wright, James Greenwood, Thomas Randle, Temple Nix, Thornton Sessler, Robert Gillaspie,* Isom Gillham, Micajah Cox, John Barnett, James Suggs, sr., Alexander V. Bonner, James Kirkpatrick, George Coventry, Joshua Delaplane, Samuel Delaplane, John Delaplane, sr., Benjamin Delaplane, jr., William Ottwell, William Lawless, Jesse Bell, George Davidson, Samuel Davidson (27).

On the "public road leading from Cahokia to the Indian Ford on C.hokia creek." These resided in the American Bottom in the southeastern part of the county:—Uel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James Reynolds, Robert Reynolds, jr., Thomas Reynolds, Joshua Vaughan, Elisha Alexander, Joseph Wallace, Henry Cook, Hiram Arthur, Cornelius Folly, Ambrose Nix, William Cox, John Crawford, Samuel Judy, Jacob Judy, Robert Folly, Thomas Smith, Francis Cohn, John Cook, Philip Hewson, Peter Hubbard, George Belsha, (23).

On the public road beginning at David Moore's old place (on Cahokia and Indian Ford road) and ending at the bridge on Cantine creek:—David Lloyd, Thomas Moore, Michael Squire, William Winkfield, George Saller, John Sadler, Stephen Sadler, William Robb sr., Andrew Robb, William Robb, jr., Joseph Newman, ——— Haley, John Waggoner. (13).

On the public road from Isom Gillham's ferry on the Mississippi to Indian creek, where the public road crosses said creek leading to Edwardsville:—Isaac Gillham, Samuel Gillham, Harry Gillham, David Gillham, Jacob C. Gillham, Samuel Brown, Samuel Stockton, John Finley, John Powell, Joseph LeHouse, Gherson Patterson, Ethan Meacham, Willeritt Meacham, Bart Meacham, Joseph McFaggin, William Ryon, Thomas Cox, Hezekiah Crosby, Joseph Meacham, Daniel Stockton, (20).

What is known as the upper road running from Edwardsville to Alton was laid out in 1817, and the following are the names of persons then living within two miles of the road, who assisted in its opening. The names begin with those residing near Edwardsville, the eastern terminus: William Jones, John Newman, Za'oe Newman, Joseph Newman, David Robinson, John Green, William Robinson, Samuel Delaplane, Joshua Delaplane, John Delaplane, Sr., John Delaplane, jr., William Ottwell, Jesse Bell, George Davidson, William Lawless, William Sharone, Thomas White, Henry Brown, ——— Brown, ——— Hunter, ——— Hunter, Joseph Vaughan, John Hewitt, jr., Hiram Pruitt, Ben. Wood, Christopher Stout, John Stout, Christopher Stubbins, James Mc Peak, Upton Smith, John Drum, James McFadden, William Ryon, John Vickory, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Whitlock, William Vaughan, Thomas Carlin, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Scott, John Rose, Richard Rotan,† William Montgomery, William Cox, Isaac Cox, Charles Gillham, John Gillham, R. Gillham, James Gillham, Thomas Cox, James Tunnel, Silas Bobsell, Jacob Linder, Low Jackson, Field Bradshaw, Jonas Bradshaw, Obediah Bradshaw, Arman Beeman, John Springer, Walter Sealy, Daniel Dunsmore, R. Langworth, Joel Meacham, Ethan Meacham, old Mr. Hodge, David Hodge, old Mr. Morris, Job Day, Isam

* Gillespie.

† Rattan.

Shockley, James Swinerton, A. Patton, old Mr. Beeman, S. Beeman, John Finley, Hezekiah Crosby, Mr. Huff, Thomas Johnson, Mr. Tongate, K. Carter, James Prewitt, A. Prewitt, James Stogdon, John Danley, William Rowden, Patrick Mofall and Robert Sellers. This road was viewed and located by Thomas G. Davidson, John Wallace and Abraham Prickett.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENTS.

After the war of 1812-14 was ended, the settlements in the county rapidly increased. A treaty of peace with the Indian tribes of the Northwest was concluded in October 1815. Emigrants from older States, who had been deterred from coming to Illinois by reason of the Indian hostilities, now poured into the country, and soon took possession of the hitherto unsettled parts of the county.

In the year 1813, Major Isaac H. Ferguson built the first house ever erected on the Marine prairie, but after building it, did not dare to live there for some time on account of the hostile Indians. Major Ferguson is spoken of by an old resident as the noblest pioneer of Madison county, a man of fine native talent, and as brave as Julius Caesar. He fought the Indian race in Illinois, and ended his life fighting under Gen. Scott, as an officer in the United States army in Mexico.

Permanent settlements in the Marine prairie were made in 1813 and 1814 by John Warwick, John Woods, George Newcome, Isaac Ferguson, Joseph Ferguson, Absalom Ferguson, Aquilla Dolahide, Abraham Howard and Joshua Dean. In 1815, the settlements were increased by the arrival of Chester Pain, Thomas Breeze, Richard Winsor, John Campbell and John Giger; and in the following year came Henry Scott, John Lord, James Simmons, Henry Peck, Andrew Matthews, Sr., and Andrew Matthews, Jr., Lefford, French, James French, and Abram Carlock. In 1817, there were no new settlements, but in 1818 and succeeding years the arrivals were very numerous.

A colony, among which were Rowland P. Allen, Elijah Ellison, and their families, arrived at Edwardsville in December, 1817, and in 1818, Allen and Ellison came to the Marine settlement. Among the arrivals in 1819 were Capt. George C. Allen, Capt. Curtis Blakeman, Capt. James Breath, Capt. De Selhorst, Capt. David Mead and their families. These men had seen years of service on the ocean, and had come to the West to engage in agriculture, and rear their families. They came from New England, New York and New Jersey. The circumstances of their settling here gave to the prairie, and the village when it was founded, the name of Marine. The Judd family also settled here in 1819, as did James Sackett, a native of Connecticut. Capt. Curtis Blakeman was one of the leading men of this colony. He came with considerable wealth while the others from the east had been mostly driven to Illinois either by poverty, or a desire to retrieve a fortune lost by commercial reverses. He was a candidate for county commissioner in 1820 and was elected to represent the county in the legislature in 1822. For a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace. His son, Curtis Blakeman, was a prominent citizen of the county, and was elected a representative in the legislature in 1842. The wife of

John L. Ferguson was the daughter of Curtis Blakeman, Sr. Major Ferguson, and the older settlers, coming as they did, from the heavily timbered counties of Kentucky and Tennessee, all made clearings in the edges of the forest, and there built and lived. Rowland P. Allen was one of the first to build in the prairie, and was laughed at for his willingness to haul building material, fencing, and fire wood so far, a distance of half a mile. But in a few years the older pioneers realized the advantages of a residence on the prairie, and began themselves to leave the gloom of the woods, and come out into the sunshine.

Mrs. Elizabeth Randle with a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom was Erwin B. Randle, now a resident of Edwardsville, removed from Stewart county, Tennessee, to this county in the fall of 1814, and the next year settled a couple of miles southeast from Edwardsville.

Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of Troy were William F. Purviance, John Jarvis, and Robert McMahan. Purviance was born in North Carolina, came to Illinois in 1809. After coming to this county he lived in the neighborhood of Troy, till his death in 1820. He was the last surviving member of the first grand jury ever convened in Madison county. Robert McMahan was born in Virginia, and at an early day emigrated to Lexington, Kentucky. He came to Illinois, and settled in the New Design, in the present county of Monroe. His wife and four children were killed by the Indians, and he and a daughter taken prisoner. He died near Troy in 1822.

NOTE.—Several accounts have been published of the murder of the members of McMahan's family and his capture by the Indians, but the following, from the pen of George Churchill, a neighbor of McMahan in Ridge Prairie, is the most correct:

"The settlers being apprehensive of attacks from straggling parties of Indians, Mr. McMahan, in 1794, resided in a house of Mr. James Lemen, Sr., near the station in Monroe county. In the same vicinity resided Mr. Peter Casteline and Mr. Benjamin Ogle. But desiring to improve the land which he had selected for his farm, and hoping to escape an attack, or to repel it if made, he afterwards removed to his improvement in the prairie, about three miles from the station, and out of sight of any house.

"He made preparations to defend himself and family against an attack. He had a rifle, and only a week before the tragedy, he run two hundred rifle balls. He also had a blunderbuss charged with six charges of powder and nine balls. "When you hear the report of any blunderbuss!" said he to his friends at the station, "you may be certain that I am attacked." The door of his house was so constructed that it might be strongly barred, and first holes were made in the walls through which he might shoot any who should attempt to ascend to the roof. On the fatal twenty-sixth of January, 1795, Mr. McMahan went out to hunt for his oxen, when he perceived that his horse, which was confined in a pen, appeared to be frightened. He cast his eye over the prairie in every direction, but saw no enemy."

"A lone hickory tree, one hundred and fifty yards from his house, had been blown down the year before while in full leaf, thus affording a convenient hiding place for an attacking party: but unfortunately Mr. McMahan did not think of there being a deadly enemy ensconced within that convenient covert."

"He entered his house, but had not been there more than two or three minutes, when four Indians, frightfully painted black and red, entered the house, two by two, saying 'Bon jour! bon jour!' (good day! good day!)" They stood motionless a few seconds, when one of

them attempted to take down Mr. McMahan's rifle from the hook, and Mr. McMahan took down his blunderbuss; but his wife took hold of it, and begged her husband not to resist, as she hoped their lives might be spared, if they submitted peaceably, but otherwise they would be killed. The Indians then seized the blunderbuss and wrenched it from his hands. Every one then made for the door. Mrs. McMahan ran half way round the house, when she was shot in the left breast, and scalped. Mr. McMahan was then pulled back into the house, thrown on the floor, and his hands pinioned close behind him, with deer sinews. Sally McMahan, his eldest daughter, then less than nine years old, remained in the house and saw one of the Indians knock her brother and two of her sisters in the head with the poll of his tomahawk. It was a light blow, only sufficient to stun them. This Indian was proceeding to open the cradle where lay a female infant, only one month old, when Sally ran out of the house, and once around it when she was also seized by him."

"The Indian who committed the murder was supposed to be of the Miami tribe. The other three were Pu-taw-wahs as they call themselves, or as they are commonly called by the whites, Potawatomies."

"Three of the children were scalped. It was said that the infant was not scalped, but my informant stated that the Indians displayed five scalps when they camped at night, and they supposed they took two scalps from the head of one of the murdered children, and left the infant unscalped. It has also been stated that the infant was unhurt and died of starvation; but my informant learned from a woman who was present at the burial, that there was a gash in its cheek."

"The Indians took from the house such articles as they wanted, packed a part of them upon Mr. McMahan, one of whose hands was untied, so that he might carry his load; and with their captives, left in haste for their home in the northeast part of Illinois. Mr. McMahan meditated an escape, but did not make known his intention to his daughter. The first night of the journey he saw no chance of escape, as the Indians had tied him very securely, and had taken away his shoes and hat and part of his clothes. But during the second night, he quietly slipped off the cords from his limbs and body, and was about to rise when he perceived that one of the Indians was awake. Waiting till the Indian was again asleep, he made his escape, after trying in vain to get possession of his shoes. In the dead of winter, without shoes, without food, and with scanty clothing, he left his daughter with her captors, and endeavored to make his way to the New Design. He lay out one cold night, making his bed of leaves under a large fallen tree, which was held up from the ground by its branches. He was partially frozen, but the next morning resumed his journey. He now had the pleasure of meeting a friend in the person of Col. Samuel Judy, who gave him the necessary directions, which he pursued, and reached his home just after his wife and four children had been committed by their sympathizing neighbors, to one common grave. He prostrated himself upon the grave exclaiming, 'They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided!'

The massacre took place on Monday, and the burial on the succeeding Friday. A small dog belonging to Mr. McMahan daily visited the residence of Mr. James Lemen, sen., and endeavored, by whining to inform the people of what had happened to his master's families. But for several days they did not comprehend the dog's message. One authority says not until old Mr. Judy had discovered the dead bodies, and reported the fact at the station."

"Let us now return to the Indians and their remaining captive. They pursued their course, and reached the home of the Putawwahs, southwest of Lake Michigan. Sally McMahan was here transferred to an Ottawa Indian, who had become a chief of the Putawwahs and whose wife was a sister of the three Putawwahs who had been concerned in the massacre. The name of this chief was Sukkonok, which being translated means Blackbird; but among the whites he went by the name of Leturneau. Here the Indian women cultivated their gardens and "truck patches," with a neatness worthy of commendation and imitation, not permitting a solitary weed to grow therein."

John Jarvis was a Virginian by birth. He came to Illinois at an early date, and from 1806 to 1813 lived at Turkey Hill, the first American settlement formed within the present county of St. Clair. He came to Madison county in 1813, and there ended his life of usefulness. Many of his descendants still live in that part of the county. In the diary of Rowland P. Allen, occurs the following passage, written in 1817, on his journey to Illinois: "On Monday, December 23d, to our astonishment, drove seventeen and a half miles this day. Put up at night at Troy with a Mr. Jarvis, a very fine man, where we saw the first real marks of civilization since we left Shawneetown. Previous to retiring for the night, Mr Jarvis gathered his family and the strangers around the family altar, read a chapter from the Bible, sang a hymn, and offered up to Almighty God, a most feeling, excellent, and appropriate prayer." Mr. Jarvis, in 1816, built a band mill, which was a great convenience to the people of that part of the county. His memory is perpetuated in the name of Jarvis township.

Jesse Renfro, who is still living in the vicinity of Troy, is one of the oldest residents of the southern part of the county. He was born in Kentucky in 1796, and his father James Renfro, removed with the family to Illinois in 1810. In the spring of 1811 his father settled in township three, range eight, and died in 1814 while on a visit to Kentucky.

"In 1795, General Anthony Wayne, sometimes called 'Mad Anthony,' obtained a great victory over the Indians in Ohio. This was followed by the Treaty of Greenville, by which the Indians engaged to bring into the white settlements all the captives in their possession. In accordance with the stipulation, in April, 1796, Sukkonok took Sally McMahan down the Illinois and Mississippi, in a canoe, and landed at Cahokia, and delivered her to the white people. It being court time a great many people were present. Sukkonok made a speech to them in which he said that he had no hand in the massacre, had paid a considerable sum for the captive, and had brought her a great distance into the white settlements. He therefore appealed to the liberality and sense of justice of the white people to make him just compensation. A subscription paper was drawn up, and circulated, and one hundred and sixty-four dollars subscribed, and that amount in goods was advanced to Sukkonok by Mr. Arundel, a merchant of Cahokia.

"'Bill,' a slave of Mr. Marney, of the American Bottom, was a few weeks after the massacre of Mr. McMahan's family carried away captive by two of the Indians engaged in that transaction together with two other Indians. Bill was never restored to his friends; but it was reported that he was poisoned by his mistress, to prevent his restoration according to the treaty of Greenville."

"Robert McMahan married a second wife, and raised a large family. He resided many years in Ridge prairie, southwest of Troy, and died in the year 1822, aged sixty-three years."

"Sally McMahan was born March 9th, 1785; was married to Mr. David Gaskill, and raised a large family. She lived in Ridge prairie, during the greater portion of her life. Towards the close of her life she removed to the city of Alton, where she died on the 23d of January, 1850, in the sixty-fourth year of her age. To her I am indebted for such of the facts stated in this memoir as occurred in her presence."

"In Gov. Reynolds' account of the above transaction it is stated that two daughters of Mr. McMahan were led away captive, and no mention is made of Mr. McMahan's preparations for defense. It is evident, however, that if he had seen the Indians before they entered his house, he could have defended himself successfully until the report of his blunderbuss would have brought him assistance from the station."

Jesse Renfro was married in 1817 and settled a short distance east of the present town of Troy where he has since lived. After a married life which extended over the unusually long period of sixty-five years, his wife departed this life in the spring of 1882.

William Hall became a resident of the present Jarvis township in 1815. James Watt, who came to Illinois from Green county, Kentucky, settled three miles south of Troy in 1817. For nearly sixty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in December, 1861. George Churchill made his home on the Ridge prairie west of Troy, in 1817, and was one of the most meritorious and deserving citizens the county ever had. He was born at Hubbardton, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1789. He learned the printing business in Albany, New York, and afterward worked as a journeyman in New York city, and then came West by way of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Shawneetown, from the last-named place proceeding on foot to Kaskaskia. A view of the Illinois prairies made him resolve to become a farmer, and he entered land in township three, range seven, on which he lived till he died. He was a close student, a writer of fine ability, and a man who paid great attention to exactness of detail and the collection of historical data. He had amassed a large quantity of valuable matter concerning the early history of the county and this part of the state, but his papers were unfortunately destroyed in the great fire at Chicago, to which place they had been sent after his death. His habits were somewhat eccentric, and he never married. He was several times chosen a member of the Legislature and one of the warm opponents of the movement for the introduction of slavery into the state in 1824.

Joseph Eberman was one of the first settlers on the site of Troy, and the first Justice of the Peace in that part of the county. Calvin and Horatio McCray, natives of Connecticut, settled near Troy in 1816 or 1817, and brought the first infusion of "yankee" blood to a settlement the previous members of which had been almost entirely of southern origin. James and Harry Riffin came to this part of the country in 1818, and the next year James Riffin and David Hendershott laid off the town of Troy. John C. Riffin, a brother to James and Harry, followed in 1822. The Riggins were natives of Sevier county, Tennessee.

Jacob Gonterman, who was born in Maryland in 1764, and from his native state removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1816 and settled in township four, range eight. Soon after his arrival he dug a well on his farm, which faithfully served the people of that neighborhood for many years. James Pearce made an improvement in this part of the county in 1815. The Rev. Thomas Ray, a Baptist preacher, came in 1818, Alvis Hauskins in 1819, and John Minter and Mathias Handlon at an early period. The Fruit family was one of the earliest to settle in this part of the county.

Laban Smart, a North Carolinian and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, emigrated from Chatham county, North Carolina, to Kentucky in 1806, and thence to Madison county, Illinois, in 1816. He settled in township four, range eight,

and Smart's prairie was named from the circumstance of the settlement of the family in that part of the county. Henry B. Smart, his son, was sixteen years of age when his father came to this county, and for many years was a resident of Smart's prairie, where he died on the twenty-third of January of 1882.

John Giger, a Pennsylvania German, became a citizen of township three, range six, in 1816, as also did Gilmore Anderson, William Faires, John Herrin, Nicholas Kyle and William Parkinson. Anderson came from Bourbon county, Kentucky. John Herrin gave his name to Herrin's grove. In 1817 there were two arrivals from Tennessee, Philip Searcy and Wesley Dugger. The latter built a horse-mill and kept a store. He had served under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Henry Burton Thorp, a native of Connecticut, came in 1819, and Washington Parkinson in 1818. John Howard, one of the family which made the pioneer settlement east of Silver creek, near the present town of Highland, was the first Justice of the Peace in township three, range six. He was a member of the first legislature after the organization of the state government.

In 1813 Abner Kelly and Josiah, William, Andrew, and John Wallace made settlements under the bluff in township three, range eight. The Wallace family finally moved to Missouri. As early as 1814 Michael Squire settled near Collinsville, and John Williamson came to the same part of the county in 1819. David Morgan, William Combs, Abraham Claypole, and several of the Muirhead family, made their homes in the present Collinsville township previous to the year 1820. Stephen Johnson, who became a citizen of Collinsville in 1829, came to the county in 1818.

William Montgomery came from Kentucky to St. Louis in 1809, and in 1814 made his home in Madison county. After living three years in Fort Russell township, he removed to Wood River township. Mrs. Anna Collet, with her three sons, John W., Robert, and Mark Collet, in 1817, came to Illinois from the city of Philadelphia, and settled at the old town of Milton, on Wood river. Thomas Lippincott, in 1818, became a citizen of Milton, where he opened a store and carried on the mercantile business in partnership with Rufus Easton, of St. Louis, the founder of the city of Alton. Mr. Lippincott was born at Salem, New Jersey, in 1791, and in 1817 started for the West, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818. Milton proved an unhealthy place. About 1821 Mr. Lippincott removed to Edwardsville, of which place he was a resident for some time. He died at Pana in 1869. The town of Milton had been founded at an early date, perhaps about 1809. John Wallace and Walter Seely were largely interested in the place in 1818. At that date it contained three mills, two saw-mills, and a grist mill. Besides the store there was also a distillery and a tavern. Joel Bacon was proprietor of the tavern. Wallace, in an advertisement in the *Edwardsville Spectator*, describes the steam distillery as "a valuable property, calculated to work twenty-five bushels a day." The dam thrown across Wood river to furnish power to the mills seems to have generated a miasma, which rendered the place undesirable for habita-

tion. Sickness was prevalent, and the deaths many. The town declined, but its history should be perpetuated for the one reason, at least, that here was organized by Thomas Lippincott, in 1819, the first Sunday-school in Illinois.

In the "Geographical Sketches of the Western Country," written by E. Dana, and published in 1819, appears the following reference to Milton and to the Six mile prairie:

"Two miles from Alton, at the place called Wallace Mills, on Wood creek, which empties into the Mississippi, is the little town of Milton, on the route from Alton, by Edwardsville to Vincennes. This place contains about fifty houses. The creek here drives both a grist and saw mill, each of which does a large business. The soil extending from this town to St. Louis, twenty-four miles, is mostly excellent, being all bottom lands, except the Six mile prairie, which is one and a half miles wide, surrounded by trees of a handsome growth. The greater part of the last described tract is covered with settlements made since the United States acquired a right to the soil. A peculiar disease among the cattle prevails here, which the people call milk-sick, that produces in beasts strange tremulous motions, and so strongly affects them as often to prove mortal. Nowhere, except at this place and about the mouth of the Missouri, has this disease made its appearance. The milk of cows thus affected has proved injurious, and sometimes mortal to those who drink it."

A colony, among which were Isaac Braden, Valentine Kinder, the Hawk, and other families, settled in township three, range nine, in 1817. They came from Pennsylvania, making the voyage down the Ohio, from Wheeling, Virginia, to Shawneetown by flat boat, and thence to St. Louis by keel boat. About 1815, John Anthony, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, built the first house on the site of Venice, and entertained travellers in a single-room house built of cotton-wood logs. He also hired skiffs to persons wishing to cross the river—a fore-runner to the regular horse-ferry established between Venice and St. Louis in 1826.

In township six, range nine (Fosterburg), the first settlements were made about 1816, by Joseph S. Reynolds and Orman Beeman, who resided there till 1822. Settlers by the name of Honeycutt and Dabbs gave their names to the streams known by that appellation. Mrs. McAfee and her family lived here for a few years subsequent to 1816, and then removed to Greene county. William R. Rhodes began making an improvement in 1818, which three years later he sold to Joshua Wood. Jacob Deck came in 1820, and became a permanent citizen. His brothers, John and Isaac Deck, settled in the same neighborhood. Green W. Short, a Tennessean, removed to this township in 1820, having previously lived two years in Wood river township. James Dooling, a native of Ireland, who came to the state in 1818, settled in this township in 1821, and Oliver Foster in 1825.

Gershom Flagg came to the county in the spring of 1818. He was born in Vermont in 1792. He served with the Vermont troops in the war of 1812-14. He started for the West in 1816, and spent the winter of 1816-17 in Ohio. The following summer he came down the Ohio, in a small flat-boat, to the mouth of the river, and thence journeyed by

land to St. Louis. He there assisted in painting the first steamboat that ever reached St. Louis. In the spring of 1818 he began making an improvement on section three, of township five, range eight, where he resided till his death. A number of letters written by him to relatives in Vermont are still preserved. In one he says, speaking of Illinois: "I will only say it is the handsomest and best country that I have ever seen. In places there is prairie as far as the eye can reach, covered with tall grass higher than a man's head." These letters show that he was a man of keen observation and good ability. His son, Willard C. Flagg, born in 1829, became one of the most distinguished citizens of the county.

Gaius Paddock settled near Mr. Flagg the same year. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1758. He entered the colonial army at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, then seventeen years old, and served till its close. He was in Washington's command at the time he made the crossing of the Delaware and captured the British force at Trenton. He removed from Vermont to Cincinnati in 1815, to St. Charles, Missouri, in 1816, and the next year to St. Louis. He died in 1831. John Springer became a resident of this part of the county in 1814; he served in the war of 1812-14, and was a lieutenant in Captain Jones' company. He raised a large family of children, and was for years one of the prominent men of his section. The Springers have always been among the leading citizens of the county—further mention of them is made elsewhere in this work.

Another old and well known family, whose several members became prominent and distinguished citizens in the history of this county, was that of David Gillespie, the father of Matthew and Joseph Gillespie. He was born, reared, and married in County Monaghan, Ireland, and emigrated to New York in 1807, where he resided until 1818, when with his family he removed to Madison county, Illinois. Here he lived until 1834, when he went to Wisconsin, and there died. The family were of Scotch origin, but settled in the North of Ireland in the year 1688. An uncle of David Gillespie emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia, from whom the persons of that name throughout the Southern States have descended. From tradition we learn that the Gillespies were a branch of the clan of the Campbells, and that their original habitation was in the Highlands of Scotland. David's family consisted of the parents and two children, Matthew and Joseph, who were born in New York city. He was a man of good common sense and honesty. He had no ambition but to make a living for himself and family, and transmit to his children a reputation for integrity. He disliked the dealings of the English Government with Ireland, and early in life determined to make America his home. His wife Sarah, the mother of Matthew and Joseph, was a woman of remarkable strength of character, and endeavored to inspire her sons with an ambition to rise in the world, and availed herself of every opportunity to procure books for them from which to obtain information. Schools in early days in Illinois were very limited. She was a deadly foe to the institution of

slavery, and would not reside in a slave state. She was a thorough Whig in politics, and her two sons took their ideas from her in that regard. The two sons of David and Sarah Gillespie ever remained firm and true exponents of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties; patriotism and loyalty to the principles of liberty were the standard by which they measured their political conduct. They assisted in the formation of the Republican party in Illinois—and the venerable Joseph Gillespie, who is still living, is one of the well known men of the state. Further mention is made of them elsewhere in the work.

Daniel A. Lanterman, one of the early residents of Fort Russell township, was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry, in the year 1786. His father moved with the family to Fayette county, Kentucky, in 1788. Mr. Lanterman came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1818, and taught school two years near the Baptist church on section eighteen, of township five, range eight. In 1821 he settled on the adjoining section, nineteen. At that time there lived in that neighborhood, John Springer, Ephraim Wood, Lowe Jackson, William Montgomery, John Drum, Solomon Preuit, and Jacob Linder, who had settled in that vicinity in 1815 or 1816, and had removed to Greene county. Beside the Rev. William Jones, another William Jones lived in section twenty-nine. William Green lived in the neighborhood, but in 1821 went to Greene county. His place was purchased by a Kentuckian named Norman, who likewise stayed only a short time. William, James and Abraham Preuit lived along the bluff in that part of the county.

When Mr. Lanterman came through Edwardsville on the nineteenth of December, 1818, there were two stores in the place. Some of the party went to buy some whiskey, but could find no bottles. After he settled in township five, range eight, a great many used to go past his farm inquiring for Alton. He asked a neighbor what kind of a place Alton was, and received the reply, "About fifteen sink holes to the acre." He was in Lower Alton in 1822, when there were no women residing in the place, and only three men. He used to go to the old town of Milton to mill. There were two stores there at that time. In some seasons the place was very sickly. He went there once to buy some cotton yarn, and Thomas Lippincott, who lived on the east side of the bridge and had his store on the other side, told him he would not walk across the bridge for all there was in the store, so fearful was he of the pestilential air of the stream. The streets at that time were grown full of weeds.

A few miles northeast of Edwardsville, in township five, range seven, a settlement was made in the winter of 1817-18, by Henry Keley, with whom came to the county, Robert and Anson Aldrich. The latter were born in Mendon, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and in September, 1816, Robert, then being twenty-two years old, they set out on foot for Illinois, reports of the wonderful fertility of which country had reached them. In the vicinity of Xenia, Ohio, they found some friends from Massachusetts with whom they stayed and worked till the fall of 1817. They then resumed their journey to Illinois, and at Cincinnati, fell in with Henry and George Keley, two brothers on their

way to Edwardsville. With them Henry Keley had his family. The Keleys had what was called a family boat, and the Aldrichs decided to go with them on the voyage down the Ohio. Shawneetown was reached in October, and there the party decided to follow the river no farther, but to go overland. The Keleys had brought on the boat three horses and a wagon. The journey was made over bad roads. The men were often obliged to wade into the mud holes and lift the wagon, by sheer strength, out of the mire. The streams had no bridges, and the wagon box was used as a boat in which to ferry over the women, children and household goods. At one stream, greatly swollen, they encamped on the bank four days, waiting for the waters to subside, and an opportunity to continue their journey. Finally the women children, and household goods, and running gear of the wagon were ferried over, while the horses swam. They arrived in Kaskaskia, November the first, 1817. After resting there a few days, Henry Keley and the two Aldrichs mounted horses, and came to Edwardsville, crossing the Mississippi on the route, and taking a look at the French village of St. Louis. At Edwardsville they found quarters at the public house, which John T. Lusk had just erected. Indeed, this new log hotel was not quite finished, some chinking and daubing remained to be done. The cracks between the logs were wide, a blustering storm arose during the night, and so furious was the blast that the bed clothing was swept from the would-be sleepers. After looking around for a day or two, Mr. Keley employed George Coventry, father of John W. Coventry, the present post-master at Edwardsville, to show him the country in the vicinity of the town, and especially to point out the sectional corners of the land surveys. Mr. Keley selected a location on section twenty-nine, of township five, range seven. The north line of this township was the limit of the government surveys that had been made up to that time.

With the exception of a small improvement made in the year 1811, by a man named Ferguson, (who abandoned it at the commencement of the hostilities in the war of 1812-14) just below where the Alton and Greenville road crosses the Cahokia creek, the dwelling erected by Keley, into which he moved his family on the fourth of January, 1819, was the first ever built in Hamel township. At Lamb's Point in this township, Bennett Jones built a cabin in the early part of 1818, and a couple of miles farther west two men, by the name of Allen and Keltner, brothers-in-law, made small improvements the same year, which, however, they left in a short time. Archibald Lamb settled in 1818 at Lamb's Point, and resided there for many years afterward. In the west part of the present Alhambra township, William Hoxsey made a settlement in 1818. He was born in Rhode Island in 1766, emigrated to Greenbrier county, Virginia, where he married, then to Christian county, Kentucky, and from there came to Illinois in 1818. He died in 1832. He was an enterprising farmer, and brought a considerable quantity of land under cultivation. Near Mr. Hoxsey, his brother-in-law, James Gray, settled the same year, and after a residence of ten or twelve years in this county, moved to Montgomery county. In the Silver creek timber, near the

ford where the old trail leading from the Wood river settlement to Bond county crossed that stream, David Aikman built a cabin, but after living there a few years, sold his improvement and moved to other parts. In the southwest part of Hamel township, Thomas Barnett settled in 1818, and lived there till 1852, when he died at the age of seventy-three.

In the north part of township four, range five, Archibald Coulter, who came to Illinois from Kentucky, settled in 1816. In this year also arrived James East, who built a cabin and planted two acres of corn in the edge of the prairie, with a spade. The next year he brought his wife from Kentucky. Samuel McAlilly, who was born of Scotch ancestry in South Carolina, removed from Tennessee in 1818, and a few years found a home for his family in a cabin which stood on ground now comprised in the Highland cemetery. Thomas Johnson, a Kentuckian, came in 1817; Benjamin May at an early date, and Benjamin Reimmer in 1818.

In Silver Creek bottom, in section nineteen, township four, range five, west, there was a salt lick which attracted deer and cattle at an early day, and here in 1823, William Biggs, a Kentuckian, undertook to bore for salt. He struck solid rock at a depth of thirty feet, and continued the shaft to a distance of four hundred and forty feet below the surface, when salt water began to flow. Into the shaft he set the trunk of a hollow sycamore tree, cemented to the rock. The experiment was expensive, and ended in failure.

William Hinch, a hardy pioneer from eastern Kentucky, was the first white settler within the boundaries of township five, range six. He arrived in November, 1817, and settled a short distance north and east of Silver Creek. During the succeeding winter he lived in camp and the next spring put up a cabin. He died in 1845. His widow still survives, and is now eighty-eight years of age. James Farris settled in the same vicinity in 1818, and the same year the Piper settlement was started in the southwest part of this township, numbering among other settlers, John Piper, Richard Knight, Matthew Hall, and Jackson and Prior Scroggins.

James Pearce, in 1818, removed from township four, range eight, where he had settled three years previous, built a cabin east of Silver Creek, and made the first settlement in what is now Leef township. Tais was at that time the frontier settlement in that part of the county, the prairie from his residence stretched away toward the north wild and uninhabited.

Township six, ranges even (Omph-Ghent) had for its first settler David Swett, who in the fall of 1820 built a cabin near the site of the Omph-Ghent church. He had come to Edwardsville in 1817. He moved into this cabin in the spring of 1821. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the township, and was also a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Charles Tidall settled in the township in 1825, and Ezekiel Davis in 1826.

In township six, range six, (Olive) James Street was one of the early settlers, but in a short time moved away. Isham Vincent, a native of North Carolina, came to the county in 1817, and lived three years in the vicinity of Troy,

then moved to the northern part of the county. He had a horse-mill. His house was the early voting place of Silver Creek precinct. He died in 1846. Abram Carlock settled in this part of the county in 1817, David Hendershott and Samuel Voyles in 1818, James Keown in 1819 and John Harrington in 1820.

New Douglas township six, range five, had only one early pioneer, Daniel Funderburk, who was born in South Carolina, settled here in 1819 and died in 1838.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first marriage license found among the records was the sixth issued, and reads as follows:

ILLINOIS TERRITORY,)
MADISON COUNTY.) ss.

*The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Madison County,
To all who shall see these presents, greeting.*

Know ye that license and permission is hereby given unto any Judge of the General Court of the Illinois Territory, and any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Peace, or Licensed Minister of any Religious Society in the County of Madison, to join together in matrimony, as man and wife, Daniel G. Moor, gentleman, and Miss Franky Jarvis, both of this county, according to the usage, custom, and the laws of the territory, and for so doing this shall be their sufficient license or warrant.

In testimony whereof, I, Josias Randle, Clerk of the Court, have hereunto set my hand and (the county not yet having provided one) affixed my own private seal, at my office, this 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1813, and of our Independence the Thirty-seventh.



JOSIAS RANDLE, C. C. C. P.

The following are the marriage licenses issued from June 1814, to June 1819, No. 15 to No. 150. The names of the parties are spelled as they appear in the records:—

- 1814—June 14. William Kelley to Rebecca McMahan.
July 27. Samuel Statens to Elizabeth H.
Sept. 5. Samuel Lockhart to Winney Walker.
Sept. 22. James Kirkpatrick to Electa Meacham.
Oct. 13. Benjamin Stedman to Margaret Gillham.
Oct. 13. Wyatt Sublefield to Sarah Black.
Dec. 12. Bennet Nowland to Nancy Robeson.
Dec. 27. George Moor to Peggy McFarlin.
1815—Jan. 2. Jubilee Posey to Caty Smith.
Jan. 24. William Wood to Polly Cox.
Feb. 1. Jesse Bell to Susan Meacham.
Feb. 13. Phillip Teter to Rebeckah Robeson.
March 17. William Johnson to Lydia Hutton.
May 26. Davis Carter to Caty Ragan.
June 23. Orman Beeman to Talisha White.
June 6. Abraham Prickett to Sally Kirkpatrick.
July 31. James Heart to Fanny Pukley.
Aug. 12. Daniel Lanison to Anans Greenwood.
Nov. 23. Hiram Beck to Nancy Sams.
Dec. 20. Walter McFarlin to Sally Hutton.
1816—Jan. John Drum to Gilley Wood.
Feb. 20. Abraham Casteel to Polly Nowland.
Feb. 12. Jonah Caton to Ara Clark.

- Mar. 11. Israel Turner to Caty Stice.
April 30. Samuel Seybolt to Tamar Pickering.
May 21. Samuel Jaraway to Jenney Whitehead.
June 3. Samuel Thomas to Elizabeth Isey.
Aug. 5. Thomas More to Rebecca Holcomb.
Aug. 17. William Atkins to Elizabeth Emert.
Aug. 24. James Thompson to Pernilla Sorels.
Sept. 11. Joseph Borough to Sally Shepherd.
Sep. 25. Robert Reynolds to Sally Whiteside.
Nov. 13. Walter J. Sealey to Vicy Meacham.
Nov. 13. David H. Kennedy to Mary Coots.
Nov. 27. Jephtha Lampkin to Jane Kirkpatrick.
Dec. 13. John Green to Nancy Means.
Dec. 19. Samuel Beeman to Polly Smelser.
Dec. 23. Samuel Davidson to Vitet Enloe.
1817—Jan. 3. Moses Archer to Elizabeth Brazel.
Feb. 7. William Wyatt to Rachel Kitchens.
Feb. 15. Alexander V. Bonner to Huldah Foster.
Feb. 22. William Green to Polly Starkey.
Mar. 1. Rodolphus Langworthy to Lucy Meacham.
Mar. 12. Jonas Bradshaw to Betsey Swyers.
Mar. 13. James Reynolds to Sally Black.
Mar. 18. Levi Scott to Ely Ennis.
April 10. Wiley Green to Betsey Higgins.
April. David Nix to Betsey Whiteside.
April 16. James Herford to Betsey Vincence.
May 21. Jacob Deck to Sally Bates.
June 5. John Greenwood to Margaret Kirkpatrick.
June 10. Thomas Scott to Susan Cooper.
June 21. Hampton McKinny to Polly B. Clark.
June 23. Job Dwy to Jane Shockley.
July. Samuel Judy to Sally Reaves.
July 15. Thomas Hamilton to Purifa Harris.*
July 22. Absalom Renshaw to Hilley Woodyard.
July 23. John Bates to Nancy Crosby.
Aug. 6. William Going to Anna Whitehead.
Aug. 9. Edward Welsh to Rachel Kane, widow.
Aug. 9. Philip Henson to Elizabeth Greenwood.
Aug. 9. Edward Haley † to Elizabeth Bolt.
Aug. 14. Daniel Danmore to Turzy L. Meacham.
Aug. 16. George Hewitt to Peggy Bishop.
Aug. 19. John Wyatt to Rebecca Wyatt.
Sept. 1. Jesse Renfro to Letty West.
Oct. 1. Hiram Huit to Nancy Herriford.
Nov. 4. John Cammel to Leviuia Parkinson.
Nov. 15. Joshua Delaplain to Hannah Davidson, widow.
Dec. 10. Abraham Sippy to Sally Miller.
Dec. 3. Martin Jackson to Betsey McDaniel.
Dec. 11. John C. Wood to Fanny Denson.
Dec. 21. Hiram Robbins to Betsey Denn.
Dec. 23. Alexander Byram to Polly Wood.
Dec. 26. Jehu L. Litton to Lydia Morris.
1818—Jan. 26. John McCollum to Sarah Whiteside.
Feb. 11. George Faris to Nancy Piper.
Feb. 17. John Crawford to Cassey Holcomb.
Feb. 17. William Howard to Elizabeth Reece.
Feb. 25. Robert McMahan, jr., to Nancy Conway.
Feb. 27. Lorenzo Edwards to Patsey New.
Mar. 3. John Richardson to Orphy Thompson.
Mar. 5. James Thompson to Jean Munson.
Mar. 9. Henry Emert to Rachel Rebold.
Mar. 9. Richard Kington to Jenney Smart.
Mar. 20. Isaac Casteel to Betsey Albard.
Mar. 24. James Gilham to Lofton.

* Purifa Kirkpatrick in Record of Certificates.

† William Hailey in Record of Certificates.

- April 15. Thomas Furguson to Betsey Medford.
 May 22. George Allen to Polly Gibbs.
 June 3. David M. Gillham to Polly Harkleroad.
 June 9. Nicholas Russell to Polly Canby.
 June 17. John T. Lawyork to Ann Trulock.
 July Aquilla Low to Polly Revis.
 July 8. Temple Nix to Hannah Taylor.
 July William Burton to Barbary Smart.
 July 18. Jacob Moore to Polly Burns.
 July 18. Jacob Waggoner to Nancy Moore.
 Aug. 5. Daniel Holcom to Vicy Tolly.
 Aug. 17. Elias Roberts to Elizabeth Allen.
 Aug. 21. John Johnson to Nancy Dugger.
 Aug. 22. Moses Leeds to Mary Waddle.
 Sept. 19. Solomon Penny to Jincy Renshaw.
 Oct. 5. John Piper to Lucinda Beard.
 Oct. 10. Warner Yates to Frances Tindall.
 Oct. 20. Thomas Fenley to Charlotte Jackson.
 Oct. 29. Hiram Rountree to Nancy R. Wright.
 Nov. 17. John Powell to Betsey Coop.
 Dec. 7. Thomas Hill to Peggy Moore.
 Dec. 16. William Archer to Betsey Holt.
 Dec. 18. John White to Peggy Robinson.
 Dec. 21. John Carson to Margaret Parkerson.
 Dec. 24. Daniel Pettengill to Anna Bickmore.
- 1829.—Jan. 13. Isaac Renfro to Rachel Carson.
 Jan. 18. Elias McCance to Polly Whiteside.
 Jan. 19. James Whitlock to Rhody Green.
 Jan. 28. Daniel Harper to Peggy Staudfield.
 Jan. 30. Owen Evens, to Mary Crispwell.
 Feb. 2. Nicholas Cheland to Margaret Degearly.
 Feb. 15. Andrew Armstrong to Mary Ann Roberts.
 Feb. 15. William Kirkpatrick to Lydia Bartlett.
 Feb. 22. Thomas McIlow to Mary Lofton.
 Feb. 26. Adam Miller to Peggy Thomson.
 Mar. 6. Thomas Lofton to Betsey Hayton.
 Mar. 8. Mark Higgins to Rachel Brisco.
 Mar. 8. James Dunn to Zilpha Thomas.
 Mar. 15. Joseph Howard to Jenney McAliley.
 Mar. 25. John Waddle to Caty Snyder.
 Mar. 26. John Barnaby to Polly Johnson.
 Mar. 26. Thomas Moore to Mary Parkerson.
 Apr. 3. Samuel Hamilton to Polly Eldrige.
 Apr. 19. James Nixon to Mary Ann Rutherford.
 Apr. 21. Daniel White to Anne Brown.
 Apr. 28. Daniel Tolman to Mary Ann Hare.
 May 1. William Ennis to Sally Wiatt.
 May 3. John Cressup to Agnes Manning (on condition if no objection of parents.)
 May 11. George Bridges to Mary Lindly.
 June 3. Richard Brozale to Laydosen Enyart.
 June 7. John Cormack to Fanny Randle.

Below are the marriage certificates on record from January, 1813, to May 1819. Much diversity appears between the list of licenses and certificates. Where the authority by which the parties were married was a license, "L" is affixed, and "Ad." where it was by advertisement. The latter was common in the earlier years. It is some source of satisfaction, even at this late day, to observe that John Cressup and Agnes Manning, to whom a license was given on the third of May, 1819, on condition that there should be no objections, on the part of the parents, were married the same day, as appears by the certificate:

- 1813.—Jan. 29. James McKinney to Nancy Lockhart,
 by Rev. Josias Randle, L.

- Feb. 19. John Lawton to Patey Hill, by Rev. William Jones Ad.
 Mar. 9. William York to Betsey Kitchens, by Thomas Davidson,
 Esq. Ad.
 Mar. 25. William Ogle to Isabella Kyle, by Thomas Davidson, Esq.
 Ad.
 Apr. 8. John Hapton to Harriet Stubblefield, by Rev. William
 Jones. Ad.
 Apr. 9. James Sullivan to Phebe Hutton, by Rev. Josias Randle.
 L.
 May 3. Joshua Renfro to Pheraby Revis, by Rev. James Renfro.
 L.
 June 24. Daniel G. Moor to Franky Jarvis, by Rev. Josias Randle.
 L.
 July 2. Thomas Wadkins to Polly Green, by Thomas Davidson, Esq.
 Ad.
 Aug. 10. James Wright to Millitson Greenwood.
 Aug. 31. Samuel Hutton to Peggy Wright, by Rev. Josias Randle.
 L.
 Nov. 25. William Furguson to Hannah Green, by Thomas G. David,
 son, Esq. Ad.
 Nov. 19. George Wise to Elizabeth Jones, by Rev. Joseph Lemen. L.
 Nov. Joseph Ferguson to Jane Gragg. L.
 Nov. 25. Daniel Johnson to Susanna Smelser, by Thomas Davidson,
 Esq. Ad.
 Dec. 23. John Gillham to Elizabeth Gillham, by Judge John G.
 Lofton. Ad.
 1814.—Jan. 1. Thomas Green to Nelly Desha. L.
 Jan. 4. Samuel G. Morse to Polly Kirkpatrick, by William Gillham,
 Esq. L.
 Jan. 5. Anthony Thomas to Cyndia Scott, by Judge John G. Lofton.
 Jan. 5. John Davidson to Margaret Gillham, by Judge John G. Lofton.
 Jan. 20. John Enox to Marjory Ferguson, by Thomas G. Davidson,
 Esq. Ad.
 Feb. 10. William Sharone to Keziah Robinson, by Judge John G.
 Lofton. L.
 Feb. 16. Hardy Willbanks to Susanna Gillham, by Judge John G.
 Lofton. Ad.
 Apr. 2. Mills Whitley to Elizabeth Littleby, by Rev. William Jones.
 Ad.
 Apr. 2. Thomas Finley to Mary Little, Rev. William Jones. Ad.
 May Timothy Lamberson to Rebekah Furguson. L.
 May John Hawks to Miss. McFarlin. L.
 June 14. William Kelley to Rebekah McMahan. L.
 Dec. 13. Thomas Carlan to Rebekah Hewitt, by Rev. William
 Jones. Ad.
 Dec. 13. William Montgomery to Sarah Rattan, by Rev. William Jones.
 1815.—Jan. 5. Jubilee Posey to Caty Smith, by Rev. Josias Randles.
 L.
 Feb. 2. Jesse Bell to Susan Meacham, by Rev. Josias Randle. L.
 Feb. 2. William Wood to Polly Cox, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Feb. 4. William Ferguson to Polly Poggett, by Thomas G. David-
 son, Esq. Ad.
 Feb. 14. Philip Peter to Rebeckah Robinson, by Rev. Charles R.
 Mathenay. L.
 Mar. 18. William Rowden to Lavinia Prewitt, by John Springer, Esq.
 Ad.
 Oct. 17. Thomas Blakeship to Hannah Carter, by Rev. William Jones.
 Ad.
 Nov. 5. John Jones to Mary Wright, by Rev. William Jones. Ad.
 Nov. 19. James Beeman to Litha Odle, by Rev. William Jones. Ad.
 Nov. 23. Hiram Beck to Nancy Sams, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Nov. 23. Martin Jones to Margaret Hutton, by Rev. William Jones.
 Ad.
 Dec. 14. Thomas Green to Roly Hegans, by Rev. William Jones. Ad.
 Dec. 16. Solomon Revis to Polly Green, by John Springer, Esq. Ad.
 1816.—Jan. 21. Mathew Cowin to Betsey Hewitt, by Rev. William
 Jones. Ad.
 Feb. 5. Young Wood to Polly Ewin, by Rev. William Jones. Ad.

Mar. 14. Israel Turner to Caty Stice, by Rev. Rivers Cormack. L.
 Apr. 2. Samuel Seybold to Tamar Pickering, by Rev. Rivers Cormack. L.
 Apr. 8. Evans Smith to Hannah Turner, by Rev. Rivers Cormack. L.
 June 4. Samuel Thomas to Elizabeth Isley, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Aug. 5. Samuel Stockton to Lorahama Patterson. Ad.
 Dec. Samuel Beaman to Polly Snelser. L.
 Dec. 13. Jephtha Lumpkins to Jean Kirkpatrick, by Abraham Pritchett, Esq. L.
 Dec. 19. John Green to Nancy Means. L.
 1817.—Feb. 6. David Faulkner to Lydia Baeman, by Rev. William Jones. Ad.
 Feb. 11. William Atkins to Elizabeth Emert. L.
 Feb. 11. David Canady to Mary Cyles. L.
 Feb. 13. William Wyatt to Rachel Kitchens, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Feb. 16. Alexander V. Bonner to Huldah Foster, by John T. Lusk, Esq. L.
 Feb. 18. James Hareford to Patience Jones, by Thomas G. Davidson, Esq. Ad.
 Mar. 25. Jonas Bradshaw to Betsey Sawyers, by John T. Lusk, Esq. L.
 Apr. 19. James Herryford to Betsey Vincence, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Apr. 22. Robert Reynolds to Sally Whiteside, by John McKinney, Esq. L.
 May 30. Jacob Deck to Sally Bates, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 May 31. Wiley Green to Betsey Higgins, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 June 10. John Greenwood to Margaret Kirkpatrick, by Rev. R. Cormack. L.
 June 21. Thomas Scot to Susan Cooper, by John Springer, Esq. L.
 Aug. 13. Philip Henson to Elizabeth Greenwood, by John T. Lusk, Esq. L.
 Aug. 14. John Bates to Nancy Crosby, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Aug. 23. Absalom Renshaw to Milly Woodyard, by Rev. Rivers Cormack. L.
 Sep. 8. William Haily to Elizabeth Bilt, by Rev. Joseph Lemen. L.
 Nov. 16. Joshua Delaplain to Hannah Davidson, widow, by Thomas G. Davidson, Esq. L.
 Dec. 27. John L. Sitton to Lydia Morris, widow, by John T. Lusk, Esq. L.
 1818.—Jan. 15. John Cammel to Lavina Packerson, by John Hone, Esq. L.
 Jan. 28. Alexander S. Biram to Polly Wood, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Mar. 18. Lorenzo Edwards to Patsey New, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Mar. 27. James Gillham to Sarah Lofton, by Thomas G. Davidson, Esq. L.
 Apr. 5. Moses Finley to Sally Scott, by Rev. William Jones. Ad.
 Apr. 18. Thomas Ferguson to Betsey Medford, by Hail Mason, Esq. L.
 May 28. George Allen to Polly Gibbs, by Thomas G. Davidson, Esq. L.
 May 29. John Crawford to Casey Holcomb, by John McKinney, Esq. L.
 July 17. William Barton to Barbary Smart, by Hail Mason, Esq. L.
 Aug. 6. Daniel Holcomb to V. Tolly, by John McKinney, Esq. L.
 Aug. 22. Jacob Moore to Polly Burns, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Jacob Waggoner to Nancy Moor, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Temple Nix to Hannah Taylor, by Micajah Cox, Esq. L.
 Aquilla Low to Polly Revis, Micajah Cox, Esq. L.
 Sept. 21. Augustus Langworthy to Adah Meacham, by R. Langworthy, Esq. L.
 Oct. 10. Moses Seeds to Mary Waddell, by Amos Squire, Esq. L.

Oct. 20. Thomas Feuley to Charlotte Jackson, by Hail Mason, Esq. L.
 Oct. 29. Hiram Roundtree to Nancy R. Wright, by Rev. Josias Randle. L.
 Dec. 3. Martin Jackson to Betsey McDaniel, by John T. Lusk, Esq. L.
 1819.—Jan. 4. John White to Peggy Robinson, by Rev. G. P. Rice. L.
 Jan. 15. Thomas Hill to Peggy Moore, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Jan. 15. Shadrack Jackson to Prudence Finley, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Jan. 27. Elias McCance to Polly Whiteside, by Micajah Cox, Esq. L.
 Jan. 30. James Whitlock to Rhola Green, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Jan. 30. Daniel Harper to Peggy Stanafield, by Rev. R. Cormack. L.
 Feb. 11. Owen Evans to Mary Cripwell, by Thomas G. Davidson, Esq. L.
 Feb. 11. Nicholas Cheleano to Margaret Degecarey, by Thomas G. Davidson, Esq. L.
 Mar. 5. William Kirkpatrick to Lydia Bartlett, by Hail Mason, Esq. L.
 Mar. 11. Thomas G. Lofton to Betsey Heaton, by A. Squire, Esq. L.
 Mar. 25. James Dunn to Zilpha Thomas, by Rev. William Jones. L.
 Apr. 12. Thomas McDow to Mary Lofton, by Micajah Cox, Esq. L.
 Apr. 15. Adam Miller to Peggy Thompson, by A. Squire, Esq. L.
 Apr. 15. John Wadle to Caty Snider, by A. Squire, Esq. L.
 Apr. 30. Daniel Tolman to Mary Ann Hare, by Hail Mason, Esq. L.
 May 3. John Cressup to Agnes Manning, by Thornton Peoples, Esq. L.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

In territorial days the inhabitants of the county, almost without exception, were of Southern origin. Strong sectional prejudices existed, especially toward the "Yankee," which appellation was given to every man who hailed from the Northern section of the country east of the Allegheny mountains. Before the year 1817 the only representatives of the New England states, who had visited the county, were the vendors of wooden clocks and tin ware, and under these circumstances the pioneers could not, perhaps, well be blamed for their first impressions of the Yankee character. An early resident of this county states that there were three classes of society known in the territory of Illinois: First, the white man, born in a slave state, who arrogated to himself the title of the real Westerner; second, the negro, generally a slave; and third, the Yankee, from over the Mountains. Traces of this prejudice could be discerned for many years, but among intelligent classes the emigrant from the East soon came to be appreciated at his real worth, and recognized as among the most valuable citizens of the county. Subsequent to 1817 the county received a large Eastern emigration, in which came individuals whose merits raised them to positions of influence, and who contributed greatly to the prosperity of the county. Especially was this the case in the Marine settlement, at Edwardsville, and later at Alton, whose rapid growth and business prosperity were almost entirely due to Eastern men.

The early settlers had great respect for the religious views of others. Although their opinions on theological subjects were very decided and very dissimilar, yet a quarrel on these matters was of rare occurrence. The Methodists and the Baptists were the leading denominations. The Metho-

dist camp meetings were numerous attended, and proved influential means of increasing the membership of the churches. Although most of the people drank occasionally there were fewer drunkards than might have been expected.

The people of those days had a great reverence for law. The worst characters professed to be law-abiding citizens. No man claimed, that, if he did not like the law, he had the right to set it at defiance. It is claimed that the early pioneers were more moral and free from crime than the people of a later day. Thefts were of rare occurrence, and forgery, perjury, and similar crimes were seldom perpetrated. But while the higher crimes were rarely committed the lesser violations of the law were not unfrequent. Assault and battery was the most common breach of the statutes. There was much sensitiveness as to personal and moral standing, and any one who considered his honor or respectability impugned would fight in a moment his assailant. On holidays and at elections and musters, boisterous and quarrelsome conduct, induced by the use of intoxicating liquors, was often witnessed. Fort Russell was a place of frequent rendezvous in early times, and riotous scenes often occurred there. It was stated by one of the earliest residents of the county (Mr. S. P. Gillham) that for some years after the first settlement of the county he seldom heard of any greater crime than getting drunk, or fighting. The first punishment of crime he recollected took place in 1819, when a negro was found guilty of stealing some coffee from a boat on the Mississippi river, and whipped. When the population began to multiply and courts were established, men began to break the law, and were often punished by whipping at the post and confinement in the stocks.

The Sabbath was often employed in hunting, fishing, getting up stock, hunting bees, shooting at marks, and horse and foot-racing. It was, however, a custom to cease from ordinary labor, except from necessity, on that day, and when a farmer cut his harvest on Sunday public opinion condemned it more severely than at present. There was no dancing and but little drinking on the Sabbath. In many localities there were no religious meetings. The aged people generally remained at home, and read the Bible and other books.

All kinds of gaming were common. Card-playing was sustained by the best classes. At the sessions of the courts judge and lawyer would frequently spend the night together playing with cards for money, though the statutes rigidly forbade such a practice.

Horse-racing was one of the most popular amusements. The quarter races were the most common, and at these the most chicanery and juggling were practiced. Gov. John Reynolds speaks of having attended a horse-race, which drew crowds of people, on the 4th of July, 1807, in the American Bottom near the residence of Samuel Judy. The most celebrated and famous horse race in Illinois, in early times, was run in the upper end of the Horse-prairie, in Randolph county, in the spring of the year 1803. The two horses which ran the race were of the same size. The race was three miles and repeat, for a wager of five hundred dollars. The bye bets and all must have amounted to a thousand

dollars and more, in those days considered a very large sum. In 1806 Robert Pulliam, of Illinois, and a Mr. Musick, of Missouri, made a bet of two hundred dollars on a race between two horses, of a quarter of a mile, to be run on the ice in the Mississippi river, a short distance above St. Louis. The race came off, and was run without injury to either the horses or riders. Foot-racing, jumping, or wrestling were much practiced. Bets of some magnitude were made on foot-races as well as on horse-races. Gov. Reynolds, in his youth, was one of the best in a foot-race, and won many wagers in Randolph county, previous to the removal of the family to Madison. He ran his last race while absent from this county attending school in Tennessee.

Shooting-matches occurred frequently. These were generally held on Saturdays, and, during the summer, as often as once a week. A beef was usually the prize. A keg of whisky was usually carried to these shooting-matches, on horseback, and sometimes a violin made its appearance, and the crowd danced for hours.

The early pioneers were exceedingly friendly and sociable. A new-comer was given a hearty welcome. The houses were in general small and poor, but the hospitality of the occupants knew no bounds. A visitor at a house toward evening could scarcely get away so much as he importuned to stay over night, which, if he did, he was always treated to the best the house afforded, and never allowed to pay for his entertainment. Orchards and melon patches were looked on as common property, and the man who would charge for apples, or melons, would be denounced for his meanness the whole country over. No charge was ever made for assisting a neighbor at house-raising, log-rollings, or harvesting.

The women were brave and self-reliant, and it was no unusual thing for them to practice with the rifle. They were often left alone, and it was well that they should know the best means of defence. One of the pioneers of the county (John L. Ferguson) was accustomed to say that his mother could shoot a deer, or an Indian, just as well as his father could, and thought no more of it. The widow Carlock, in the Marine settlement, was also one who had the reputation of being able to use her rifle, with equal skill to any man, in shooting game, or despatching an Indian, as the case required.

PIONEER CUSTOMS AND MODES OF LIFE.

The early settler brought with him little besides his axo and rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water courses, near which he made his home; the second, that of defence against the wily savage. His first labor was to fell trees and rear himself a house. This was an unpretentious cabin, rudely built of logs. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square never more than twenty feet, and was frequently entirely built without glass, nails, hinges, or locks.

First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons to serve as floors. The logs are then built up till the proper height for the eaves,

then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these were placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar. At one end of the house was built a huge fire-place, in which fire was kindled, both for cooking purposes and to furnish the needed warmth in winter. Stoves were rarely to be seen. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. Over an opening in one side of the building, made by cutting out a portion of a log, sheets of strong paper, well saturated with eon grease, or bear oil, were carefully tacked, and thus furnished the window with which the cabin was lighted.

The furniture was in keeping with the building. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from puncheons. The seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead compared well with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was framed with no other tools than the axe and the auger. Each man was his own carpenter. Considerable ingenuity was sometimes displayed in the construction of the implements of agriculture and household furniture and utensils. Knives and forks the pioneers sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the pack knife, or butcher knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long time.

The common dress of the early pioneers was very similar. In winter, the covering of the feet were mostly moccasins made of deer skin and shoe-packs of tanned leather. In the summer, the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went bare-foot. The women wore moccasins and shoes made of deer-skin. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. Many pioneers wore the white blanket coat (the French *capot*) in winter, and this was considered very fine attire. The vest was commonly made of striped linsey. The colors were made of alum, copperas, and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The shirts were generally home-made, of flax and cotton material. The trousers of the masses were generally linsey, sometimes a coarse blue cloth, and often buckskin. Home-made wool hats were worn, and sometimes caps made of fox, raccoon, and wild-cat skins. A fox skin cap, with the tail turned over the top, was thought a fine head-dress by the dashing young men. In warm

weather hats were worn made at home of straw. Neat and fine linsey, manufactured at home, and colored and woven to suit the fancy, composed the outside garments of the females. It was not unusual for a young woman to appear dressed completely in the products of her own hands. A bonnet of calico, or some gayly-checked goods, was worn on the head in the open air. Jewelry was unusual. A gold ring was an ornament not often seen.

Factory made goods, from New England and Kentucky, reached Illinois about the year 1818, and soon supplanted the products of the loom and spinning wheel. The style of dress began to change about 1820. The blue-linsey hunting shirt, with red and white fringe, gave place to the cloth coat. Boots and shoes supplanted the deer-skin moccasin. At Edwardsville were seen gentlemen dressed in elegant broad-cloth. By the year 1830, a man dressed in the costume of the territory, raccoon-skin cap, hunting-shirt, buckskin breeches and moccasins, with a belt around the waist, to which a knife and tomahawk were appended, was rarely to be seen. The female sex made still more rapid progress in adopting modern costumes.

The men were not accustomed to work so hard and steadily as now, sufficient corn was raised for home consumption, also a little wheat, cotton, flax and tobacco, a patch of indigo and a bed of madder, with garden vegetables for the family use, and the balance of the time was spent in recreation, and in hunting deer, turkeys, and bees. The pioneers were capital hands for attending musters, Fourth of July celebrations, political speaking, the courts, horse races, and other like gatherings. On the other hand women in those days worked much more than at present. Beside the house work they had to do the cording, spinning, weaving, and the making of all the wearing apparel for the family. Each house was a manufacturing establishment, each woman a skillful operative. The women were overburdened with work so much that a traveller passing through the country remarked that it was "a heaven for men and horses, but a hell for women and oxen." The women, nevertheless, were cheerful and happy, and sometimes, when hard pressed, called the male members of the family to their aid. Many a boy, under the instruction of his mother or sister, learned to spin and weave, to sew and knit, and also to dye.

The social and accommodating disposition of the early settlers led them to do much work in concert, at public gatherings. When a man wanted a lot of nails made he would set a day and notify the neighbors, who were sure to be on hand. The self-imposed task of each man was one hundred nails. There was always a race as to who should halloo, "Done first!" S. P. Gillham relates that he was in such a race once, and with his brother made the one hundred nails in a little over two hours, and got beat at that. At the approach of wheat harvest some leading man would send word for the neighbors to assemble at the house of a certain neighbor on such a day to cut and shock his wheat. As soon as they had finished his harvest they would go to the next, and so on around according to the ripeness of the grain. The crops of the widows and sick

persons were not neglected, but were attended to along with the rest, and if any partiality were shown it would be toward them. The young people frolicked and danced of evenings all through harvest; and it is little wonder that the few still living, whose memory reaches back to those golden days, think there is no enjoyment among young people now as there was then. The women were not a whit behind the men in their social gatherings. They often met to do quilting and carding, and thought nothing of mounting their horses, taking their wheels in their laps, and riding five or six miles to attend a spinning bee. As with the men, there was always a race as to who should excel in carding, or spinning, and at quiltings, there were often two quilts, so that the gathering could divide into two parties, and have a race as to which quilt should be finished first.

At these gatherings, as well as the house-raising, at which the whole neighborhood came together, whether invited or not, much sport and amusement were indulged in. Young men and boys tried their strength and skill at jumping, wrestling, running foot-races, lifting, and other gymnastic exercises. Shooting at marks was practiced among those skilled in the use of the rifle. Among a group of older men would figure some Kentuckian, relating his adventures on a flat-boat trip to New Orleans. A bottle of Monongahela whisky, generously passed around, was of much assistance in quickening the memories of the old pioneers, and their "hair-breath escapes," and thrilling adventures, were freely told. There was plenty to eat as well as to drink. The good woman of the house had busied herself for a day, or more, in preparation for the coming guests, and an abundance was provided for the healthy appetites which were then the rule.* After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. Handsome, stalwart young men, whose manly forms were the result of out-door life, clad in fringed buck-skin breeches and gaudily colored bunting shirts, led forth to the dance bright-eyed, buxom damsels, dressed in neatly fitting linsy-woolsey garments, their cheeks glowing with health, and their eyes speak enjoyment and, perhaps, a tenderer emotion.

But the greatest of all social gatherings was the wedding. Everybody in reach was invited. The guests of the bride assembled at her home, and of the groom at his. At an appointed hour the bride's party mounted their horses and started to meet the groom. In many neighborhoods a bottle of liquor was prepared, sweetened and spiced to the taste, and the bottle decorated with many colored ribbons. When the two parties met a general halt was ordered, and preparations made to run a race for the bottle. The groom's party ran for him, the bride's for her. The bottle was taken by

the judge to the far end of the course, while the crowd remained at the starting point. When the race was over the winner returned, holding up the trophy and shaking it in triumph. After the wedding and the dinner was over, the groomsman gave a general invitation to all the guests of the bride to attend the young people home the next day, and to take dinner with them. Then the race of the day previous would be repeated, and in many social and convivial neighborhoods dancing would be indulged in for hours.*

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

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day: but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work. In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *tuffie* or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games. Towards dark, and the *supper half over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shuckings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case in nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, tables and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs drove out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth, with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons. The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced. In these dances there was no standing still: all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the by-standers cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last four hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up. The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known. The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female

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

EARLY FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD USE.

The early settlers had but little money, and but little was needed, only enough to pay a small tax, sometimes a doctor's bill, and for blacksmith work. This was obtained from the sale of cattle and hogs. Store goods and groceries were generally paid for with butter, eggs, beeswax and peltries. The early pioneers lived on government land, unbought, unpatented. The little silver coin that found its way into the community had to be cut in pieces to make it go as far as possible, and for convenience of change. After the bank of Edwardsville went into operation, in 1819, money became more plentiful for a while, but the bank soon went under, and times became worse. When the settling up of the country made it necessary to secure a title to the land, every spare dollar went to the land office, and money became scarce on this account. There was little demand for farm products. Little or no grain was sold out of the county. A few horses and cattle were shipped south or driven north, but not in sufficient numbers to put much money in circulation. Corn frequently sold as low as five cents a bushel, wheat at thirty, forty, and fifty cents, cows and calves at five dollars, beef and pork at a cent and a-half a pound, and other products of the farm proportionately low. Cattle and hogs were commonly taken to St. Louis. After 1825 there began to be home buyers of pork and beef. A packing house was established at the mouth of Wood river at an early day, by D. E. Tiffu, and afterward one at Edwardsville by Robert Pogue.

Produce was gotten to market in a wooden cart, drawn by a yoke of oxen. There were few bridges, but little work was done on the roads, and consequently heavy teams were required for light loads. Ox teams were the best and the most commonly used, though some preferred horses. The oxen could live on the grass and do good work. There were a few large four-horse wagons in which people had moved into the country. In later years a few of the well-to-do farmers got a Dearborn wagon, drawn by one horse. One of the old residents of the county states that it was not till 1837 that he ever heard the name of a buggy, and it was about the same date when two-horse wagons began to come into use.

Salt was one of the dearest of the commodities which the pioneer settler absolutely needed. It was in early times obtained in St. Louis. At one time a man landed a boat and left a few barrels of salt for sale with Isaac Gillham on the Mississippi. This was sold among the farmers in the vicinity at nine dollars a barrel. As much as seven dollars was at times paid for a half bushel. In 1818 salt sold at

took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally daylight ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally plain homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and moccasins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in. In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons, or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons, because they had none."

Edwardsville for three dollars a bushel, and in 1821 at one dollar. Whisky was cheap, and frequently could be bought at twenty-five cents a gallon by the barrel. Several distilleries were erected at an early period, and some of the larger farmers hauled their corn to them, and had it manufactured into whisky, the distiller taking half by way of toll. Coffee and sugar were expensive, and considered luxuries not to be indulged in every day. Their use was reserved for old people and visitors. Wild honey was often used in place of sugar. Because of the scarcity of mills and the difficulty of travelling to them, hominy, green corn, beans and potatoes, often supplied the table to the exclusion of bread.

Every farmer calculated as much on having his barrel of honey when winter came as on having a supply of corn or other provisions. Hence bee-hunting was common. Gershom Flagg writes back to Vermont in 1819: "There are more honey bees in the territory, I suppose, than in any other place in the world. I have heard the hunters say that they have found eight, or ten, swarms in a day on the St. Gama (Saugamon) and Illinois rivers, where there are no settlements. Truly this must be the land of milk and honey."

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A settler on the prairie, in early days, was in constant dread, in the fall of the year, of prairie fires. A fire started in the high, dry grass would sweep over the prairie faster than a horse could run. Each settler usually burned off a strip of ground surrounding his farm, and thus prevented the flames from destroying his crop and buildings. The neighbors would frequently be engaged in fighting the fire till midnight in the effort to save the property of some of their number from destruction.

PIONEER SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first camp meeting in Illinois was held near the residence of Thomas Good, about three miles south of the present town of Edwardsville, in the spring of 1807. This meeting was under the supervision of the Rev. William McKendree, then presiding elder of circuits covering Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other western states, and who in 1808 became the fourth bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Jesse Walker was an assistant preacher. Reynolds states that during this meeting many persons were curiously exercised by the "jerks," an involuntary exercise which made the victims sometimes dance and leap until they became entirely exhausted and fell helpless to the ground. Later in the season a camp-meeting was held at Shiloh, six miles north-east of Belleville. The old Bethel church in Madison county, and the Shiloh church in St. Clair county were the two earliest Methodist churches in Illinois.

Religious meetings had been held among the pioneers several years previous to 1807. As early as the fall of 1803 Methodist ministers made their appearance. Regular religious services were usually held about once in four weeks. Their two-days meetings and quarterly meetings were well attended. Of the resident Methodist preachers in the

county, in early times, Josias Randle, for many years clerk of the court, was among the best known.

A Baptist church was built on section 24, township 5, range 9, in the year 1809. The building was a small cabin constructed of logs. The Rev. William Jones was the first preacher who held services here. Rev. John M. Peck was one of the earliest Baptist preachers. The Rev. Thomas Ray preached frequently, as did the Rev. William Jones, both Baptists. Peter Cartwright was an early Methodist minister. He was called the "fighting preacher." It was not considered anything out of the way in those days for a preacher, when insulted, to protect his standing by force of arms. The Rev. Thomas Oglesby preached as early as 1804. The Rev. Benjamin Young was an early minister. Thomas Randle, Nathaniel Pinckard, and Samuel Thompson and John Dew were early Methodist ministers.

In the year 1812 a school was taught in the door yard of the residence of Col. Samuel Judy by Elisha Alexander. A school-house was then, in 1814, built at the foot of the bluff, half-way between where Col. Judy and William B. Whiteside lived, but more than half of the time it was not occupied. This was a cabin built of logs, and Mr. Thompson was the teacher who first held sway within its walls. This was while the war of 1812-14 was in progress. Many of the inhabitants in that part of the country were engaged in the ranging service, and the reports from the field so inspired the youth with martial feeling that one morning they barred the cabin door against the teacher. After brave, but ineffectual efforts to carry the position by storm, he wisely sounded a parley and received the surrender of the garrison on condition of treating the pupils.

A school was taught by Vaitch Clark, in the summer of 1813, in a block house at the little fort which had been erected for protection against the Indians on section 1, of township 4, range 9.

The first teacher in the Wood River settlement was Peter Flinn. The school-house in which he taught was on section 4, township 5, range 9. In township 3, range 9, the first school was taught in 1812, by Joshua Atwater, who was succeeded by an Irishman named McLaughlin.

The first school ever taught in the Marine prairie was either in the summer, or winter, of 1814. It was taught in the smoke house of Isaac Ferguson. There were ten or twelve scholars, and Arthur Travis was the teacher.

Hiram Rountree was an early teacher at Ebenezer, southwest of Edwardsville; Mr. Campbell at Salem, Joseph Berry on Sugar Creek, and William Gilliland at the Cantine school and meeting house.

One of the early schools in the Marine settlement was in a building made of logs consisting of two departments separated by a log partition. The first department was a stable, accommodating several horses; the second, a crib, or granary, utilized for scholastic purposes. The only entrance to this room, was through the stable, and teacher and pupils, girls and boys, were compelled to climb six feet of log partition. "The conductor of this school," writes one of the pupils of those days, "was a little effete, old codger, the

most ignorant and illiterate creature I ever knew as a teacher of the youthful mind. We were instructed to always call the letter 'Z,' 'Izzard,' and in spelling Aaron to say, "Big A, little A, r-o-n, Aaron." The next teacher who attempted to illuminate Marine was Mr. Giles Churchill, the most bashful and awkward of men. He had studied 'English grammar in Webster's spelling book, and 'lowed he could teach it if anybody wanted to *burn*.' At that early day the march of civilization had already established a whisky distillery in the woods, not more than two miles from our noted scholastic institution, and our beloved pedagogue would sometimes rest at this point, on his early literary peregrination to his morning duty, and imbibe too freely of corn-juice for the successful advancement of education, although in one way or another, he did successfully 'teach the young mind how to shoot.' A true politician, however, he even then stumbled along to his tasks, his duties, and his school, with a pint-bottle well-filled with the spirit that 'steals away the brain,' to treat, fill and flatter the older boys, and thus win them to his praise."

One of the early schools in the southern part of the county was taught in Chilton's fort by David Smeltzer.

The Rev. William Jones was one of the earliest teachers in what is now Fort Russell township. A man named Wyatt taught in this part of the county in 1817, and in 1818 Daniel A. Lanterman had a school in which thirty-three children were in their primers at the commencement of the term. He was paid twelve dollars a year for each pupil. The books used were Webster's Spelling Book, the New England Primer and Pike's Arithmetic. To advance far enough in arithmetic to understand the rule of three, was considered having a good education. The scholars came from a distance of three miles. The school-house was built of logs, and was twenty by twenty-four feet in dimensions. On the side, half a log had been cut out for a window. Over the aperture greased paper was tacked, and a fence had been built on the outside to keep the cattle from destroying this substitute for glass by licking it with their tongues.

In the neighborhood of the present Edwardsville there were no good schools till 1818. About that time Hiram Rountree taught two years at the old Ebenezer school-house and had a school of eighty pupils.

The first school in the neighborhood of the present town of Troy was taught by Greenberry Randle in the year 1811. The curriculum of studies could not have been very extended for the "master" stipulated that he should be called on to give no instruction in arithmetic further than the "Double Rule of Three."

EARLY MILLS.

The want of convenient mills was one of the most serious disadvantages with which the pioneer settlers had to contend. Of the early contrivances for manufacturing meal the most rude and primitive was what was known as the "Armstrong mill," used in the fall of the year, and which could be made by any family. This consisted of a plate of tin, pierced with numerous holes, so as to make one side very rough, bent in the shape of a half-circle, and nailed to a clap board about three feet long by six inches in width.

By rubbing an ear of corn, just out of the milk, on the rough tin, meal was made, though in a very slow and laborious manner. The person operating this mill, by the time he had ground, or grated, enough meal for the dinner of a dozen persons, would be apt to conclude that "arm-strong" was a very appropriate appellation.

An improvement on this was the hand mill. This was made of two mill-stones, one above the other. A hole was made in the upper stone in which was placed a staff of wood, which ran through a hole in a plank above. One or two persons took hold of this staff, and turned the upper stone with as much velocity as possible. There was no hopper, but through an eye in the upper stone the mill was fed with corn in small quantities.

To make a mortar, wherein to beat corn into meal, the pioneers took a large, round log, three or four feet in length, and, by cutting or burning, made a cavity in one end, capable of holding, perhaps, a peck of corn. The log was then set perpendicularly in the ground, and the cavity filled with corn. A weight attached to the sweep was then used to crush the corn. The weight was forced down by the hands, and was raised again by the spring of the sweep-pole.

In the hand-mill the horse-power consisted of a large, upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with eight or ten long arms, let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored at the end of the arms, in the upper side, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the big wheel, and was, as has been seen, about thirty feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug, was made of skins of beef cattle, cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord, or tug, long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins. From the big wheel the belt crossed and passed under a shed to run around a drum, or "trunnel head," to which was attached the grinding apparatus. The horses, or oxen, were attached to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs, and being driven around in a circle, the machinery was set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn in a hand-mill was considered a good day's work. Instead of using the hand, power was sometimes communicated from one wheel to the other cogs.

Several of these hand mills were erected in the Goshen settlement. Before their coming into use the pioneer settlers usually procured their supplies of meal at Cahokia. Wheat flour at that time was but little used. Previous to the year 1807, several pioneer mills were built within the present limits of the county, one of which was a band mill, erected by the Preults, on the edge of the prairie, a few miles east of the present site of Collinsville. On the Cantine creek, south of Collinsville, a man named Talbot had, first, a horse mill, and afterward a water mill. Cornelius built a water mill on the same creek below. Elliott had a horse mill about three miles south of Edwardsville, and Nathan Carpenter one on the Six mile prairie. Adjoining the site of Edwardsville, Thomas Kirkpatrick built a water mill on Cahokia creek.

William Whiteside, of Whiteside station, in the present

county of Monroe, and his brother, John Whiteside, in the year 1806, purchased a land warrant of one hundred acres, and located it on Wood river, where that stream is crossed by the road leading from Edwardsville to Alton. They prepared, and hauled much timber with which to construct a mill, but for some reason never built it.

After the population of the county became more numerous, several of the settlers, who had a mechanical turn of mind, were tempted to try their skill at building horse, or ox mills. There were many failures, and sometimes financial ruin resulted. Especially was this the case with the attempts to build and operate water mills. It was a saying of Isaac Prickett, one of the Edwardsville merchants, that however great a falling out he might have with an old settler, if he undertook to build a water mill, he always forgave him the grudge. At Edwardsville in the year 1818, Josias Randle built a good cog-wheel horse mill. John Messinger was the machinist and mill-wright who did the work. In 1832 this mill was transformed into a steam mill, one of the first in Madison county. It burned down in 1834. Near the present site of Bethalto, there was a band-mill at an early day operated by Mr. Finley. George Moore had one on his place in section ten, of township five, range nine, the machinery of which was brought from Kentucky. About a mile and a half west of Edwardsville was a mill owned by Joshua Delaplain, on land now owned by S. O. Bonner. Prior to the year 1817, a band-mill was erected on Gov. Coles' farm, three or four miles east of Edwardsville. It was run by George Coventry, and afterward by William L. May, who removed it to Edwardsville. Henry Keley, the pioneer settler of Hamel township, put up a band-mill on his farm about 1820. This mill had a good bolting cloth and chest. It was in operation only a short time, and the enterprise did not prove a financial success. George W. Farris had a band-mill, west of Silver creek, near the line between Hamel and Alhambra townships. Robert Collet, one of the most ingenious, useful, and enterprising citizens on Rattan's prairie, built a good mill, two or three miles southeast of the present town of Bethalto, which was well patronized, and a great convenience to the inhabitants of that part of the county. It was destroyed by fire in 1842, or 1843. Robert McDow, a Kentuckian, who settled near the present Kinder station, had a horse-mill in operation at an early period.

A water-mill was built on Cahokia creek at Edwardsville, by Joseph Newman, who sold it to Samuel Lockhart, and he to Paris Mason. The mill was in operation several years, and a great advantage to the people residing within several miles of Edwardsville, but so treacherous was Cahokia creek, and so difficult and expensive was the work of preserving the mill-dam on account of the frequent floods which devastated the bottom, that Mr. Mason finally concluded to abandon the mill. Three or four miles southeast of Edwardsville, a mill was built by Jacob Gonterman, and for some years did good service. George Barnsback built a good cog-wheel horse-mill, southeast of Edwardsville, and Calvin McCray put in operation a mill of the same description in the neighborhood of Troy. In the forks of Wood river, two or three miles east of Upper Alton, Abel Moore built a

good cog-wheel mill about 1823 or 1824. On Cahokia creek, three or four miles above Edwardsville, a water-mill was built by Robert Harrison, at which for many years large quantities of corn and wheat were ground, and a great deal of lumber sawed. Mr. Harrison was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and afterward carried on the pottery business for many years at Upper Alton. Both at Newman's and Randle's mill at Edwardsville, lumber was sawed at an early day. John Estabrook and Oliver Livermore built a water-mill on Cahokia creek, in the northwest part of Hamel township about 1829, or 1830. A great amount of lumber was sawed here, and some meal and flour manufactured. On Indian creek, in Fort Russell township, John Newman built a saw-mill at an early period, which he, and others after him, ran to a good purpose for many years. West of Edwardsville, on Delaplain's branch, an early mill was built by George Coventry.

William Rabb, who in 1812, purchased claim 1653, on the Cahokia, about three miles northwest of Collinsville, in the spring of the next year, built a large four-story frame water-mill—an extensive concern for those days. In 1820 it passed into the possession of Joseph Hertzog, who added a distillery. Hertzog's mill was a well-known place to the early settlers of the county.

Soon after 1840, there were several steam-flour and saw-mills in operation in the county. The first two of these were the Randle mill at Edwardsville, and the large steam flour-mill built by William Manning at Alton. The building of the Alton mill commenced in 1831, and was completed in 1833. Farmers sometimes came to the Alton mill from Sangamon county, a distance of eighty miles, and then would often have to wait several days to get their grist ground. The expense, however, was but little more to them than at home. Time, in those days, was not a matter of much consequence. Provisions and feed were either brought from home, or purchased on the way, and the covered wagon made a convenient place for lodging as they camped along the road at night. It was lawful to cut sufficient timber by the wayside for camp fires.

AGRICULTURE.

Heavier crops of corn were generally raised in pioneer times than now, but the crops of wheat were lighter. The superior crop of wheat at the present day is probably due to better culture and better varieties. The manner of seeding wheat was to scatter the seed broadcast in the standing corn, and plow it in with a one-horse plow. The wheat at harvest was reaped with a sickle. Solomon Preuitt once raised, from a small field, a crop of forty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, but the usual yield was from ten to fifteen bushels. The fresh and fertile prairie lands yielded heavy crops of corn. Curtiss Blakeman of Marine, writes, under date of April the twentieth, 1820, to the secretary of the State Agricultural Society, that the previous year he gathered from nine acres, three-quarters and six rods of ground, sixteen hundred bushels of ears of corn of a very superior quality. One bushel and a half of ears (consisting of one hundred and thirty-four ears) just as they ran from

the crib, on being shelled, made one bushel and four quarts of shelled corn. The seed of this corn was brought from Kentucky. He describes the corn as being white and hard, the grains a little indented and the cob very small in proportion to the size of the ear. The mode of culture was quite common, the corn being planted late in May, in hills about four feet apart, and ploughed three times. Somewhat less than ten acres of ground made thirteen hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn, a yield of one hundred and thirty-five bushels to the acre. The field in which the corn was grown was newly-turned up prairie, and that year was cultivated for the first time.

There was considerable cotton raised in the county in early days, and its cultivation was kept up by some as late as the year 1835. Thomas Good built, and operated, a very good cotton gin, on his farm two miles south of Edwardsville. Oats were not much raised, and only small crops of either Irish, or sweet potatoes. Nearly every farmer had his patch of flax which was used for some articles of clothing because of its superior strength to cotton. At a later day castor beans were cultivated and readily sold at Edwardsville, where John Adams had an oil mill. The hay used was cut from the wild prairie. Melons, which were raised in large quantities, were planted in corn fields by the public roads, and the travelling public were expected to help themselves. The house garden of early times, beside vegetables for table use, grew the medicines of the family—the senna plant for a cathartic, garlics for vermifuge, saffron for soothing syrup, wormwood and tansy for strengthening bitters, all the mints for sudorifics, and sweet basil and summer savory for essences and cooking.

The methods of agriculture were slow and laborious. Harvesting wheat with a sickle was a severe labor. A good hand could reap half an acre a day. Grain was threshed with a flail, or tramped out on the ground with horses and oxen, and then cleaned by letting it fall through a breeze created by the motion of a sheet in the hands of two persons—a slow and hard process. The old Barshare plow, with a wooden mold-board, was the main implement used for cultivating the soil. This plow was very good for turning prairie sod, but was poorly adapted for plowing up and pulverizing the ground. For cultivating corn the shovel plow was much used.

In one respect the farmer of the olden time had a great advantage over the modern agriculturist. His crops were not injured by insects. There was no chinch bug, Hessian fly, nor weevil; no vine bugs, lice, potato bugs, or bee moth to annoy the farmer, nor any insect to bore, or sting, his fruit. The prairie grass was set on fire each year, and all the country burned over, so that little hiding place was left for insect life, and the crops grew so rapidly on the new and fertile soil that, if any pests existed, to injure the crops, the damage they did was so small as not to be noticed. There was one exception in the tobacco plant which had to be watched closely to keep the worms from eating it up. Chinch bugs first made their appearance about 1847, and have since rapidly increased. Wheat, in early times, never winter-killed, though sometimes it was affected by the rust. The

seasons then, are claimed to have been better than now, with not so much excessive drouth.

In the summer of 1817 corn at Edwardsville sold at thirty-three and one-third cents a bushel, in the spring of 1818 at fifty cents, and in the summer at seventy-five cents. Potatoes were from fifty cents to a dollar, oats fifty cents, and wheat one dollar. In 1819 wheat was one dollar, and corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes each fifty cents a bushel. In 1820 there was a cry of hard times. Money became very scarce, and the prices of agricultural products fell—wheat to fifty cents a bushel and corn to twenty-five cents. The price of land depreciated one-half within eighteen months. Cows which in 1819 sold at twenty-five dollars, in 1820 brought only fifteen, and the price of a yoke of oxen fell from one hundred and twenty to eighty dollars. Matters grew worse in 1821. Corn sold at twelve and a half cents, and wheat at fifty cents. Prices raised a little in 1824, but again dropped to a low standard in 1825. The latter year beef sold at one dollar and a half per cwt., cows at from five to seven dollars, oxen from twenty to forty dollars a yoke, and horses at from ten to eighty dollars. There were times in territorial days, when corn sold as low as six and a quarter cents a bushel, and wheat thirty cents.

THE FIRST ORCHARDS.

In the year 1802, or 1803, Samuel Judy planted an orchard of seedling apple trees on his farm in section 5, of township 3, range 8. This was the first orchard planted by an American settler, but long years previous fruit trees had been planted by the French residents on Big, or Chouteau, island. There were apple and pear trees on this island, which, from their appearance in 1820, must have been planted fifty or sixty years before that date. Also on section 9, of township 4, range 9, and on the Squire farm in section 6, of township 3, range 9, there were pear trees which must have been planted previous to the settlement of the county by the Americans. There were several orchards planted at an early date in the neighborhood of Troy, one planted by Robert Seybold on section 12, of township 3, range 8; one set out by Titus Gregg on the farm now owned by Ignatius Riggins, north of Troy; and another on section 18, of township 3, range 7, on the farm settled by Robert McMahan. There was another early orchard, which must have been planted soon after 1803, on claim six hundred and two, near Collinsville. This orchard was set out by Peter Casterline and was in bearing in 1814. Near Rabb's (afterward Hertzog's) mill an orchard was planted at an early date. Major Cook, on his farm at the foot of the bluff, on the old Edwardsville and St. Louis road, planted an orchard of which the apple trees were of a large size in 1817. It is said of Major Cook that he sold his last cow to get the money with which to purchase apple grafts.

There were few grafted trees before 1820. A specimen of the Lady apple was planted in 1819, on the farm afterward owned by Daniel A. Lanterman in township 5, range 8. Solomon Preuit set out in 1820, forty trees, grown from the seed of a yellow apple brought up from the French settlements. Six or eight of these trees produced very good fruit.

In township 5, range 8, soon after 1820, orchards of improved varieties were planted by John Collet, Emanuel J. West, and Gershom Flagg. The two former procured their trees from the state of New York, and the latter from Greenville, Bond county. Gershom Flagg, in the spring of 1822, planted three hundred seedlings, and in the fall of the same year about two hundred trees of Kirkbridge White, Rambo, Pryor's Red, Pennoek, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Newtown Pippin, Rawle's Jaucet, Gilpin, and other varieties. The grafted trees proved equally hardy and long-lived with the seedlings. The first orchard in Hamel township was on the farm of Robert Aldrich. The grafts were procured in 1819 from a nursery at Portage des Sioux in St. Charles county, Missouri. Henry Keley and Anson Aldrich went after them, wrapping deer skins around the middle of the packages, so that they could lay them before them on their horses. Soon afterward Archibald Lamb and Thomas Barnett set out apple orchards in the same township. William Hoxsey set out an apple orchard as early as 1819 or 1820, and Robert McKee had a large orchard of choice apples on the Troy road, three miles south-east of Edwardsville. The first nursery men in the country were John Collet and Masson. The latter was a Swiss, who came to this country with a countryman, Mr. Talon, on whose farm, in section 22, of township 5, range 8, he had his first nursery. He removed thence to Mr. Collet's farm, about the year 1825, and thence, about 1832, to a farm in section 8, of the same township. George Barnsback also had an early nursery.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Many of the animals and birds common in early days have disappeared. Grey wolves were plentiful in the first settlement of the country, and there were also black and prairie wolves. Wild cats were also numerous. The wolves were a great trouble to the farmers, for the reason that they killed many of the young pigs and sheep, and sometimes colts and calves. A panther was occasionally met with, and often attacked men and the larger animals. Ezra Gilman, in township six, range ten, killed a panther with a heavy stick as his only weapon. The panther had engaged in a fight with his dog, and Gilman seized a stake from a sled near by, and by repeated blows on the head succeeded in killing the ferocious animal. Samuel P. Gillham was accustomed to tell of a neighbor of his, who, when riding through the timber at night, was attacked by a panther which lit on the back of the man, and with its claws raked his body from the head downward, tearing his clothing in slits, and then ripped open the horse's rump. Both horse and rider were terribly frightened. The horse gave a terrific jump, and the panther slipped off. The horse then leaped a stake-and-rider fence, and reached home, how, the man never knew. When he came to his senses the horse was galloping around the house. The man died in two days afterward from the effects of his fright.

The horns of the wild elk could still be seen, showing that they had once inhabited this country. A badger was occasionally killed, but not after 1830. Buffalo horns were scattered over the prairie, for years after the first settlement.

Bears were not common. One was killed in the county after 1830. The Lynx was sometimes seen. Deer, of course, were plentiful in early days. There were four varieties of squirrels, the fox, grey, flying and ground squirrels.

The grey and bald eagle were common in pioneer times. Paroquets were once plenty. They used to stay in the timber along the creeks, and when they came out the settlers regarded their appearance as a sure harbinger of a storm. There were several varieties of the wood-pecker the red head, the yellow-hammer, and the sap sucker. Partridges were scarce. The southern mocking bird was seen in the country for a year or two, and then disappeared. The pheasant has come since the first settlement of the country. There were several varieties of owls, among which were the screech owl, the large prairie owl, and the large horned owl. Water hens have come since the country was first settled. Wild ducks and geese were plentiful, and cranes, herons and swans were found about the lakes.

PRAIRIE FLIES.

The green-headed flies, which infested the prairies in the summer, were a great annoyance. From the middle of June to the first of September it was almost impossible to cross the prairies in the day time. Wherever a fly lighted upon a horse a drop of blood started. In a journey of twelve miles horses were frequently killed. Travellers were accustomed to lie by in the timber during the day, and to cross the prairies at night.

INDIANS—TREATY AT EDWARDSVILLE.

There were no Indians resident in the territory now comprising Madison county within the time of its settlement by the whites. There was originally a Kickapoo town near the Salem camp ground. It was their second town in importance, the first being at Peoria. The hunting lodges stood there till 1820. In early days, however, the Indians frequently visited this part of Illinois, mostly with the object of having conferences with Gov. Ninian Edwards at Edwardsville. Large companies or bands of Indians, sometimes to the number of one hundred and fifty canoes, each canoe containing three or four men, women, and children, not unfrequently passed down the Mississippi. These companies sometimes passed on to St. Louis to see William Clark, governor of the territory of Missouri, and sometimes stopped at Gillham's landing, on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Missouri, there left their canoes moored to the shore, and proceeded on foot to Edwardsville, to see Gov. Edwards who held councils and made treaties with them. One of the old residents of the county states that he had seen the men marching along the road to Edwardsville in a single file, a mile in length. The squaws and papooses were generally left at the river to guard the canoes and baggage. These Indians were Sacs, Foxes, Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, who then inhabited the country on the upper Mississippi about the present towns of Rock Island, Davenport and Galena, the country on the Illinois river in the vicinity of Peoria, and other portions of northern Illinois. They were then perfectly friendly to the

whites. The squaws usually wanted to barter strings of beads for green corn, and the braves showed a great fondness and anxiety for whisky. Often before their return homeward they would encamp for several days at a time near the Mississippi, and the men would hunt deer and other wild game which, with boiled corn, would constitute their stock of provisions for the voyage up the river.

Another pioneer settler of the county relates that among the Indians traveling and camping near Edwardsville, the young men were full of fun. He often saw them when the Cahokia was full of water, wallowing in the mud in the road, and then jumping into the creek. He had also seen them playing cards.

On the sixth of August, 1819, at Edwardsville, a treaty was negotiated between Auguste Chouteau and Benjamin Stephenson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, by which the Kickapoos ceded all their land on the northwest side of the Wabash river, including their principal village and a tract of land covering the central part of the state of Illinois, estimated to contain upward of ten million of acres, bounded by a line commencing at the mouth of the Illinois River, running eastwardly to the line dividing the states of Illinois and Indiana, thence north to the Kankakee river, and thence down the Illinois river to the place of beginning. The United States agreed, in return, to pay the Kickapoos two thousand dollars in silver, annually, for fifteen successive years, at their town on the waters of the Osage river, and to guarantee them peaceable possession of their country on the Osage and to restrain all white persons from hunting or settling therein. The United States also promised to furnish two boats in which to transport the property of the Indians from some point on the Illinois river to their new place of residence, and to select some judicious citizen to accompany them in their journey through the white settlements.

Proclamation was made of this treaty on the thirteenth of January, 1821. Indians still continued to visit Edwardsville till 1827 or 1828. Traces of their camps and the peculiar marks made in their stripping the bark from trees were visible ten years afterward. The Kickapoos at one time had a temporary encampment near the mouth of Indian creek and buried many of their dead there. About the year 1824 some Delaware Indians who came from Indiana, were accustomed to camp in the timber bordering the Cahokia. In a year or so they moved westward. After 1835 a large body of Pottawatomies passed through the county on the way to their reservation.

ITEMS CONCERNING SLAVERY.

The ordinance of 1787 prohibited the introduction of slavery into the northwestern territory, of which Illinois was then a part. This ordinance was construed not to operate on the slaves already owned by the early French settlers. After the organization of the Indiana territory in whose government Illinois was included, laws were passed by the territorial legislature, permitting slaves to be introduced or indentured servants, and many thus came to the territory

Under this arrangement the owner went with his slaves before the clerk of the court of common pleas, and there the negroes agreed to serve their master a certain number of years and then become free. This agreement was to be made within thirty days after the slaves entered the territory, and if the slaves would not consent to the agreement they might be removed out of the territory within sixty days.

The following is a copy of a bill of sale of one of these indentured servants from Etienne Pensoneau of St. Clair county to Samuel Gillham of this county, with subsequent conveyances. First appears the record certificate of indenture and then the conveyance from Pensoneau to Gillham :

I, John Hay, Clerk of the County Court of St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, do hereby certify that Etienne Pensoneau and Franky a negro woman, about the age of twenty-three, entered into an indenture an agreement in the Clerk's office of the said county of St. Clair, whereby the said Franky agrees to serve the said Etienne Pensoneau, the term of thirty years, and that the same was duly registered the 9th of November, 1811.

Given under my hand this 12th of August, 1815.

JOHN HAY, C. C. C. St. C.

Know all men by these presents that I, Etienne Pensoneau of the county of St. Clair, have this day assigned and do hereby assign all my Right, Title, and Interest in the within named Franky to Samuel Gillham, and do moreover, warrant that the said Franky was a slave and my property before and at the time she indentured herself. In the above assignment made for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars, currency of the United States, to me in hand paid by the said Samuel Gillham, and I do hereby assign over all my right and title to a child of said Franky, a girl of about one year old. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Cahokia this 12th of August, 1815.

Test. JOHN HAY.

ETIENNE PENSONEAU.

Recorded September 19, 1815.

JOSIAS RANDALL,
C. C. C. M. C.

" Know all men by these presents that I, Samuel Gillham, for, and in consideration of the sum of \$500 to me in hand paid, I do by these presents sign over all my right, title, interest, and demand of, in and to the within bill of sale, and also before the signing of these presents deliver one negro woman named Franky and one negro girl named Fancy unto David Nix, for him, the said David, to hold according to law as given under my hand and seal this 8th day of October, 1816.

Test.
Cel Whiteside."

SAMUEL GILLHAM (Seal).

Illinois Territory, Madison County, this day personally came the above named Samuel Gillham and acknowledged his signature to the above to be his voluntary act and deed, and for the purpose above stated as given under my hand and seal this 8th day of October, 1816.

CEL WHITESIDE, J.P., (Seal).

The early newspapers contain interesting advertisements in reference to runaway negroes. The following is taken from the *Louisiana Gazette*, published at St. Louis:

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 27th of May, a negro man named George, about 40 years old, six feet, or upwards, high, coarse features, large beard and whiskers,

speaks plain and with assurance, has a large vacancy between his fore teeth, but not with the loss of a tooth, yellow complexion, sordidly clothed, having none but those on him, viz : A big coat of jeans, dyed brown, the under part of the sleeves a drab color. The public are hereby cautioned against dealing, or harboring him at their peril.

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall deliver the aforesaid negro to me, at Mr. John McDow's, six miles from St. Louis, near the Six Mile Prairie, Illinois Territory.

JOHN HUMPHRIES.

June 25, 1811.

In 1819, in the same journal, appears an advertisement in which a reward of \$100 is offered for a negro named Jim, who ran away from Chariton, Howard County, Missouri Territory. He is described as being five feet, eight inches in height, well-featured, weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and being "middling black." He took with him a dog and gun. A reward of \$100 will be paid, by Charles Simmons, to any person securing said negro in any jail, if taken without the territory of Missouri, and \$35 if taken within said territory."

In the *Edwardsville Spectator*, 1823, an advertisement offers for sale "An indentured negro man, twenty-three years of age with twenty-three years to serve, well-acquainted with farming, a pretty good rough shoemaker, has attended at a distillery, and possesses a good moral character."

The Madison Association to oppose the introduction of slavery in Illinois was formed at Edwardsville on the 28th of June, 1823. The officers were: Curtis Blakeman, president; William Otwell and Benjamin Spencer, vice presidents; Thomas Lippincott, secretary, and David Prickett, recording secretary. An address was drafted by Thomas Lippincott. Among other members appear the names of George Churchill, Amos Squire, John C. Riffin, George Smith, Charles Gear, Benjamin Siedman, Jarrot Dugger, William P. McKee, John T. Lusk, John Barber, and Thomas S. Slocum.

The following is an advertisement in the *Edwardsville Spectator* of the 27th of July, 1833 :

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

There was committed to my care July 17, 1833, Primes, a black man, a runaway servant, aged about thirty-five years, five feet, eight or ten inches high, stout made. He acknowledged himself to be the property of a Mr. William Poke, of Hardeman County, Tennessee, near Bolivar. The attention of the owner is directed to this notice, and the law under which the prisoner was taken up, which makes it my duty to sell the prisoner in six weeks from this date unless the right to the property is established according to law.

NATHANIEL BECHMASTER,
Sheriff of Madison County.

REMARKABLE SEASONS AND CHANGES OF WEATHER.

In the winter of 1805 occurred what was known, for years afterward, as "the cold Friday." The weather suddenly became intensely cold, and caused the day to be long remembered by the early settlers.

The summer of 1818 was unusually sickly near the banks

of the Mississippi river. The Missouri river that year rose to an extraordinary height.

This summer was also remarkable for the frequent thunder, which sometimes came out of a clear sky. Many a day distant rumblings were heard, while not a cloud could be seen.

In the spring of 1820, the rainfalls were extremely heavy. All low and wet places were covered with water. During the hot months, a sickly, disagreeable effluvia filled the atmosphere, and in the following fall there was considerable sickness. Many of the wheat fields that year were affected with what was termed "sick-wheat." Persons who ate bread made from it became sick with nausea. If a piece of the bread were thrown to a dog, he might snatch it, but would immediately drop it. Neither cattle, or swine, would eat the grain, and some farmers burned their stacks into the fields, deeming the harvest utterly worthless.

Great sickness prevailed in 1819, 1820, and 1821. The summer of 1820 was very hot; for weeks in succession the thermometer at St. Louis marking ninety six degrees in the shade. The fevers of that year were peculiarly malignant, rapid, and unmanageable. In the summer of 1821, the sickness was very general, but in a milder form.

The winter of 1820-21 was very severe, with considerable snow. Two men were found dead on the prairie, chilled to death by the cold. The spring and summer of 1821 were very wet, and the crops were not up to their usual standard. A great deal of the wheat was not worth reaping.

A violent storm in June, 1821, swept over a part of the country, destroying gardens, corn crops and killing chickens. The storm came from the northwest, and its track was three or four miles in width. The hail, which accompanied it, ranged in size from a musket ball to a hen's egg, and broke all the windows on the side of the buildings from which the storm came, in Edwardsville.

A heavy frost occurred on the twentieth of May, 1822. On the twenty-first of September of the next year, a severe frost cut all the green corn blades, but the subsequent weather was dry, so that the corn ripened well, and was good for the next year's planting.

The year 1824 was very wet. Heavy rains fell frequently. Corn on flat lands was a total failure. This year the weevil destroyed the wheat after it was harvested. The next year, 1825, there was a remarkable growth of thistles on the branch bottoms. The winter of 1830-31 was known as the "winter of the deep snow." The snow was of a depth of from two and a half to three feet, on a level. It drifted much, and was very destructive to peach trees. The weather was intensely cold. Both in 1831 and 1832, the early frosts so injured the corn as to entirely destroy its germinating properties, and render it worthless for almost any purpose. All the seed corn, immediately after those years, had to be procured from the counties further south. During the summer of 1831, there was frost every month except July.

A peculiar change in the weather happened in the early part of 1836. Six inches of snow which had fallen on a Saturday, the weather growing warmer, by Monday morning had melted into slush. It became suddenly cold, and

in an hour the slush was frozen hard, and converted into one solid mass of ice. William Bevins had started to ride to a neighbor's when the change came, and finished his journey of two miles with great difficulty. On reaching his destination, he found his horse's tail as big as a barrel, and his legs as thick as a man's body, from the accumulation of frozen slush.

Some of the old settlers who survived till recent years, thought more rain fell in early days than was the case later. The creeks were seldom dry, and fish were usually plenty. There was also commonly a difficulty about planting crops on account of the long, wet spring. It is likely, however, that the difference results from the clearing away of the timber, which has tended to drain the land quicker, so that with the usual rain-fall, fields can be worked earlier now in the spring, than was possible forty or fifty years ago. It is said also that long drouths in the fall were not of so frequent occurrence, and that there were fewer frosts.

From 1853 to 1861 peach trees blossomed as follows: 1853, April 12; 1854, April 9; 1855, April 19; 1856, April 27; 1857, May 8; 1858, April 3; 1859, April 10; 1860, April 7, and 1861, on the 15th of April.

On the 5th of April, 1857, there was a heavy snow storm, and the next morning the thermometer was eighteen degrees above zero.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811.

An earthquake occurred on the night of the sixteenth of November, 1811, and occasioned great excitement, and some dread among the people. The centre of violence was near New Madrid, Missouri, but the whole valley of the Mississippi seems to have been affected by the agitation. In the American Bottom, many chimneys were thrown down. The walls of the brick house of Samuel Judy were cracked. The shaking caused the church bell in Cahokia to sound. Gov. Reynolds relates that his parents and the children were all sleeping in a log cabin, at the foot of the bluff, when the shock came. His father leaped from the bed, crying aloud, "The Indians are on the house." The battle of Tippecanoe had recently been fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. "We laughed at the mistake of my father," says Gov. Reynolds, "but soon found out it was worse than Indians. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it, so we decided it was an earthquake. The cattle came running home, bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed on the occasion. Our house cracked and quivered so, we were fearful it would fall to the ground. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it. The shocks continued for years in Illinois." The earthquakes in the latter part of the year 1811, and the beginning of 1812, alarmed some people to the greatest possible extent, and very many persons, who had never thought before of being religious, joined the church, and began to pray, thinking the end of all things was at hand. Some of these remained true to their newly-adopted principles, but many, after the danger seemed to be over, relaxed to their old worldliness.

Several other earthquakes have been observed, though none so violent as this. They seemed to occur every three or four years, and invariably appeared to approach from the southwest. Joshua Dannagan stated that he witnessed one, about the year 1833, strike a forest. For a moment the leaves seemed to wilt as under a strong heat, but soon resumed their original appearance. The same authority is given for the statement that they most frequently came at night, and were always accompanied by a low moaning noise.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The pioneer method of navigating the Mississippi was by keel-boats, flat boats, mackinaw boats or batteaux, and Indian canoes. The keel boats were used for conveying merchandise up the rivers to the various trading points, and returned laden with peltries, honey, and beeswax. The mackinaw boats were used from the mountains and up river ports, down stream, but were never used against the current. Flat boats were used in floating the stock and produce of the farmers to the new Orleans market, and they, like the mackinaw boats, were sold or left when the cargo was disposed of. The business of running flat boats to New Orleans was dangerous and precarious. The distance was great and accidents and casualties numerous. Perhaps fully one-third of all the boats that started from Illinois on the trip were wrecked, or lost in some way, before reaching their destination.

The expedition of Lewis and Clark to discover the sources of the Missouri river, which reached St. Louis in December, 1803, passed the winter at the mouth of Wood river. The party consisted of nine young men, Kentuckians, fourteen volunteers from the United States army, two French watermen, an interpreter and hunter, and a black servant of Col. Clark's. In addition a corporal and six soldiers, and nine watermen were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the Mandan nation, this side of which attacks were expected from hostile Indians. The transports consisted of one keel boat, fifty-five feet long, carrying one large square sail and twenty-two oars, and two pirogues, one of six and the other of seven oars. The expedition left its encampment at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th of May, 1804, and began the ascent of the Missouri, the first night camping four miles above its mouth.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, was the *Gen. Pike*, commanded by Captain Jacob Reid, which landed in St. Louis, at the foot of Market street, on the 2d of August, 1817. The next was the *Constitution* which arrived on the second of the following October. The first steamboat to enter the Missouri river was the *Independence*, which left St. Louis on the 15th of May, 1819. In the spring of 1819 Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, with three steamboats, loaded with United States soldiers and army supplies, landed at the farm of Isom Gillham, just below the mouth of the Missouri river. He had a contract with the government to transport soldiers and supplies to St. Peters (now St. Paul) on the Mississippi and to Council Bluffs on the Missouri. He had little difficulty in going up the Mississippi, but in his attempt to

ascend the Missouri he found trouble. The river was low, no pilot was acquainted with the channel, and after three weeks of toil St. Charles, only twenty miles above the mouth, was the farthest point reached. The expedition was given up, and Col. Johnson returned to Mr. Gillham's, where the steamboats lay in state, exciting the admiration of all visitors. People came from the surrounding country for many miles expressly to see these boats. Large warehouses were built on Mr. Gillham's farm, in which the provisions were stored, and here also were the soldiers quartered. After a time, a number of keel boats, of light draft, were purchased, and in these the provisions and soldiers were carried to Council Bluffs.

CHAPTER VIII.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.



THE Western States of the Union contain a large proportion of naturalized citizens and their descendants. The inexhaustible richness of the lands along the rivers of the West had been heralded in Europe even before the beginning of the present century. The first foreigners seeking a home on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri, were a number of French colonists arriving here within the first half of the 18th century, settling near the missionary depots at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Among these first arrivals we find several Swiss and a few Germans from Alsace—Judy Dumoulin, Engel, Schoenberger and others. The Judys, natives of Switzerland, were among the first permanent settlers of this county, and their descendants are to this day well known citizens of the county. Traces of French efforts at colonization in this county are found at the present site of Alton where Jean Baptiste Cardinal had built a cabin probably as early as 1785 (Madison County Gazetteer.) A number of land claims were located along the Mississippi River from the mouth of Wood River down towards Venice, by French colonists, but very few of whom seem to have improved them. Nicholas Jarrot, a Frenchman of distinction, is found among the early settlers in Madison county; his home, however, was never permanently located there. The records of the county of 1815 contain a list of names of men subject to road labor, and among them but very few foreign names are met. The few Europeans who had found their way to Madison county before or during the first decade of its organization, made no effort to have colonies or settlements of their own, such as are found in St. Clair and Randolph counties or elsewhere. The Judy family mentioned above, had become thoroughly Americanized before they settled in the county. Even the orthography of their family name—Tschudy—a name so well known in their native Switzerland, had been lost sight of and

changed into "Judy" before the commencement of this century. The name appears in the records of St. Clair county of 1793. Jacob Judy and Samuel Judy presented or filed their claims for land grants, 200 acres each, one as an equal part of a Virginia Improvement Right and the other of a "Cahokia head" right on the 11th November, 1798. Among the enrolled militia of St. Clair county in actual service of the United States in 1783 and 1790, we find Samuel Judy and Jacob Judy, jr. They received each a land grant of 100 acres, a so-called militia right, which they afterwards located in sections 32 and 33, T. 4—8, Madison county, together with two other militia rights bought of Louis Bibaud and Barie La Flamme. In 1799, at an election held at Cahokia "to vote for a representative for to be sent to the General Assembly of the territory, Jacob and Samuel Judy voted for Shadrach Bond, who defeated his opponent, Isaac Darneille by a vote of 113 against 72. Voting was done *viva voce*, and the well-preserved tally sheet of said election is on file in the Clerk's office at Belleville.

George Barnsback, another foreign-born pioneer of Madison county, is made the subject of the following sketch by Hon. Gustav Koerner, of Belleville, in his work "The German Element:"

"One of the first German settlers in Madison county, if not the first, was George Berensbach—Barnsback. He was the son of a highly respected family at Osterode, and had received a thorough education. An employee of a commercial house, he gave up his position without the consent of his parents and embarked for America in 1797. He landed in Philadelphia, a lad of sixteen years. He soon strayed over to Kentucky and traditon has him serving a season as overseer of a plantation. We doubt it, because of his youth. After a stay of two years, he became homesick and embarked for Hamburg and was shipwrecked at Dover, barely saving his life. His reception at home was most cordial, the fattest calf was slaughtered in honor of his return. However he had breathed the air of America, and would not remain in Europe. In 1801 he returned to Kentucky, rented a plantation and erected a distillery. But Kentucky was too small for him. He brought his family to Illinois to what is now Madison county. Here he devoted himself to farming, and a number one farmer he was. In the war of 1812, he took service with other volunteers to protect the settlements against the Indians, the allies of the English, and remained in the field for fully two years. In 1825 he went to Germany to collect an estate to which he had fallen heir. Returning he resolved to go to Missouri, where he bought a large plantation in St. Francois county. The system of slavery disgusted him most thoroughly and in 1830 we find him back in Madison county. He was now nearly 50 years of age, and wanting rest, he devoted himself with zeal and success to agriculture, and left at the time of his death one of the best and most beautiful farms in the country. He was a tall man of powerful build with features betraying energy, and maintained an imposing appearance to his end. He participated with interest in the management of public affairs, without seeking personal gains, filled various offices, often against

his wish, and became also to his dislike, a member of the legislature in 1846. The salary which he drew for those services was bestowed to his county for the benefit of the poor. He was very accurate and insisted that obligations to him were strictly fulfilled, but was just as conscientious in his dealings with others. It is said that he never charged more than one half of the legal rates of interest on moneys due him. This explains the fact that when he died May 25, 1869, at the age of 87 years, he did not leave great wealth, but with it he left to his descendants the grand legacy of an incorruptible and excellent man.

After his second trip to Europe, several of his kinsmen—nephews—accompanied or followed him. All settled in the vicinity of their uncle, and one of them, Julius L. Barnsback, had become a Justice of the Peace, and a man of much importance and influence in the county. He removed to Edwardsville, where he engaged in commercial business with marked success. Sickness however, befell him and took him from the large circle of an interesting family and numerous friends before he had reached a great age."

George Barnsback was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners in 1819, together with Samuel Judy and William Jones.

Julius L. Barnsback is frequently mentioned by Dr. H. C. Gerke, Joseph Suppiger and Solomon Koepfli in their publications—1831 to 1833 as a friend and adviser. He kindly volunteered to assist them in the selection of lands, and acted as interpreter whenever the "Book-English" of his new friends gave out. Barnsback seems to have enjoyed their surprise at unexpected sights, which of course were of constant occurrence, for life in the cities of Europe, differ so materially from life in the forests on the frontier. Koepfli complains at times of the sarcastic yet humorous remarks of Barnsback, made in German, in the presence of Americans and in regard to their appearance or surroundings, for, says Koepfli, we had to burst out in laughter and then could not explain, at what we had to laugh. Barnsback, who had done the mischief, would sit there, without the sign of a smile on his lips, sober as a judge, chuckling inwardly over our discomfiture; yet he was so universally kind and amiable that our anger was but momentary. George Barnsback's name is not mentioned by the authors named above. He had probably not yet returned from Missouri. Julius L. Barnsback was the first German ever naturalized in the courts of this county, years after he had officiated as justice of the peace. A few Canadians had been naturalized in 1816 and 1817, as stated in the chapter on Civil History, but their names have disappeared from the rolls of the residents of the county. The Barnsbacks have long since become as thoroughly Americanized as their family name of Berensbach had been anglicized into Barnsback. Their descendants are numerous, and several of them have been called to prominent political positions in the county. Speaking of politics, it should be stated, that the most numerous branch of the Barnsbacks are identified at present with the Republican party and only a few are found in Democratic ranks, but all are held in high regard by all their fellow citizens. The Barnsbacks are North Germans, and the characteristic features of that

race are fairly represented in the family, to wit: self-reliance, firmness of mind and sagacity in judgment. Another feature of the North German is his immense will power, and incredible power of endurance. Besides it might be said, that the North Germans are rather reserved, or as they express it buttoned up to their throats. The German from the South of Germany is decidedly more amiable, though inclined to over estimate his powers of intellect; "he knows it all," as the saying is "He is sanguine to a fault, laughs at difficulties, which his brother German from the North contemplates with sagacity, meets with firmness, and overcomes with certainty, in nine cases out of ten, just as often as his brother from the south gets floored. The South German carries his heart on his tongue, and the north German his tongue in his brain. Though parts of one and the same nation, they differ more widely from one another than from foreign nations.

The Swiss have some of the characteristic features of the north as well as of the south German. His mountain home, surrounding him with many dangers, has made him cautious and vigilant besides. The Swiss are sometimes called the Yankces of Europe, because of their calculating shrewdness and active energy, as well as because of their familiarity, with self-government and popular sovereignty. The Swiss are largely represented in the foreign born population of our county, and were the first European colonists coming in great numbers to this county. The first arrival took place in 1831. The Suppiger and Koepfli, together with others, who followed them, are closely identified with the township bearing the Latin name of Switzerland—*HELVETIA*—the subject of their settlement is treated and commented on in the township sketch. Joseph Suppiger, and Solomon Koepfli were the first from the settlement to apply for and obtain letters of naturalization. Jacob Eggen, of Highland, speaks of this settlement in his township sketch of 1876 as follows: Both families—Koepfli and Suppiger, came with the intention of making this a permanent home. They found in James Reynolds, then justice of the peace in the district, an excellent and most disinterested adviser. He had nothing in common with the indolent *squatters* and squirrel hunters, so frequently met with in 1830. True, he knew how to kill a deer as well as any one, but he was not a hunter only. He understood tanning and blacksmithing, could stock a plow or make a speech. Reynolds singled out Mr. Joseph Suppiger as the one best fitted to lead the colony, which was reinforced, during the spring of 1833 by the arrival of Joseph Suppiger, and his brother Johann, together with their large families. Tscherner brothers and Jacob Weber of Glarus accompanied them. Joseph Suppiger, Sr., died within a few months of his arrival and was buried in Section 30—T. 4—5; his was the first funeral in the colony. In the autumn of 1833 a number of young men from the fatherland made their appearance in the colony, among them Jacob Eggen, William Hagnaner and John R. Blattner, all of whom are still living in the midst of the colony. Blattner became famous for his many enterprises, commencing with working on a canal, then making shoes—his trade, then Nimroding, shooting deer, etc.

Next cultivating mulberry trees with a view of raising silk worms. The building erected for housing his silk worms, which—by the way—had hatched long before the necessary food was ready for their voracious maws, was converted into a tavern and became in time the most popular resort in Highland. The "Herr" (gentlemen of wealth and education, had their casino at the tavern) and here it was, where amateur tragedians performed the classic "William Tell," "Cabale and Liebe," etc., as related in the "Highland sketch." Blattner was accumulating wealth and now engaged in manufacturing gunpowder. He was persuaded into the business by John Loehrer, a practical powder-miller. Blattner made powder but once, but said he: It was the best powder ever made in Illinois, and the agricultural and mechanical association of Elwardsville awarded me a diploma, having a beautiful "ox" engraved upon it. Loehrer died and Blattner gave up the business, which had caused him the loss of fully \$3,000, the savings of many years of toil.

The accounts published of the growing and prosperous settlement,—by interested parties, Mr. Eggen continues were overdrawn, and this becoming known in Europe, proved injurious to the colony. No arrivals, with probably the exception of the Staefelbach family, took place until 1840—when some persons arrived, among whom the families Bardill, Mareut, Ruedi, Branger and Florin, followed in 1841 by a number of families from Baden and Wirtemberg, among whom the Trautners, Hotz, Spengel, Bader, Bender, Zopf, Hammer, Plocher and others. These immigrants, says Mr. Eggen, were an industrious and frugal people, who, with but few exceptions, knew how to adapt themselves to the trying circumstances then existing, and how to work their way out of want into plenty. The very fact of the extremely low prices of provisions and stock worked in their favor to get started in opening farms. This settlement extended through Townships 3—5, 4—5 and 3—6, and is the oldest and most important of the European settlements in the county. The names of the colonists who settled in 3—5 and 4—5 have been mentioned; in 3—6 we find Theodor Miller, now no more, who represented Madison county in the legislature of 1870 to 1872. Jacob Leder came in 1837. Samuel Frey, Valentine Frey and Henry Frey arrived in 1840. They too are successful farmers; in fact it is difficult to tell, who has not been a successful farmer among those, who arrived at an early day. Peter Frutiger, J. A. Kirri, Henry Ritter and Rudolf Baer arrived in 1844. Henry Laengle, "mine host" of a splendid hotel at St. Jacob, came to Madison county in 1846, settled first at Highland, then tried the state of Texas, returned to Madison county and located at St. Jacob. John Schmidt arrived in 1847, Jacob Willi in 1849.

Another German colony, or at least the nucleus of one, may be observed in the Marine settlement as early as 1833. Hon. G. Koerner makes mention of Dr. Gerke, the founder of this colony as follows: "He was an uncommonly well-informed and liberal-minded philanthropist. He possessed, theoretically, at least, even a thorough knowledge of agriculture. He became widely known by a work published by

him in 1833. It (this work) treats of all phases of life in America, and was, in many respects, an instructive *compilation* of the contents of the best works, published on the subject. He was the father of the talented printer, Philip Gerke of St. Louis, etc." *Koerner*. The work of Dr. Gerke contains a vast amount of original matter, and is by no means a mere compilation. The writer of this sketch does not hesitate to express his admiration of the author of the work. In fact it is but just to say, that H. C. Gerke, LL D., was one of the most distinguished foreigners that ever made their home in this county. He was a North German, born at Hanover in 1765. His first effort at Emigration was made in 1790. It failed on account of insufficiency of funds, but the idea of making the United States his home was never given up. He made the institutions of the United States, the social life, the pursuits of its people, the subject of the most searching studies, and was comparatively no stranger when he reached the shores of the United States in 1831. He spent the best part of two years in examining personally into American life, in the cities and on the frontier alike. His observations are laid down in a volume called by him: "*Der Nordamerikanische Rathgeber*." (N. A. Guide and Adviser). This work of Mr. Gerke is probably the best on the subject published prior to 1840. Mr. Gerke was a close observer and accurate chronicler; he saw everything, and made mention thereof at the proper place. He understood the laws of the land as thoroughly as any American jurispudent, and the system of government, from the local authorities of a village up to the federal affairs. He knew the magnitude of the American commerce, and how it was managed. He corresponded with the publishing houses of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; he was posted to perfection on the inland trade, means of transportation and costs. He came to Illinois late in 1831, and pronounces the state the best for agricultural purposes between the Mississippi and the Atlantic Ocean. He takes notes of the price of land and the price of products, and accounts for their lowness very properly. He even says that farm products would still be lower, for says he, all produce the same, and every youth, as soon as he is twenty-one years old, sets up in farming. Thus constantly increasing productions, without improving the means of transportation to markets. Not satisfied with knowing the value of farm products, he goes into A. R. Skidmore's cabinet-maker shop at Edwardsville to ascertain the prices of all articles of furniture, and learns that a "good workman in this trade earns \$1 00 a day and found,"—while painters get but 65 cents. J. W. Chenoweth tells him, that he makes common chopping axes for \$2 50, and broad axes for \$5.00, ploughs 25 cents per lb., shoes horses new for \$1.50, resets old shoes for 50 cents, and irons wagons at 15 cents per pound. He pays his journeymen from \$20.00 to \$50 00 per month, "finds" them, or allows them to work on shares in profits. J. C. Bruner, the batter, must tell him, that hats of first quality, all beaver, are worth \$14.00, of second quality \$10.00, of third quality \$8.00, of fourth quality \$6.50 and fifth quality \$4.50; and that his journeymen's wages for making the same ready for coloring are \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, or \$1.00 each, etc., etc.

The doctor studied the difference in the productive power of bottom and prairie lands with great attention, for he had years ago, quit the law and directed his attention to agriculture with great success, for, says he, what I lost during the Napoleonic wars and other misfortunes, I have all recovered by agriculture, the noblest pursuit men can follow. (He was an honorary member of the State Agricultural bureau of Great Britain). Not being satisfied with his observations as to the component parts of the bottom and prairie lands, he took a sample of each to Europe, and had a most careful chemical analysis made there of them by Professor Dr. G. Schmeisser, Hamburg, in 1833. Before returning to Europe the Dr bought a large tract of land in the Marine settlement, where his son, William H. Gerke, remained. The contents of the work of Mr. Gerke are manifold and comprehensive. He seemed to have seen everything; he attended church in the stately cathedrals of New York and Baltimore, and Sunday-school in a log cabin in Madison county. He was not pleased with the subjects taught in the latter, and emphatically objects to the following questions asked there, to wit: "Who is the devil? What is the devil's character? Why was Jesus tempted by the devil? Where did the devil take Jesus? What did the devil say to him? And what did Jesus say to the devil? The Dr. speaks very intelligently about all the different denominations of Protestants in the United States; he had found time to study their history, organizations and dogmas. He turns his attention to the schools next, eulogizes the public school system of the eastern states and expresses a hope to see it introduced in Illinois. He has sat on the rough bench of the log-school-house of Illinois, has spent days in seminaries and colleges, and is conversant with the system and the workings of the national military school at West-Point, where he spent several days on his return to New York. He measures the distance between the tires of an American farm wagon in Illinois, finding it to be 60½ inches exactly, and then goes east to inform himself on the tariff; speaks of Henry Clay's new tariff bill as intelligently as a professional could, and denounces the sixteen amendments to the constitution proposed by the South Carolina nullifiers. The doctor returns to Europe in order to arrange his business there for a permanent settlement in America, whose land and people he has studied and learned to love. He published a beautiful poem about the land of his longings in a Hamburg paper. He returned to Madison county in 1834, and located in Heron's Grove, Looking Glass Prairie, where he died in 1842. Gerke was 66 years of age, at the time of his first journey through the United States, a man of uncommon vigor and great determination. His countrymen in Madison county have never had a better or more prominent representative among them than the doctor was.

Dr. A. F. Beck, a native of Canton Berne, in Switzerland, arrived in 1834 and located permanently in the Marine settlement, on what is now known as the Brockhaus farm, where he remained until death called him hence—in 1844. Two sons of the doctor—Alfred and Alexander—are citizens of Highland. A. Ruf and F. Starhli, also men of wealth, had come with Dr. Beck, but they were dissatisfied with

the general aspects of matters in the settlement. The communications which they had received at home, had led them to expect much more than reality granted, hence they concluded to return to their native Switzerland. The Marine settlement received most valuable additions in the persons of the Waage, Schmidt, Voight families as early as 1836 or 1837. E. L. Voight died in 1862. C. C. Waage in 1866. Andreas Schmidt, Erasmus Schmidt, Julius Voight, surviving sons of the families mentioned above, have been successful in their pursuits. Henry C. Heuer removed his family to the settlement about the year 1844. His surviving son, Henry A. is held in high respect by all. Henry Lentwiler, George Accola, Henry Imbs (dead since 1864), August Iberg, Samuel Iberg and William May arrived about the same time. Four or five years later we find John Eikmann, Valentin Ottwein, Frederick Wenz and his brothers Jacob, and Louis, Philip and George Volk, Christian Schoeck and others. John Neudecker and H. H. Elbring came a few years later. John Neudecker has been a very successful business man. H. H. Elbring stands high in the estimation of all. A few miles north of Marine is another German settlement in what is called the Handsbarger neighborhood, the founders of which were Sylv. Utiger, Gustav. Kaufmann, Gottlieb Messerli, the Daibers, Huerlanders and others. Utiger was a Swiss. Several sons survived him, the oldest of whom, Robert D. Utiger, represented his township for years in the board of supervisors. George Schmitt, from Alsace, France, came in 1845, settled in Alhambra, where he died in 1873. John Wetzel, reared in the celebrated "Latin settlement in Shiloh Valley, St. Clair county, came into the above colony about the year 1849.

The German settlement, south of the town of Troy, with its thrifty foreign born population, also belongs to the earlier period of the European settlements. Here are found John Liebler, a resident since 1840, John Widicus, Andrew Langenwalter, Andreas Fehmel, the Schmidts, Loyets, Schwarz, and others. Who does not remember the kind-hearted, benevolent old Mr. Bertram, who died but a few years ago. Among the foreign born population of Troy, we mention Andrew Mills, Esq., a highly respected native of the Emerald Isle. Andrew Mills came to the county about the year 1841. His fellow-citizens have time and again honored him with official positions, in all of which Mr. Mills has proved himself worthy of the confidence of the people. And as justice of the peace, who could command *peace* as emphatically as the old Squire? Frederick Gerfen has lived in Troy since 1851; he is a skillful mechanic and successful dealer. Gustav Vetter, the proprietor of the Troy City Mills, came there about 20 years ago. His sterling qualities as a citizen have repeatedly secured to him the highest political position in the village. Charles Schott, M. D., a learned and skillful physician, has made Troy his home since 1870.

Collinsville, city as well as township, has also a numerous population of foreign birth; a few French, some Irish and Bohemians and many Germans.

Among the earliest German farmers of the township we find William Peters, on section nine, who settled there in

1838; Fred. Kochler located on section one, in 1843; Gottlieb Meyer, on twenty-second, in 1846. William Blume, H. Blume, Winter, the Wittes and others, laid the foundations of the prosperous Pleasant Ridge settlement; J. and H. Wendler located on section thirty-five, in 1847, and another Wendler opened a blacksmith shop in Collinsville in the same year; C. A. Ambrosius, Charles Kreider, Fisher Heinecke, came a few years later. C. W. Krome, for many years a justice of the peace, came to the county in 1850, from Louisville, Kentucky, where he had resided since his arrival from Germany. Hon. W. H. Krome, member of our State Senate from 1874 to 1878, is the only surviving son of the Squire. C. H. Pabst, the merchant, is an old resident of Collinsville, and so are J. C. Kalbfleisch and John Kuhlbeck. H. H. Kuhlbeck, a brother of John, was clerk of the Madison county circuit court, from 1868 to 1872; he also hailed from Collinsville, and is now a resident of Colorado. The manufactories of Collinsville, flouring mills, distilleries, coal mines, zinc works, etc., etc., were to some extent started by naturalized citizens, among whom was Dr. Octavius Lunaghi, a distinguished Italian. Augustus Finke, for several years city attorney and justice of the peace, is of foreign birth. Captain A. Neustadt, attorney-at-law, is an Austrian by birth. He is one of the most active men among the leaders of the Republican party.

A large number of Bohemians have of late settled in this and adjacent townships, and Captain Neustadt, one of them, has kindly volunteered to give us the following sketch:

THE BOHEMIANS

numbering about five hundred in this county are true descendants of the ancient Czecks, a robust and industrious people, whose highest ambition is, to have and own their home and fire-side. Tired of military despotism, and an overbearing and oppressive aristocracy, they converted their scanty means into money and emigrated to this country, where the institutions and the laws do not smile on the rich and frown on the poor. They did not expect to find rivers of nectar, and the soil covered with manna, but a land where they may enjoy the fruits of their labor. They arrived and were not disappointed. They were naturalized and became citizens as soon as the laws of the state would permit them to do so, and when in the late war their dear adopted fatherland was in danger, 22 of their small number immediately took up arms in defense of the glorious stars and stripes. One became Captain and one 1st Lt.

The majority of the Bohemians of Madison county consists of well to do farmers, the balance of tradesmen, mechanics and laborers.

Martin Smola, Wenzl Smola, Paul Smola, Mathias Scheibal, Jos. Berka, Joseph Kalina, Joseph Czerny and Blazius Bulka came to this county in 1851; in 1852 they were followed by Franc Kubat, Joseph Rossipal, Joseph Engel, John Drozda, Simon Marstalek, Mathias Schwetz, Joseph Sedlaozek, John Foerster, and Joseph Zahradnik; in 1853 by Martin Kraus, Mathias Czerny, John Peshta, Albert Janeczek, John Primas, William Primas, Prokop Habada, Jakob Mottel, Mathias Ragek, John Krieger, Joseph Blaha,

and John Bullan; in 1854 and 1855 A. Neustadt, Wenzl Skala, Joseph Krakora, Joseph Dworak, John Duban, Wenzl Scheibal, John Stiparek, Wenzl Bandhauer, Mathias Wozteth, Mathias Kratz, Mathias Sashek, Franz Lishka, Peter Stodola, John Petrashek, John Topina, John Czihak, Franz Kessel, Albert Kneisel, Wenzl Tischler, Joseph Wacek and Mathias Zahrubak.

The center part of the county, the "Goshen" of America, had attracted a number of foreigners, even during the pioneer period, as stated heretofore. The naturalization records of the county introduce John Murray, a former subject of his majesty, the king of England, defender of the faith, etc., as the first European naturalized in Madison county. Mr. Murray, a Scotchman of education and wealth, made this part of Madison county his home in 1820. His attention had been called to the resources of Illinois by Birbeck's publications. Mr. Murray, together with his family, journeyed from Virginia to Illinois during the fall of 1820, and arrived at Shawneetown, in "ague time." He left the town at once, "plodded his weary way to Goshen," and made his home near William Otwell's farm on the road leading from "Edwardsville to Isom Gillham's bridge on Cabokia Creek"—where he found his countrymen, George and Samuel Davidson. Mr. Murray brought some capital with him, and at the suggestion of Mr. Davidson invested a part of it in founding a *brewery* in 1821, on his farm. This institution was operated for several years, but did not prove to be profitable, and was in consequence abandoned. Farming was next resorted to. In 1827 Mr. Murray resolved to revisit Europe, but was taken sick before he reached the sea. He died in New Orleans; his family remained in Edwardsville until 1834, when they removed to Upper Alton. Mrs. Murray is now in her eighty-third year, enjoying physical and mental health to a rare degree. She is the pride and joy of her only surviving son, C. A. Murray of Alton, who is carrying his threescore as lightly and elegantly as ever a mortal did before him. C. A. Murray was sheriff of Madison county from 1852 to 1854.

The family of Robert Gordon arrived from Ireland in April, 1822, and made Edwardsville their home. Joseph Gordon, a son of Robert, was ordained pastor in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1842, and entered with great zeal upon the functions of missionary in Southern Illinois. He removed to Vandalia in 1848. Rev. Gordon was a good and very energetic man. His labors in advocating temperance and abstinence have made him famous throughout Illinois. Over 7,000 people signed the pledge at his solicitation. He was nicknamed "Irish Pony" during that period. He died but recently—June 10th, 1882—at Vandalia. A sister of Rev. Gordon was married to Matthew Gillespie, late of Edwardsville.

Samuel Burgess, Hugh Kerr, Robert Kelsey, Samuel Morrison, James Pullen, James Paterson, natives of Great Britain, came to the county about ten or twelve years later than the Gordon family. Martin Feehan, an Irishman, preceded them; William Galt, a Scotchman, arrived in 1845; David Morris, also a Scotchman, preceded him, having settled in 1842, in township 5—7.

F. T. Krafft came to the United States in 1833, and made the Shiloh settlement in St. Clair county his home. From there he came to Edwardsville, and engaged in mercantile business with great apparent success. He also interested himself in the political questions of the day, and became a man of considerable influence. He was very popular with both native and foreign-born citizens, and was elected sheriff of Madison county in 1850. He met with great reverses in the latter part of his life, and died, comparatively speaking, in poverty.

F. A. Wolf also "graduated" in the Lateiner settlement at Shiloh, and to this day he assures us that the days, months and years, spent at the bachelor's roost on the Engelmann farm, formed the happiest period of his life. Latin farming, however, was not exactly profitable, as F. A. Wolf soon observed, and so he engaged in distilling. He came to Edwardsville in the year 1840, engaging in farming and fruit-growing, and his vineyards were the most extensive and productive ones in the county. Three of his sons, F. W., A. P., and Otto, reside in our midst, and are engaged in operating their extensive coal mines on the "rura paterna;" a fourth one, Theodor, doctor philosophiæ, an out and out "Lateiner," is professor of chemistry at the state university of Delaware. Many of our readers will also remember that valiant old Napoleonic warrior, Phil. Fix, as a member of the Wolf family. A number of immigrants from Alsace, France, among them the well known Gerber family, made Edwardsville their home at an early day.

The Bickelhaupt family, and the Ritters came to Edwardsville from St. Clair county, where they had at first located. Henry Ritter was one of the most energetic men of his time in our midst. He was a public-spirited man. Ritter opened the first coal mine in the vicinity, and of course managed it so as to pay him well. An amusing incident of his mining period may be related here. His miners, knowing what price coal commanded in those days, went on a strike for higher wages. Ritter granted them immediately. Two hours later a second strike was announced, and a higher price; this time, it is said, eight cents per bushel was demanded and allowed. In the afternoon of the same day the miners made a third strike again, demanding ten or twelve cents per bushel. Mr. Ritter went to the shaft to deliver the following message: "The hoisting apparatus of these mines will be removed within fifteen minutes; and all miners remaining in the pit longer than fifteen minutes, must provide their own means of getting up and out." This settled matters, and no further strikes occurred. Ritter was successful in all his pursuits; he was a most diligent business man, sober and sagacious. He died quite young, in 1870.

Frederick Bohm has been residing in township four—eight, ever since 1839; his farm in section nine, is one of the best in the vicinity of Edwardsville. His neighbor, Henry Brockmeier, is also an old settler. C. W. Fangenroth, from Berlin, Prussia, came to Madison county in 1843. Fangenroth is an enthusiastic agriculturist, and one of the most zealous members of the farmers' club. His articles on scientific and practical farming are highly appreciated.

Henry Engelhart, on the Springfield road, settled there in 1841, and is now an honored patriarch among his neighbors. Squire D. C. Scheer came a year later. His possessions in section fourteen, township five—eight, represent a model farm. In the southern part of the township we find the excellent farm of C. P. Smith, who arrived here in 1847, quite a youth. His father, a most prudent man and skillful mechanic, had the satisfaction of seeing his only son becoming the architect of his own good fortune. C. P. Smith operated a saw-mill on his lands for years, and combinations and surrounding circumstances being very favorable, succeeded in amassing a large fortune; he is probably the wealthiest German farmer in the county, owning several farms in the most desirable parts of the county.

Conrad Leseman and Caspar Miller, both deceased, belong to the earliest settlers among the Germans. J. G. Lautner arrived in 1839; he too is dead—in 1874. The Stullken brothers and J. B. Kleine, sr., also belong to the earlier German immigration, and their most successful ones. Peter Schneider, Louis Hill, Frederick Weiss, and Louis Klingemanu, came somewhat later. Fred. Gaertner came to the United States in 1850. He became a resident of this county in 1858, is a successful merchant, and owns now a large and most desirable farm on the Springfield road. Gottlieb Stahlhut, Leonhard Eberhard and others belong to a later period. Henry Camman, John and Mathias Buchta, and Ernst Erbe, are the pioneer Germans in five—seven.

The foreign-born population of the old "Goshen" district has never assumed the character of separate colonies, and the process of Americanizing has been more rapid there than elsewhere. Marriages between natives and foreigners have been of common occurrence ever since the first arrivals of the latter. The Germans alone have maintained some of the characteristic features of their nationality to a greater extent. There is a large number of German churches and schools in the townships mentioned, and it is owing to the zealous and untiring labors of the German clergymen and parochial teachers that the German language has been preserved for almost two generations. Three or four efforts have been made to establish a German new-paper at Edwardsville, but all failed. There seems to be no field for such an undertaking in this land of Goshen. Some German societies, "Vereine," however, were organized at Edwardsville; the first or oldest of them, the "Turn Verein," has existed since 1858. The founders of this society were G. A. Wolf—brother of F. A., mentioned above, a most amiable and highly educated gentleman, who died in 1869. J. Hammel, now of Lebanon, C. W. Fangeroth, W. Thurnau, John Schindwein, Alexander Ritter, Fritz Hansinger, Emil Stoll, Alois Knaus, William Brackhaus, J. Brinkman, Jacob Bayer, Martin Ruprecht, George Hoehn, Bernhard Stier, Wm. Bender, Charles Weigel, G. Girnt, and John F. Wielandy; the latter was subsequently Judge of the Probate Court of Coles County, Mo., and is now a member of the St. Louis bar. The present Mayor of the city of Edwardsville, Alonzo Keller, is a native of Switzerland. His administration since 1877, has been a great success; the streets and sidewalks of the city have been greatly and permanently

improved, an efficient fire-department maintained, and a funded debt of some thirty thousand dollars paid and discharged.

Cotemporary with the Swiss colony of Highland, the nucleus of a German settlement was formed in township six—eight, near the present village of Prairie city, where F. Meyer, a North German, entered a tract of land—1831—and subsequently opened a farm, which in time became the center of a prosperous settlement of Germans, many of whom now rank among the most successful farmers of the county. The Meyer farm is to this day owned by descendants of the family. The Germans are known to be less inclined than any other people to dispose of the homestead—the *rura paterna* of Horace—and start out in search of another. The following German families clustered around the Meyer settlement; Adam Hoch in 1842; Mr. Hoch has befriended many new-comers, by disinterested advice, as well as ready and material help. H. Heyer arrived in 1843, Daniel Schmidt in 1847, Hermau Wirsemann, Ludwig Pape, Carl Engelke, Henry and Christian Knoche, Christian Kurthe, John Schoeneweiss, H. Thurmman, H. Dustmann, J. A. Scherf, Albert Kaiser, Fred. Dustmann, Henry Dorr, for years member of the board of supervisors of Madison county, Henry Rurnhold, Adam Mueller, Klein J. Schumacher, John Schaefer, the Helmkamp brothers and others followed in the course of a few years. Prairie City and vicinity is at this day an almost entirely German settlement, and can boast of one of the prettiest German church buildings in the county.

Besides this, or joining it, is found a prosperous settlement of East Frieslanders, started about the year 1846, by Hiam H. Kaiser, and E. C. Balster, Elke Eden, Martin Aljets and others.

A very large foreign-born population is to be met in the western part of the county, principally at Alton. Some, we may say many Europeans have so closely identified themselves with the growth and development of this city from the very days of infancy, that personal mention is made of some of them in the historical sketch of Alton. Among the first foreign born citizens of Alton we find G. T. Brown and Joseph Brown, Scotchmen, who were in Alton in 1836; the former rose from a printer's boy to the position of editor and proprietor of an influential newspaper, the *Courier*, was a lawyer of great merit and held for years a much coveted office at Washington City. He was a man found worthy of the intimate friendship of the public men at the head of our national affairs and died loved and respected by a large circle of friends—1881. His library contained the most valuable political works, and his collections of curiosities, many the presents of native and foreign explorers and tourists, are gems of treasure. Joseph Brown was mayor of Alton and subsequently of St. Louis. D. D. Ryrie, the banker, and J. A. Ryrie merchant, also Scotchmen, arrived in 1837, about the same time when their countryman Andrew Mather came to Alton, followed by John and David Mellen about the year 1840. James Patrick James Mitchell and Peter Robertson are also Scotchmen.

Charles Holden, Jr., the present postmaster of Alton,

is a native of England, arriving with his father in Alton about the year 1841. Andrew Maley, an Irishman, came to Alton about the year 1845. He had been for years previously, in the service of the United States, "wintering" several seasons in Florida. The comforts enjoyed there, while fighting the Seminole Indians, are by no means pleasant recollections. Mr. Maley commenced his career in Alton as laborer. Diligence and economy, as practiced by him, secured him the friendship and assistance of influential men, and he is soon seen a successful contractor in the very town, where he had toiled as laborer.

John E. Coppinger, from Galway, Ireland, arrived in 1849. Mr. C. has occupied a prominent position in his chosen home for over a quarter century, and is now a member of the State-Board of Equalization of Illinois, for this, the 18th Congressional District. James Bannon arrived about the same time. He too has in a high measure, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, who time and again have elected him to responsible positions, which positions he filled to the satisfaction of the people and to the credit of himself. Thomas Biggins, a native of Mayo County, Ireland, has been an honored and influential citizen of Alton since 1849. R. C. Causley, deputy postmaster of Alton, arrived about the same time. Thomas Richardson, the blacksmith, arrived in 1848, and John Redmond has been a resident of the county since 1838.

The immigration of subsequent years brought large additions to the pioneer ranks. The historical sketches of city and township make mention of them, as far as they have participated in public life and business pursuits.

A few Pennsylvania Germans are found among the early settlers of Alton, as for instance a tavern keeper named Fleischmann. Jacob Schmeer was probably the first German to settle in Alton. He had a small baker shop which he sold to Charles Ubelt in 1833. Ubelt added a store to the business and was very successful. He died quite young, in 1840. Von Stein, a tailor, Holl and Poetgen, masons, J. Herman, J. Landenberger and C. Walter arrived with Ubelt. C. Heitzig, A. Ulrich and J. Wiedfeld, Germans, were then living in Upper Alton, operating a pottery. Paul Walter, Th. Bauer and Johann Forster arrived in 1832, and the latter started a German boarding house soon after. Mathias Schaub, Martin Fischbach and several of those mentioned above went to farming on Coal Branch as early as 1833. Fred. Hoffmeister, who had operated the former bakery of Ubelt and connected it with a confectioner shop, erected the first German Hotel, now known as the Empire House, and it was here, the few Germans of Alton Feb. 18, 1849, held an enthusiastic public meeting to express their sympathies with the revolutionists of Europe and to raise funds to aid the political refugees in their flight to the United States. J. W. Schweppe presided, Dr. Humbert made motions, after motions, and Hornan kept the records. Dr. F. Humbert's native city is Frankfort one of the four small republics of the confederacy of Germany until 1866. The Dr. had emigrated in 1833, at the time of the celebrated Frankfort "Attentate," an insurrection undertaken by intellectual youths against the existing order of things. The Dr. came

to Upper Alton in 1836, was successful in his vocation and became an influential citizen. He identified himself most zealously with one of the political parties, was a prominent and leading man in their councils and is said to have secured the nomination of Robert Smith, the only Madison county man that ever represented this county in the House of Representatives in Washington City. The Dr. resides now at Alton. Many incidents related here are taken from a centennial speech delivered and afterwards published by him.

J. W. Schweppe, now one of the leading merchants and a respected citizen of Alton commenced his Alton career in a baker-shop erected by George Fuls in 1836. Later, in 1841 when Fuls died, this shop was bought by F. W. Joesling and William Schweppe.

Hornan, a pedagogue by education, kept a saloon.

G. H. Weigler, also a pioneer among the Germans, came to Alton in 1838. His labors, hard and scarcely remunerative at first, his prudence and his energy have given him a most prominent position among the foreign population not alone of Alton, but in the county and state. He has been a member of the city council or city offices since 1854, occupies now the chair of the financial and judiciary committees, and was justice of the peace time out of mind. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the 29th Assembly of Illinois—1874 to 1876.

Hon. J. H. Yeager was born in Saxe-Weimar, in 1833, and came with his parents to St. Louis in 1834. He subsequently came to Madison county, studied law, graduated at Chicago, and commenced to practice at Alton in 1857. He was a member of the Legislature from 1866 to 1868, and of the senate from 1872 to 1874. In 1880 he was elected county Attorney of Madison county. Mr. Yeager is an excellent lawyer and an exemplary citizen. He has retained full knowledge of the German language, though he came to this country in the 1st year of his life, and is fully conversant with the classics of Germany. Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Damain Juncker, late Bishop of Alton, was born at Finsingen, Lorraine, France in 1810, came with his parents to Cincinnati in 1824, where he studied theology, was parish priest at Chillicothe, and Columbus, Ohio, and was made bishop of Alton in 1857. He died there October 2d, 1868. H. Brueggeman, mayor of the city from 1879 to 1881, is a German by birth and a resident of Alton since 1856. John M. Tonsor has represented the township in the Board of Supervisors since adoption of township organization in 1876.

V. Walter, Henry A. Summers, Louis Bickel, Henry Fisch, J. H. Koehne, Lorenz Fahrig, J. J. Kopp, Germans, and J. W. Brain, Jonathan Quarton, John Curdie, Britons, are members of the earlier immigration.

The immigration from 1849 to 1864 brought thousands of people to the county, and Alton received a full share of it. The various nationalities are now represented in all the various vocations of life. Mechanics, farmers, laborers, contractors, city-township and county-officials, merchants, artisans, attorneys, physicians, even "bloated bond-holders" and coupon clippers, of foreign birth, are successfully competing with their native born neighbors.

The Germans of Alton found themselves numerous enough

in 1851 to organize their social Vereine. The celebration of the 4th of July, 1851, was the first public festival arranged by the Germans, who flocked to Alton in great numbers. The festival was held in a beautiful grove on the Coalbranch road. Rev. De Thierding and G. H. Weigler were the orators. Elble's clarinet and Lehman's fiddle furnished the music for young and old. A militia company of St. Louis participated in the frolic, and our Altonians immediately went to work to organize a military company, naming it: Alton Jaeger company, 106 men, rank and file. It was officered by G. H. Weigler, L. Haagen and B. Ruenzi. In 1861 the company, commanded by Capt. John H. Kuhn, entered into the federal service, as Company A—9th Ill. Vol. The chapter on patriotism relates the brave deeds of the men and officers, and gives a list of the fearful losses the company suffered at Shiloh. Capt. Kuhn was promoted Major, and Emil Adams brought the surviving veterans home as their captain, at the end of the war. The "Turn-Verein," organized in 1853, erected a beautiful building in 1868, and purchased a library of over 1000 volumes to furnish the means of mental culture to all members and friends. Another Verein—Mutual Aid Association, has been a blessing to its members ever since its organization in 1856. The founders of this society are G. H. Weigler, F. Fels, Charles Seybold, P. Schlauder, Julius Wilhelms and Oberbeck. The financial condition of the association is solid, and all claims have from the beginning been promptly paid. Erwin Lodge No. 315 F. & A. M., with G. H. Weigler, Leonard Stutz, B. Elble, Henry Basse and J. J. Koenig as charter members was opened 1859, working in German. There are two German Odd-Fellow Lodges in Alton, to wit: Germania Lodge No. 299 and Pestalozzi Lodge No. 367, opened respectively in 1862 and 1867. A German Encampment, Concordia No. 99, was founded in 1869. A "Maenner-Chor" (singing society) was organized in 1867 and soon after consolidated with the old Turn-Verein.

A "Reform-Verein" was organized by the Germans of Alton in 1873 for the purpose of confronting and defeating the threatening prohibitionists.

The German Protestants of Alton organized in 1849. The congregation erected a church edifice in 1851 and also built the first German school in Alton, corner Henry and 8th streets. The first German Catholic church was built in 1859. It was destroyed by the tornado of 1860, but immediately rebuilt, together with parsonage and school-house.

The first attempt at publishing a German newspaper, the "Vorwaerts" (Advance), was made in 1853, the second, Die Freie Presse (Free Press) in 1854, by Schneider and Canisius, neither of which was a success. Reiss and Weigler commenced the publication of the "Beobachter" (Observer) in 1854, and continued it until 1865. The "Banner" has been published since 1866, (see article on press.)

In township 6-10 we find but few foreign born citizens of the earlier immigration. R. J. Ingham, who died in 1881, settled there in 1835, Henry Ebber, in 1841, Louis Masulli an Italian in 1845, and Julius P. Schneider in 1846.

James McKenzie, an Irishman, came to Wood river in 1847. Ebenezer Rodgers, an Englishman, arrived in 1834 and

died there in 1854. William Badley, another Englishman, settled there in 1840; he died in 1865.

In township 6-9 we mention Christ. Freark, 1848, William Bierbaum, 1849, and J. D. Heisel, a foreign born citizen of distinction, at one time clerk of the circuit court of Madison county—1872 to 1880—and at present one of the members of the bar of this county.

In the American Bottom we find but few immigrants of a very early period, among them Caspar Varnhold, August Ruwisch, August Brands, Joseph Froehly, and R. J. Brown. Theod. Selb has represented his township in the board of supervisors for 5 terms in succession.

From the naturalization of the records of the county, 1840 to 1849, we take the following names: F. A. Wolf, Val. Bickelhaupt, F. Pottgen, John Suppiger, Joseph Miller, Louis Krutli, John Schlup, Jacob Eggen, William Hag-nauer, John Leder, Christian Walter, G. J. Stafflbach, Joseph Koepfli, Nic. Heintz, Martin Fischbach, Henry Bernius, Christ. Draper, Christian Branger, Matth. Schaeffer-koetter, J. Leon Scherer, Anton Schmidt, Charles Pabst, C. A. Kluge, Christian Waage, G. M. Suppiger, Carl Mueller, David Suppiger, Carl Dandermann, Jacob Durer, Theodore Miller, F. H. Kieeleman, Fred. Deterding, Conrad Leseman, William Stein, Bernhard Suppiger, Charles Kinne, Lorenz Wickenhauser, Jacob Kircher, Henry Ludwig, M. Huegy, Xavier Suppiger, Anton Buchmann, Will Lange, G. H. Weigler, Mathias Leonhardt, Ludwig Nagal, John Eschen-burg, Andrew Rienzi, J. R. Blattner, Joseph Buchman, Anton Ulrich, M. W. Wackerle, John Guggenbuehler, Louis Hess, John Iberg, Martin Schmidt, Charles Schoeck, Peter Grass, John Blattner, Sebastian Ruedy, Nic Mueller, Jacob Krueker, Melchior Weber, Anton Fisher, Fred Weber, J. G. Spengel, Jacob Spiess, Bartholomew Ruenzi, John Weitfeld, Bernhard Koepfli, J. F. Lohmann, William Blumer, Henry Altag, D. Warenburg, John Leutwiler, John Marti, Andrew Guntley, Joseph Wildhaber, Joseph Leutenberger, F. R. Birtsch, John Dotterweich, J. F. Hoffmeister, J. H. Kinne, P. A. Schiedhering, Christian Kaufmann, Paul Ambuehl, Christian Brase, Henry Schmidt, German and German-speaking Swiss; T. C. Clifford, John Mulady, John Glass, Sam. McKittrick, Thomas Carr, W. Booth, Hugh Black, John Hogan, Maliehy Holland, James Shannon, John Jeffrey, Martin Holland, John Forster, Pat Dunn, George Thorp, Dr. John Lee, Hugh Rice, John Loek, W. Peel, Andrew Rosberry, John Rowe, James Heslap, Dav. McNeil, Pat Welch, Thomas Brown, Will Vall and Harrison Perrin, Great Britain and Ireland, J. George Kaindel, Austrian, Fred. L. Durance, Frenchman, and St. A. Wyszomirski, Prussian.

Further naturalization of foreigners 1849 to 1864:— Henry Scheer, F. J. Springer, Nich. Bickelhaupt, Gregor Hirsch, Rudolf Bircher, Adolf David, George Ruegger, political refugee of Switzerland, subsequently sheriff of the county, Charles Stiaer, Jonas Birdill, J. B. Kirri, John Schumacher, Jacob Iberg, Henry Kuhlmann, Christ. Wedman, Paul Walter, Fred Buehler, D. Weismann, Caspar Britt, Peter Britt, John Reisser, Christian Hiimi, shipwrecked and drowned on the coast of England in May,

1876. Peter Frutiger, W. Gerkemeier, Michael Lambert, Stephen Marguth, Anton Cueler, Conrad Ort, Beatus Mueller, Wolfgang Lautner, Jacob Kolb, Leonard Flachen-ecker, Henry and John Epping, Henry Westenhoff, F. W. Joesting, A. G. Schroeder, Henry Kramer, A. H. Blas, Conrad Hille, William Hoppe, H. C. Brasse, C. Meyer, Louis Stock, Jacob Weber, Jerome Pfaff, Jacob Simon, John Dauwalter, Landolin Walter, H. J. Hendrich, Ernst Erbe, Anton Ulrich, Adam Nagel, John Sommerfeld, Henry Brandes, Julius Voigt, John Hagemann, Peter Dorr, T. Bruckner, Henry Hermann, Christ. Bleisch, John Zobrist, Adam Hoeh, J. A. Goot, John Senn, Henry Weitkamp, William Rinne, Oswald Rothe, J. G. Billner, J. A. Schreppel, Charles Strassen, M. Ambrosius, Fred Bonn, Joseph Gottlob, Dan Rouiger, Joseph Winter, John Heister, John Meier, Anton Weisseuriether, Sylvan Utiger, Philip Fischer, Christian Schneider, Andrew Bauer, Caspar Goeten, Edwin Weitmeier, Constant Rilliet, (Associate Justice of Madison county 1861 and 1862). John Balsiger, Herman Giesse, Arnold Rietman, Ferdinand Balsiger, Jacob Zobrist, Anton Gruenfelder, J. V. Metzger, Henry Bender, Christian Wurrker, George Gertle, Stephen Knaus, Joseph Zillman, Jacob Bauer, Fred Werker, Sol Bauer, William Maehler, Gabriel Ostrich, Daniel Wild and John Utiger, from Germany or Switzerland, W. Bendle, Rob. Hobson, Charles Eardly, Andrew Mills, David Summs, William Nixon, Thomas Locke, William Watts, Edw. Rutledge, Charles Morley, James Farrell, James Patrick, John Johnston, Thomas Riley, Pat Collins, John Mullern, Thomas, Magher, James Mahoney, Pat McErlean, Peter Dimond, Will Squire, Joseph Purcell, F. C. Beall, Pat Carroll, John Harman, John Browell, Rob. Mitchell, and Edw. Coppinger from Great Britain and Ireland. C. L. Bernays, republic of France.

This closes the list of pioneer immigrants from Europe. There were undoubtedly many more immigrants than are mentioned here. The Constitution of 1848 granted the right of suffrage to all bona fide residents of the state, whether naturalized or not, and as the right of voting was with many the only coveted boon of citizenship, they never applied for naturalization papers.

We introduce a tabular statement of the number of foreign-born citizen naturalized since 1854.

	Germany and Switzerland.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austria.	Italy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden and Norway.	Holland and Belgium.
1854	48	7			4			
1855	110	26	3				1	
1856	189	55				1		
1857	260	74	3			4		
1858	184	33	1	5		1		
1859	196	22	7		4			
1860*	569	169	27		14	8		2
1861	11	13	3			3		
1862	56	38	14					
1863	92	37	5		2			1
1864*	353	116	22		13	2		1
1865	47	15						
1866	102	11	6		11			
1867	26	14	3		1	1		
1868*	247	169	21					
1869	21	11	2			1		
1870	22	9						

	Germany and Switzerland.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austria.	Italy.	France.	Denmark.	Sweden and Norway.	Holland and Belgium.
1871	47	7	1	1	2			1
1872*	144	32	7		1	1	1	1
1873	10	1			1			
1874	26	1						
1875	32	3						
1876*	96	78	6		1			
1877	9	1						
1878	16	3						
1879	11	3			3			
1880	95	26		1	1	1		
1881	17	4	1					
Total since 1854.	2,933	971	137	3	59	24	2	6
Pioneer Immigrant 1812 to 1854.	199	62	1		2			
Grand total	3,182	1,033	138	3	61	24	2	6

Or 4451 in the aggregate.

* Presidential years when votes were in demand.

The survivors of these together with their descendants make up about one half of the population of the county.

These people have contributed their full share to develop the county to what it now is; they have helped to build your churches and school-houses, to open and cultivate the countless farms of a county, peer to all sister counties; they have entered into the bowels of the earth to hoist up the treasures of the mines, and they have built your railroads; and not that alone. When the government called for men to carry the flag of the republic against foreign enemies or insurgents and revolutionists at home, the foreign-born citizens responded readily and patriotically to rival with the native born in defending the republic and maintaining its integrity. There was a time when the native American thought the sacred institutions of his land endangered by a too numerous revolutionary element, filled with Utopian ideas, wholly foreign to the sober and stalwart American. The wild and confused utterances and doctrines of the French socialists and revolutionists, as for instance: "Property is theft," and many others of similar bearing, were calculated to create alarm. This feeling, together with a degree of envy harbored by indolent people, made itself most plainly felt when the revolutionists of 1849 were being naturalized in 1854 and 1855.

The hostility of the Know Nothing party against the foreign element, which led to serious difficulties in various parts of the country, was scarcely felt in Madison county, and the triumphs of that party here were of short duration.

The foreign born citizens have also shared to a most liberal extent, the honors of public life, bestowed upon them by the votes of their native neighbors and fellow citizens. Among the officers entrusted with the government of the county we find George Barnsback in 1819 as commissioner, Constant Rilliet,* in 1861-1862 as associate justice, Xavier Suter, his

* Rilliet was born in Geneva, January 28, 1820, son of Col. Rilliet, who while serving under Napoleon I was decorated on the battle-field with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Rilliet was a man of splendid education, master of nearly all modern languages; emigrated in 1848 and settled at Highland, where he succeeded Adolph Glock, Esq., in the consulate of Switzerland. The public schools of Highland are indebted to Rilliet for his successful efforts in that direction. Rilliet died on the 10th of October, 1892.

successor, was also a native of Switzerland, to which he returned in 1869, Anthony Suppiger of Saline township was associate justice from 1865 to 1869. Henry C. Gerke, a native born citizen of Madison county, but of German descent, was associate justice from 1869 to 1874. R. W. Crawford and John Bardill were members of the board of county commissioners in 1874 and 1875. Fred T. Kraft, a German, was sheriff from 1850 to 1852. Mr. Kraft belonged to the pioneer Germans of 1831. His first American home had been St. Clair county. He was a man of excellent qualities, popular, and loved by all who knew him. We have mentioned above the Barnsbacks as typical North Germans, and Kraft may be considered the typical South German. C. A. Murray, was sheriff from 1852 to 1854; George Reugger, a Swiss, from 1864 to 1866, and R. W. Crawford, an Irishman, from 1870 to 1872. Among the coroners we find P. F. Regan, an Irishman, from 1864 to 1866, Jonathan Quarton, an Englishman 1868 to 1870 and W. H. Greipenberg, a German 1872 to 1874. Walton Rutledge, also of foreign descent has been county surveyor since 1875. A. A. Suppiger, son of Anthony Suppiger the only survivor of the pioneers of the Swiss Colony at Helvetia, was superintendent of public schools from 1873 to 1877. B. E. Hoffmann, was county clerk from 1869 to 1877. H. H. Kühlenbeck, clerk of the circuit court from 1868 to 1872, J. D. Heisel from 1872 to 1880, when he was succeeded by William Daech, the present incumbent. Thomas Kennedy was treasurer from 1867 to 1875, and Adolph Ruegger since 1877.

In the legislative council of 1812 and 1814 we find Samuel Judy—Swiss extraction, representing Madison county; in the House of Representatives, 1832 to 1838. James Semple a Scotchman, John Hogan from 1836 to 1838, John Bailhache 1842 to 1844, George Barnsback 1844 to 1846, Wm. F. De Wolf from 1846 to 1848, J. H. Yager 1866 to 1868, Theodor Miller 1870 to 1872. In the Senate J. H. Yager from 1872 to 1874 and W. H. Krome from 1874 to 1878, in the House of Representatives. Henry Weinheimer 1872 to 1874, G. H. Weigler 1874 to 1876, and Jones Tontz from 1880 to 1882.

John E. Coppinger, an Irishman, is at present a member of the State Board of Equalization.

The number of foreign born local and municipal officers is legion. Madison county has of course seen many of her citizens, native as well as foreign born, called to hold federal offices. A foreigner—Mr. Canisius of Alton was appointed by Lincoln to the consulate at Vienna, the gay capital on the beautiful blue Danube, where he remained until 1865, when he was recalled.—Later, after a lapse of years, during which he officiated as penitentiary commissioner, his consular star rose again, though with splendor lessened. The former consul general of Austria had to content himself with the simple consulate at Bristol, England. After a time he was transferred from the banks of the famous Avon to those of the obscure Geeste, at Geestemuende. His stay there was but brief, for others, ready to accept consular positions, looked with longing eyes in the very direction of Geestemuende, on account of its proximity to Bremen and the pleasures of the

Bremen Krathskeller. The doctor hastened to Washington to save his official head, but came too late. Pres. Arthur, though Geestemuende was disposed of, concluded to retain the services of Canisius, sent him as consul to our very antipodes, on the Islands of the South Sea. There he resides now at a village called Apia, the capital of the Samoa Islands. While a resident of the county, Canisius was connected with a German newspaper, published in Alton.

The process of americanizing the foreign element, slow at first, is now perceptibly advancing. The struggle to perpetuate foreign tongues has been brave and manly. Clergymen and teachers aided by journalists have made a noble and splendid fight to save and preserve the language spoken in the fatherland, and it is owing to their efforts and ceaseless labors, that the second and third generations have retained so much of the language of their ancestors.

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL HISTORY.

TERRITORIAL TIMES, 1812 TO 1819.

BY B. E. HOFFMANN.



THE organization of Madison county was by no means the work of its inhabitants. The republic of the United States of America had not yet become a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as Abraham, Lincoln happily called it in his famous speech, delivered on the battle field of Gettysburg. In the days in which the history of Madison county began, it was thought safer to have the men in power think for the masses than to have them act on their own thoughts. The republican form of government was still new and on trial. Illinois had on February 3d, 1809, by act of Congress become one of the territories of the United States. Ninian Edwards, at the time Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was appointed governor of the newly organized territory on the 24th day of April, 1809. The governor, and territorial judges constituted the legislative body, and on the 16th of June, 1809, re-enacted such of the laws of Indiana territory, with which the people, who for nine years had formed a part thereof, were familiar, and as were suitable and applicable to Illinois. Many of their laws were those, which, without even change of phraseology, had either been originally imported or enacted by the authorities of the old Northwestern Territory. Some of these laws will be specially mentioned hereafter.

The population of the territory at the time of its organization was estimated at 9,000. The frontiers had been

steadily advanced by adventurous pioneers, who had established permanent settlements in the north in the "Wood-river" region, as early as 1804. The settlements, however, were very sparse and feeble, and remained so until after the war of 1812, as immigration had been at a perfect stand still for a period of five years, to wit: from 1810 to 1815.

Governor Edwards organized the counties of St. Clair and Randolph by his proclamation April 28th, 1809. A county of St. Clair had heretofore existed, as organized by proclamation of Arthur St. Clair, "governor or commander-in-chief of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1790." The boundaries of this St. Clair county were more modest than those of the new county of St. Clair, as they extended only to the confluence of Michilliackinack and Illinois rivers in the north, while the new county of St. Clair embraced all the territory north to the south boundary line of Canada.

The third county of Illinois, in chronological order of organization was Madison, named so by Governor Edwards in honor of his friend, the President of the United States.

As said above, the people living in the county had no voice in organizing it, its political existence was called forth by

A PROCLAMATION.

"By virtue of the power vested in the governor of the Territory, I do hereby lay off a county or district, to be called the county of Madison, to be included within the following bounds, viz.: To begin on the Mississippi, to run with the second township line above Cahokia East until it strikes the dividing line between the Illinois and the Indiana territories, thence with said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada, thence with said line to the Mississippi, and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning.

"I do appoint the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick to be the seat of Justice of said county."

"Done at Kaskaskia, the 14th day of September, 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

[SEAL.] NATHANIEL POPE,
Secretary."

Thus the county of Madison was ushered into existence. It extended from the Wabash river on the East to the Mississippi on the West, from its present boundary in the South to the howling wilderness in the North. It would appear, however, that the governor was not accurately informed and advised as to the political geography of the land, for the actual northern boundary of Illinois never extended to Canada. The territory of Michigan, was organized in 1805, and it embraced also the present states of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, thus cutting Illinois off from the southern boundary line of "Upper Canada."

The first territorial legislature of Illinois, composed of five senators and seven members of the house was convened at Kaskaskia on the 25th of November, 1812. An election had been held, in Madison county soon after its organization, for the purpose of electing a senator and representative. All researches to find the original poll books

of this election have been in vain. These books, together with countless other papers have been destroyed, or sold for waste paper!! It is therefore impossible to introduce here the names of the voters at this first election of the county, all the chronicler can do is to relate who were elected. Samuel Judy (see pioneers), had been elected senator, and William Jones representative. The latter is also spoken of in the chapter on pioneers and early settlers. He held various county offices, as hereinafter mentioned. In later years Jones seems to have been an influential member of the third house. The writer was shown a letter written by Jones at Vandalia, December 23d, 1823, directed to Doctor Erastus Brown, at Alton, and mailed at Elwardsville on the 25th of December; the letter, still in existence and in possession of Mrs. Willard Flag of Fort Russell, is worded as follows:

"DEAR SIR:—

"As we had the fortune to get a law passed to build a penitentiary at or near Alton, I have thought it advisable, if it should meet your approbation, for you to draw up a petition, and get the people to sign it for a small county, beginning at the mouth of Wood river, thence up said river to Captain Little's, thence a northeasterly course to the middle of the Prairie, between the timber of Wood river and Indian Creek, thence up said Prairie to encompass the timber of the East Fork of said Wood river, one mile or two North in the Prairie thence taking in all Wood river and the Piasa timber to some point on the Illinois or Mississippi river, as you and the people may think most advisable, not to encroach on Green county too far, *lest their members here should not approve of it.* If you think proper please be in haste, likely the assembly will rise not far from the 20th of January. It is in the power of the legislature to pass a law to that effect, *although the requirements of the law should not be fulfilled on that occasion.*

"With sentiments of respect, I remain yours, etc.

WILLIAM JONES."

Mr. Jones was at that time not a member of the senate nor of the house, and as he started out with the personal pronoun of the first person in the plural number, we, i.e., the outsiders, jobbers, etc., it may be safe to put him down as a member of the third house, the concluding sentence of this letter—although the requirements of the law should not be fulfilled on that occasion, is more forcible than moral. But to return to the subject matter. The legislature of 1812 passed an act to fix the place of holding courts in the several counties dated December 25th, 1812, of which the parts relating to Madison county are as follows:

"That the place of holding courts in Madison county shall be at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick until the judge of the court of Common Pleas shall provide proper accommodations at the place to be fixed on by the commissioners.

"To fix the permanent seat of justice of Madison county, Paul Beck, Dr. Cadwell, Alexander Waddle, George Moore, James Renfro, John Kirkpatrick, and Ephraim Wood, are appointed commissioners to meet on the first Monday in February, 1813,—they shall proceed to designate a convenient place for fixing a county seat for the erection or procurement of convenient buildings for the use of the county, taking into view the situation of the settlements, the geography of the country, the convenience of the people, and the eligibility of the place, which place so fixed on, the

commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals to the next court of Common Pleas, which said court shall cause an entry thereof to be made on their records, and it shall be the duty of the court of Common Pleas as early as practicable, after the place so designated shall be fixed upon to cause suitable buildings to be provided thereat, and to cause a purchase of such a quantity of land to be made for the use of the county, and to erect a court-house and jail, and to make such other improvements thereon as they may deem expedient from time to time.

The commissioners named above must have failed to agree on a "permanent" seat of government, for they did not report to the Court of Common Pleas at their next meeting, as required by the act of the legislature. This first meeting was held at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick on the 5th of April, 1813. Later, January 14th, 1814—the Court ordered the sheriff to notify the several commissioners appointed by law to fix the place for the public buildings (court-house and jail), for Madison county to meet on the last Monday in January at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, to be qualified to enter on their duty as the law directs. The records do not contain an account of further proceedings, but as the building of a jail was contracted for with William Ottwell, it is to be presumed that the troubles in reference to selecting a permanent seat of government had been overcome. The site selected remained the "seat of government" for a period of over forty years, and has recently become the property of the Edwardsville public school district. Those forty years were by no means enjoyed in peace and quietude, for a fierce struggle to change the location took place among the citizens of Edwardsville in 1821, and was the cause of some of the best men, citizens of the town, leaving the same, never to return. The losses then and thus suffered, have been of dire consequence, and wounds inflicted have left sores which are still perceptible.

The United States Census of 1810 returned a total of 12,282 inhabitants in the state, of whom 165 were slaves, and 613 colored people, free or apprenticed. Randolph county counted 7,275 and St. Clair county 5,007, Madison county, or more properly speaking, that part of St. Clair, which became Madison county in 1812 may have contained probably one sixth of the population; less than 1000 in number. The chapter on pioneers contains a more detailed account, and points out the location of various settlements near the Mississippi, along Cahokia and its branches, on Wood river and its forks on lower Silver creek and also on Shoal creek. The pioneers, coming from woodland states, naturally squatted on lands well stocked with timber. The public lands of Illinois had not been surveyed at that early date and so they had not yet been brought into the market. A number of "claims," embracing about 10,000 acres of land, had been located in various parts of the county before the formation of the county. These "claims" were of four distinct species: 1st Those founded on ancient grants derived from the government of France. None of these were however confirmed in the limits of Madison county. 2d. Those founded on the grant of a donation of four hun-

dred acres to each of those who were heads of families in the county at or before the treaty with England in 1783; they were known in this county under the name of Cahokia head-rights. The archives of St. Clair county contain a census of Cahokia and vicinity taken by order of Governor St. Clair, and verified before William St. Clair, recorder, in 1790. This census taken to ascertain the number of families residing there in 1783 or prior, recites the names of ninety nine families who were entitled to these head-rights. A few of these claims were located in this county, to wit: 400 acres in T. 3. R. 10 opposite Cabaret Island, granted to Alexis Bayatte and affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot; 400 in Sec. 32, T. 3-9 granted to Jacques Germain and affirmed to Jarrot; and 400 acres in Section 35 and 36, T. 3-9—Monk's Mound granted to Jean Baptiste Gouville and affirmed to Jarrot; 3d. Those founded and having actually improved and cultivated land in the country,—the so called Virginia improvement rights of 400 acres each: 400 acres of those are found in this county to the heirs of James Biswell in Township 3-7 extending into St. Clair county; 400 acres in section 20, T. 4-8, on the bluffs in the Goshen settlement, granted to Alexander Dennis and affirmed to William Blinn Whiteside, 2d sheriff of the county; 400 acres to the heirs of Samuel Worley, section 6 in T. 3-9, one of the oldest improvements in the county; 400 acres to Nick Jarrot, assignee of Joseph Hanson, in Sec. 26, T. 3-9; 400 acres George H. Dougherty, sections 25 and 26 in T. 3-10; 400 acres to Nicholas Jarrot for Baptist Lionais, in Sec. 32 T. 5-9; this land has all been washed away by the river; 400 acres to Isaac Darnelle assignee of Isaac Levy, part only in this county—in Sections 34 and 35 T. 3-9; 400 acres to Jarrot assignee of Michael Pichette, Sec. 31 T. 3-9; and 400 acres to Isaac Wert, in Sec. 29 T. 3-8; this tract was surveyed in 1802; and 4th those having been enrolled on the 1st of August 1790 and done duty in the militia. Each enrolled militia man was entitled to 100 acres of land. There were many of these rights located in the county, although but few in the name of the original grantees, to wit: 100 acres to Jean Brugier—Nicholas Jarrot, located on the river, and now gone; 100 acres to James Haggin, assignee of M. Rene Bouvet in Sec. 22 and 23-T. 4-8; 100 acres each to Louis Biboux, Jacob Judy, Louis Laflamme and Francis Ritchie, assigned to Samuel Judy in Sections 32 and 33 in 4-8, one of the oldest, probably the oldest improvement in the county. Judy planted an orchard there in 1801; the 1st brick-house built in the county was erected there in 1808; it is still standing; 100 acres to Isom Gillham, assignee of Louis Bison, in Sec. 5 T. 3-8; 100 acres to John Whiteside, assignee of George Biggs, in Sec. 17, T. 5-9. This was the site of the town of Milton. 100 acres to Nick Jarrot, assignee of Jean Beaulieu, Sec. 7 in 4-8; 100 acres to John Rice Jones, assignee of Francois Campeau, 100 acres to Louis Harmond, 100 acres to Constant Longtemps, 100 acres to Dennis Levertue, 100 acres to Philip Le Boeuf, 100 acres to Joseph Lemarch, 100 acres to Pierre Martin Jr., 100 acres to Jacques Mulot, 100 acres to Joseph Poirier and 100 acres to Jean Baptiste Rapalais. These 1000 acres were located in Sections 1 and 12 of 3-10 embracing Chouteau and Cabaret Islands; 100 acres

to John Briggs, assignee of Pierre Clement, Sec. 36 in 3-10; 400 acres to John Bloom, assignee of Frank Colline, Thos. Callahan, J. B. Derosue St. Pierre and Fr. Deneme in Sections 31 and 32 T. 3-8. 200 acres to Uel Whiteside assignee of Elisha Harrington and John Whiteside in Sections 1 and 2 T. 3-8; 100 acres to Nicholas Jarrot, assignee of Charles Hebert, Section 8 and 9 in 4-9, now in the river; 200 acres to Nicholas Jarrot, assignee of Baptiste Lecompt and Barzle Lecompt, in Section 17 T. 4-9; 100 acres to Thomas Kirkpatrick, assignee of Louis Le Brun Jr., Section 23 in 4-8; 200 acres to Henry Cook, assignee of Francis Louval and William Young Whiteside, in Sections 4 and 5, 8 and 9 in T. 3-8; 100 acres to Thomas Kirkpatrick, assignee of Pierre Lejoy in Sections 2 and 3 in 4-8; the north-western part of Edwardsville. The house of Thomas Kirkpatrick stood on this tract, and from here were the first official papers of the county sent forth, the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Madison county, John G. Lofton and Jacob Whiteside held their first session in said house on the 5th of April 1813. 200 acres to Benjamin Casterline, assignee of Levi Piggott and Louis Rhelle in Section 29, T. 3-8; 100 acres to Nich. Jarrot, assignee of Joseph St. Ives, Section 17 in 4-9 (now in the river), 100 acres to David Waddle and 100 acres to Alexander Waddle, Sections 31 and 32 in 4-9.

The reader will perceive that but a very few of these militia rights had remained in the possession of the original owners. These owners were principally Frenchmen, ever ready to sell their militia or family rights, provided they could obtain "l'argent" for the same.

The records of St. Clair county give an account of the earlier transactions of this kind. Joseph Chennie sold his militia right to Will. Arundel for \$17.00 on the 7th of January, 1796, first sale on record—and obtained the best price; Joseph La Plat and Augustus Clermont sold theirs, a few days later, the one for \$15.50, the other for \$12.00, which latter was the lowest price paid for a militia right. The so called head-rights of 400 acres, do not show so much uniformity in price. Joseph Lambert was the first to sell, his 400 acres to Philp Engel on the 5th of February 1793 for \$120. Tom. Brady, in 1794, sold his to William Arundel for \$45, and William St. Clair bought the head rights of Joseph Boisvenue and Mary Mooney, 800 acres for \$40.00.

The entering of lands in Madison county commenced in 1814, when the land had been surveyed up to the fifth township line. The south boundary line of the county, the township line between towns 2 and 3 were surveyed in 1807 and 1808, by John Messenger. He commenced his work in township 3—8. The township line between town 3 and 4 and 4 and 5 were surveyed in 1808 by J. Milton Moore and Messenger. The subdivision lines were run several years later in 1813 and 1814; the township boundary line between towns, 5 and 6 were surveyed about the same time and the subdivision lines of the four tiers of townships were completed in 1818. Besides the surveyors mentioned above the records give the names of T. W. Thurston, Enoch Moore, J. S. Conway, William Rector, Charles Powell, H. Morley, E. Barcroft, George Frazer, G. Marshall, Joseph

Borough, Gilbert Marshall, Jacob Judy, D. A. Spaulding, Gershom Flagg and J. D. Bates, as surveyors, connected with the geographical subdivisions of the county.

The French hunters and traders who were undoubtedly the first white people to come to these regions, did not remain—at any rate their number was very small at the time of the political organization of the county. A hardier and more energetic class of people, coming from the older states, principally Virginia and Kentucky, had found their way to the modern "Goshen" and concluded to remain and develop the wonderful resources of this beautiful land—Pennsylvania too had sent a number of her industrious and frugal sons, and even a few Europeans of pluck and talent had made Madison county their home, before it was known under that name. Among the early inhabitants were also a small number of French monks, Trappists who had come to the United States in 1803, under the leadership of Dom Augustin Lestrange. They first located in Pennsylvania removed to Kentucky in 1805, and to Missouri, at Florissant near St. Louis in 1808. In 1809 they settled on a huge mound now named after them, and universally known as Monk's Mound their residence. They abandoned the Mound in 1813 and removed to Nova Scotia. Another factor of the population, more permanent and prolific, was the negro, free, as indentured servant, or as slave.

As seen above, the colored population of Illinois amounted to 781 individuals according to the census of 1810, and as the negro, or more properly the slavery question became a prominent one during the infancy of the state, we therefore introduce the subject here.

SLAVES AND INDENTURED BLACKS.

A number of readers may wonder at this caption. Slavery in Illinois! Why, the very ordinance of Congress creating the Territory North West of the Ohio River decreed that neither slavery or involuntary servitude should exist in it. How then could that institution be established? The fact is that the ordinance of July 13, 1787 found slavery in this and other parts of the vast territory, as will readily be seen from the following:

The first slaves may have been brought to Illinois by Antoine Crozat and his followers about the year 1713 or 1714.

King Louis XIV of France had, on the 14th of September 1712, exactly one hundred years prior to the organization of Madison county, granted to said Crozat letters patent to the vast regions extending from Upper Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Crozat arrived in 1713 and commenced mining operations in the vain hope of finding precious metals. His followers were suffering with climatic diseases, and therefore a number of blacks were imported from the French West India Islands. Crozat's exploits, however, failed entirely and he returned to France in 1717, surrendering his grants to the crown.

François Renault, manager of the affairs of a company of adventurers, sent out by the "company of the Indies," to whom the royal domain, refused by Crozat, had been granted in 1719, brought five hundred negro slaves to Illinois, land-

ing them a little above Kaskaskia in what is now Monroe county. The conditions of the grant were, that at least 6000 whites and 3000 blacks should be brought to the territory within 25 years from the date of the grant. By the conditions of the peace of Paris, February 10, 1763, the territory was ceded to England, and on taking possession of it in 1764, General Gage, commander in chief of the English troops in America and governor, issued a proclamation in the name of the crown of England, December 30, 1764, in which all the rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by the then inhabitants of the ceded territories were guaranteed to them. Sieur Stirling, captain of the Highland regiment brought this proclamation to Cahokia in person. During the revolutionary war, Virginia sent out an expedition under Col. Clark to take possession of this territory with result as stated heretofore. Virginia in her turn readily guaranteed to the inhabitants of the conquered territories all their prior rights and titles to property of every description. The territory remained a province of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when it was ceded to the United States by a formal deed in which the rights and privileges of the inhabitant were of course again guaranteed. Hence it was afterwards strenuously contended that the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery conflicted with the deed of cession and was therefore of no binding effect, as the system had legitimately existed in the territory prior to 1787.

It is not the province of the chronicler of a county sketch to follow this subject through its various stages at length. It took years of bitter strife, causing even the shedding of blood, before the last vestiges of the institution of slavery had been wiped out in the state. Suffice it to say, that the leader in the struggle, the man who conquered the hydra-headed monster in the state was an honored citizen of Madison county, Governor Edward Cole aided by Hooper Warren, editor of the Edwardsville Spectator, George Churchill, Captain Curtis Blakeman, members of the legislature and others from this county, as well as by the prominent anti-slavery men of the state. It should here be stated that Gov. Cole as well as many of the leading anti-slavery men were born and raised in slaveholding states and had owned slaves themselves. They had studied the pernicious consequences of the system, and therefore fought it, all honor to them! The fruits of their labors ripened in 1861. What might have been the result of our civil war if Illinois, and perhaps Indiana, too, had been members of the Southern Confederacy?

The struggle to defy the stipulations of the famous ordinance of 1787 was scarcely perceptible before the beginning of this century. The feeble efforts made by several citizens of the territory to have Congress reconsider the anti-slavery proviso were ineffectual and even hurt and injured the very men who made them. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 added a vast empire of slavery territory to the United States, the present state of Missouri with it, and it was not until the few and scattering settlers of this territory saw well-equipped emigrants from the southern states pass through Illinois bound for Missouri, where slavery was not prohibited, that the actual agitation for introducing or legal-

izing it here, also, was inaugurated. It must have been provoking to see a desirable population turn their backs to the beautiful lands on the east bank of the Mississippi and cross over to select inferior land for their settlements. Hon. Jos. Gillespie tells an anecdote of a rawboned Tennessean passing with his family and property through Edwardsville on his way to Missouri. Being asked why he would not rather remain here than move further on, he opened his big mouth, saying: "Your sile is rich and fertile and the country is fine, but God dern ye, a man is not allowed to own niggers here." But to return to the subject, it should be stated that the ordinance of 1787 was prospective only and did not affect the condition of the French slaves or *their descendants*.

The legislature of Indiana passed various acts in September 1807 (Illinois was at that time a part of Indiana) by which at least a temporary and modified form of slavery was effected. Negroes were brought into the state or territory and there held as indentured servants. This act provided that the owner of a person *owing* labor (slave) may bring such person into the territory and agree with him before the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county upon a term of service after the expiration of which the slave should be free. The ignorance of the poor blacks was taken advantage of for most of them would just as readily bind themselves for ninety-nine as for ten or fifteen years. The reader will find a number of such contracts below. The Clerk of the Court, Josias Randle, made a sarcastic remark on the margin of the contract by which *Jack Bonaparte* sold himself to Joshua Vaughn for ninety years, to wit: "Jack Bonaparte will be a free man on the 15th of March, 1905."

If an indentured slave refused to work the owner was allowed to take him to another state or territory, *i. e.*, to sell him to some slave trader in the south. Slaves under the age of fifteen were held in servitude until the age of thirty-five or thirty-two according to sex. Owners had to give bond that slaves who would become "free" after their 40th year of age, should never become a county charge. The children of these registered slaves remained in servitude until they were twenty-eight and thirty years old according to sex.

The early records of the county give the following account of negroes held in bondage:

SLAVES IN THE COUNTY.

Sylvania—Betsey Holts registered—Feb. 25, 1815, a negro girl, aged 10 years, named "Sylvania" to serve 22 years—she was to be free on the 17th of May, 1837.

Jack Bonaparte—sells himself to Joshua Vaughn on the 15th of March 1815, for 90 years.

Benjamin—13 years—registered by Micajah Cox, Sept. 18, 1815 to serve 22 years—and to be free January 1st 1837.

Franky, a negro woman, aged 23 years formerly owned by Etienne Pensoneau of St. Clair, and by him "transported" to Samuel Gillham together with her girl baby, 1 year old for \$500, U. S. currency to him in hand paid; the deed is still in existence.

Frank, negro boy aged 13, registered by John McKinney, Oct. 19 1815, and to serve 22 years—will be free in 1837.

Tumor—a negro woman, lately purchased by Will. B. Whiteside, is registered for 20 years service March 8, 1814, to be free in 1834.

Henry, mulatto boy, aged 11 years, registered by John W. Johnson, April 11, 1816, also by same.

Mariah, a mulatto woman, brought to this territory by the said Johnson to serve 17 years.—April 11 1816.

Aggy, negro wench 22 years; brought to the territory by James Reynolds, is registered for 60 years—to be free in 1876.

Nut, a blackman, 17 years old, brought in the territory by *Michael Dohl* and by him registered to serve 35 years from May 31, 1816—to be free in 1851.

Issue and *Dick*, negro boys aged 7 and 6 years; registered by Lou Jackson June 3d, 1816.

Tom, colored boy 11 years old, registered by Martin Jones, Feb. 5, 1816.

Hannah, black woman, recently brought to territory by *Henry Hays* and by him registered for 21 years from June 12th 1816 until 1837.

Any, black woman, 21 years old, brought into the territory by Wm. Savage, registered for 30 years service, from June 10th 1816—will be free in 1846.

Adam, black man, 21 years of age, registered by Robert Pulliam—indentured for 35 years from June 21, 1816—to be free in 1852.

Lucy, black woman, 28 years of age, and 3 children, Frank 7 Reuben 6 and Silvy 2 years; board to be paid—registered by Samuel Judy for 20 years from Oct 11 1816 to 1836.

Maria, negro girl, 11 years old, registered by James Gingles.

Robert, blackman, 24 years, sold himself to James Henryford, for 50 years from Dec. 30th 1816.

Bill 11, *Tom* 9, negro boys—registered by same party same day.

Ephraim, aged 18, sold himself to Whaley Moore for 21 years; Jan. 11, 1817.

Hark, *Winn*, *Debb*, *Mariah Caroline*, *Lewis*, and *Bartley*, 7 negro children, registered by Benjamin Stephenson, lately from Randolph county, La., January 15, 1817.

Milley, a black girl aged 18 years, registered by Joseph Carroll.

Ned, a blackman, aged 21 years, bound himself to John Wilkins for 80 years from May 12, 1817 to 1897.

Mary, *Chaney*, and *Lydia*, 3 negro-children, registered by Jacob Lurton, May 12, 1817.

Abby, negro woman of 35 years, and Willis her boy of 17 years, bound themselves to said Jacob Lurton for 50 years from May 12, 1817.

Matilda, black woman, aged 20 years, bound herself to Thomas Hempstead for 70 years from June 7, 1817.

Richard, a negro man, bound to George Moore until Oct. 1818; was sold to George Richard for \$100, June 23, 1817. Hence it would appear that the services of an able bodied man in those days were worth about \$50 per year and clothes.

Peter, aged 17, bound himself to William Scott for 99 years from Nov. 6, 1817.

Temp, a negro girl of 17 years, bound herself to Will. Hoxsey for sixty years from Dec. 1, 1817.

Dilsey, black woman of 24 years, bound herself to Mrs. Francis Pulliam for 90 years from Dec. 8, 1817.

Jennie, a negro woman of 45 years, bound herself to James Gray for ten years from Dec. 24, 1817.

Fanny, aged 22 years, bound herself to said Gray who had brought her to this territory, for 50 years from Dec. 24, 1817.

Richard, aged 5, *Kissy*, aged 3, and *Jesse* aged 1 year were also registered by the said Gray on said day.

James Suggs, alias *James Singleton*, a black man, bound himself to Samuel Judy for 12 years from January 2nd, 1818.

Molley, a black woman aged 45, bound herself to Joel Starkey for 40 years from January 2, 1818.

Sarah, aged 19, bound herself to John Wallace for 90 years from January 6, 1818.

Charlotte, aged 23, brought to the territory by Peter Branstetter,

bound herself to him as servant for 90 years from January 13, 1818.

Surret, boy 15 years, bound himself to Joseph Conway for 30 years Feb. 18, 1818.

The foregoing statement mentions the names of slaves and indentured servants, 47 in all, prior to the state organization. This list is followed by a

REGISTER OF FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR,

made in pursuance of an act to prevent the migration of negroes and mulattoes into the territory, and for other purposes.

The county records contain the following memorandum in reference, to this matter to wit:

Friday September 15, 1815. The reason, why the following free people of color were not registered within the time limited by law, is that the knowledge of the said act did not come to our hands in time it not being published until a few weeks previous to the present date. Certified by me JOSIAS RANDLE, C. C. C. M. C.

This day personally came *James Suggs Singleton* with *Phillis* his wife and four children, to wit: *James*, *Isaac*, *John* and ——— to be entered on record as the law directs.

James S. Singleton, 45 years old, black, 6 feet high manumitted by John Edgar of Kaskaskia.

Phillis Singleton, 55 years old, yellow, 5 feet high together with children above mentioned, aged respectively 20, 13, and 12 years, black and all manumitted by Ogle of St. Clair county.

Charles Barton, 43 years old, yellow, manumitted by John Adair of Kentucky.

Phebe Barton, his wife, manumitted by Ogle of St. Clair.

George, *William*, *Eliza* and *Polly*, their children, free born.

Louisa Vanderburg, wife of Samuel Vanderburg (no further remarks—)

Sarah, formerly owned by John Dudley, then by John Smith, then by John Fulton and lastly by Robert Reynolds; was by him registered as entitled to her freedom on the 1st of September 1825.

Charity Richards (wife of George Richards) 18 years old, manumitted by Ogle of St. Clair

Benjamin, *David* and *Joseph*—her children, free born.

Caty Smith, 21 years old, wife of Cupid Smith yellow, manumitted by John Kirkpatrick of Madison county.

Billey and *Issue*, her children—free born.

This concludes the list of free negroes then living in the county—twenty, all told.

In order to point out the rigorous conditions of the indentures mentioned herein, the following proceedings in the Circuit Court of Madison county in May 1818 are here introduced. The cause is entitled, *George*, a black man, vs *Robert Whiteside*, his master, in May term 1818. The suit was brought to recover damages.

The case was tried before a jury on the 29th of May. The jurors were Owen Evans, Edmund Randle, Alexander Byram, David M. Gillham, Joshua Dellapain, Thomas G. Davidson, Chad Brown, Richard Brownfield, Samuel Thurston, Aaron Sutton, Henry Brown and William Scott. Their verdict was for the defendant.

On motion of the plaintiff by his attorney the following bill of exceptions was filed:

Be it remembered that on the trial of this cause the defendant offered the following deed as evidence in bar of the plaintiff's action, to wit: Illinois Territory, Madison county, know all men by these presents that I *George*, a negro man formerly the indentured servant of Uel Whiteside of said county, for and in consideration that *Robert Whiteside* of

said county at my special instance and request, first to him expressed, to purchase the right, title, interest and claim of said Uel Whiteside to my services for fifteen years yet to come and whereas said Robert has exhibited to me satisfactory testimony of his having purchased from said Uel Whiteside all his right and claim and pretensions to my services as his indented servant for fifteen years yet to come, and in consideration also of the following articles to be given and delivered to me by said Robert at the expiration of my term of service with him, to wit: one horse, one yoke of young steers and plow, one ax and one hoe. I do hereby bind and oblige myself to serve said Robert Whiteside for the term of fifteen years from the date hereof, in the same manner as indented servants under the laws of this territory are bound to serve their masters, and I, for every day I lose by voluntarily absenting myself from the service of the said Robert Whiteside, without his consent first had and obtained. I do promise to serve him at the conclusion of the aforesaid period of service two days for every one so lost, and should I at any time, before my time be completed with him, run away from his, said Robert Whiteside's service, then and in that case I do hereby authorize and empower him, to pursue me and if necessary, use force to bring me back to his service and if necessary, BY FORCE OBLIGE ME TO EXECUTE all and every of his reasonable commands, and the said Robert is to find the said George meat, drink, lodging and clothing for said term of service, such as is suitable and customary for negroes to have.

In testimony whereof we do hereunto set our hands and seals this 12th day of February 1815.

His
George X
mark

ROBERT WHITESIDE.

Test.

W. B. WHITESIDE.



The plaintiff objected to the reading of said deed as evidence, which objection was over-ruled by the court, and the deed admitted to go in as evidence to the jury, to which opinion of the court the plaintiff excepts and prays this bill of exceptions may be signed, etc, which is done

JOHN REYNOLDS



The irrepressible negro is now dismissed, to appear again in the celebrated suit of Madison county against her noblest citizen, Edward Coles, the Governor of the state.

FIRST EFFORTS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

In territorial times the government of the counties was entrusted to courts of Common Pleas, who also transacted the probate business. The honorable members of those courts were called "Judges" from the day they appeared on the "Bench" for the first time, and during life. All officers held their positions by appointment, with the exception of representatives and senators. Even justices of the peace were appointed by the governor, usually at the recommendation of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas. It

was thought that the dignity so very desirable on the bench as well as in the "Squire's" chair, might be lost by the vulgarity of elections. The tenure of office, as a rule with but few exceptions, lasted as long as life. Who, that has ever witnessed it, does not remember with certain pride and satisfaction the gray-headed "Squires" of former years, neatly attired in their homespun apparel, their cleanly shaved faces, radiant with kindness and expressive of the dignity of their position?

The first meeting of the court of Common Pleas of Madison county was held on the 5th day of April, 1813, at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick, where the Hon. John G. Lofton and Jacob Whiteside, judges, had met as directed by the governor's proclamation. Josias Randle was appointed Clerk.

The business transacted at this meeting may here be briefly related. Polly Snider, orphan daughter of Joseph Snider, deceased, chose Jesse Waddle* for her guardian.

The court appointed Joseph Newman and John Kirkpatrick road overseers. The only established public road at that early day seems to have been the one leading from Thomas Kirkpatrick's mill on Cahokia creek southwest, past Col. Judy's to Indian Ford, on said creek, thence to Cahokia, the county seat of St. Clair, the mother county. The court also appointed overseers of the poor for the four townships into which the county appears to have been subdivided, called respectively *Shoal creek* in the East, *Goshen* in the center, *Woodriver* in the Northwest, and *Six Mile* in the Southwest.

Martin Wood, administrator of the estate of Esther Ewing, deceased, filed an inventory and sale bill of said estate.

This inventory was dated November 14th, 1812, is correctly made out, and as it contains a pretty complete list of what constituted the personal property of an American pioneer family at the time when Napoleon Bonaparte crossed the Berezina, we introduce it here at length, also giving the values put upon those articles, goods and chattels by the appraisers, Isom Gillham, Henry Cook, (who spells his name Kook, thus indicating his Teutonic descent, and that, in fatherland, he was known as "Koch"), Thomas Kirkpatrick, and Ephraim Woods.—We find there a bay mare and colt, worth \$35 00; a sorrel mare and colt, \$30 00; a cow and a yearling calf, \$12 00; a bed, bolster and pillow, \$8.00; 5 bed covers, \$10.00; a flax hackle, \$4.00; a set of spools, \$1.50; a side saddle, \$11.00; 2 pewter dishes, \$6.00; a pewter basin and two plates, \$2 00; a Dutch oven and hooks, \$1.50; a sifter, 75 cents; a bell, 75 cents; a pot, \$2.00; a pair of silver knee buckles, \$1.00; a pot trammel, \$3.00; a pair of wool cards, \$5 00; a fur hat, \$5.00; a wool hat, \$1.00; a churn, 25 cents; a hatchet, 50 cents; a pair of steelyards, \$3 00; 2 blind bridles, \$2 00; a bucket of iron tin, \$1.00; a clevis, 75 cents; 2 pair of chains and hames, \$4.50; an axe, \$1.50; a set of plow irons, \$3.00; a curb

* The Waddle* came to the territory with James Lemon as early as 1786. The first Americans arrived in 1780, led by James Moore,—Shadrach Bond, and Larken Rutherford among them, Virginians and Marylanders. This first corps of pioneers was reinforced by Joseph Ogle and others, in 1785.

bridle, 50 cents; two shovels, \$1 00; 5 books, \$3.25; wearing clothes, \$8.00; a sickle, 50 cents; 5 acres of corn standing in the field, \$30.00; a red cow and calf, \$11.00; a black do. \$11.00; a black steer, \$8.00; a yearling steer, \$4.00; another pot trammel, \$2.50; a counterpane, \$1 00; 2 bed quilts, \$8.00; a meal bag, 75 cents; a bay horse \$45.00, and the "improvement," \$80.00—aggregating \$421.50. The appraisers had overestimated the values, for all the property was sold at public auction for \$338.62½. Thomas Gillham bought the *silver knee-buckles* for \$1.00, and the fur hat for \$4.50; Henry Cook paid \$4.00 for the flax hackle; Martin Wood, the administrator, bought the "improvement" for \$27.75. All articles bought by him were sold below appraised values, and it may be presumed that he bought them for the family; there seems to have been no bidding against him. A big wheel, not inventoried, was sold to Zudok Newman for \$25.00, and "Davis Stocktain" bought a number of hogs, not inventoried, for \$13.50.

The estate of Prudence Carterland, mentioned at the same term, was of about the same value as the one above, but, of course, no *knee buckles* had to be inventoried in this case.

Thomas Kirkpatrick obtained license to keep a public house—a tavern—for or because he is a man of good character and will *probably* keep an orderly house. It is to be presumed that old Tom did really and actually keep an orderly house, for he had his license renewed from year to year, and never a complaint was made against him in court. Only once in the many years of his tavern life may Mr. Kirkpatrick have given offence. The records state the Judges met in December 1814, at Kirk's and immediately adjourned to the house of Samuel G. Morse. Sam also kept a tavern, it was newer than Kirk's and perhaps his grog a little stiffer. Kirkpatrick was taxed \$6 50 for his license, which amount he paid to Isom Gillham the sheriff, as per Gillham's report of April 1814. This money was probably the first that graced the treasury of Madison county. The court which had granted him the license, next stipulated a schedule of prices for all commodities to be had at the tavern. A square meal should not cost more than a quarter of a dollar, for corn or oats he was allowed to charge *one bit* per gallon, and hay or fodder for the night was 12½ cents, rum or wine 37½ cents per half pint measure, gin 25 cents, and peach brandy or whiskey 12½ cents per half pint measure.

The August term 1813, was held at the tavern of Kirkpatrick, who, by this time, had become one of the Judges himself. John G. Lofton presided.

Two new roads were laid out at this time, one leading from Thomas Kirkpatrick to the bridge on Long Lake. George Barusback, William Otwell and Micajah Cox had acted as viewers and reported in favor of opening this road. The other from said bridge southwest to near William Radcliff's on the Mississippi river, a few miles above the St. Louis ferry, Josiah Cummings, Alexander Waddle and John Clark viewers.

The revenue law in force at the time provided, that for the purpose of raising a tax upon land, lands should be divided into three classes. The Mississippi and Ohio Bot-

toms were to be considered first-rate, all other *located* land second rate, and all claims to land that had been confirmed by proper authority, were to be considered as third-rate, until they had been located. Persons owning such confirmed claims, or third-rate lands, were held by law to list the quantities for taxation; a fine of \$5 00 was imposed for every 100 acres not so listed, one half of the fine went to the territory, the other half to the informer. The territorial tax levy on land was a fixed amount per 100 acres and according to rate of land, to wit: Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash bottoms \$1.00 per 100 acres, all second rate lands 75 cents per 100 acres and all unlocated and confirmed claims 37½ per 100 acres (Laws of Illinois, December 1812.) A law levying a license tax of \$40.00 on every billiard table in the territory, payable to the territorial treasury was enacted December 24, 1814. Another act of the same date created the office of County Treasurer. Such Treasurers were appointed and commissioned by the Governor. It was their duty to receive and disburse *all* funds of the county and to account for them once a year to the Court of Common Pleas. These accounts had to be made up in the presence and under the direction and advice of the territorial attorney, who was paid a fee of \$10 00 for every settlement thus superintended. The compensation of the Treasurer was a per centum of his receipts and disbursements, to wit: five per one hundred. The Treasurer was made *ex officio* assessor and his compensation fixed at \$2 00 per day.

George Cadwell was appointed Commissioner to list the property in the county for taxation for 1813 and it was ordered by the Court that the following species of property be subject to taxation at the following rates: Each able-bodied *single* man \$1.00, each negro slave \$1.00. (Subsequently negroes were assessed as personal property and taxed accordingly; as seen in subdivision of this chapter under the caption of "From 1818 to 1830," each horse, mule or ass 50 cts., each stud horse at a season's rate, (practical and just.) Baker's ferry on the Mississippi \$1.00, Samuel Gillham's ferry \$1.00, W. B. Whiteside's ferry \$1.00 and Walker's ferry \$3.00. Houses, lands and water-mills were ordered to be appraised. The lists were made by Cadwell as ordered and the taxes so extended were collected; they did not amount to much, to wit: \$426.84, or about the 1000th part of the tax levy of 1875. The lists were not preserved, having been utilized with other documents and files as waste paper and sold for old rags. It would indeed be of interest to learn now who was the Croesus in 1813, and how much it took to be considered as such. The number of taxpayers must have been very limited, there were then only 161 men subject to road labor living in the county, and it is not probable that the number of families exceeded the above number. In our days where the theories of Thos. R. Malthus and others have taught the timid to dread the dire consequences of over-population the average number of individuals to a family is considered to be about five, but in pioneer times it is safe to take six as the average. The names of those 161 road hands are introduced in the pioneer chapters, and are therefore here omitted.

William Rabb—sometimes called Robb—made applica-

tion to the court for permission to erect a mill-dam for a grist mill to be erected on Cahokia creek in section 20, town 3—8.

The court appointed a jury composed of Samuel Judy, foreman, John Gillham, Thomas Gillham, John Nix, Michael Squire, John Newman, William Grotts, William Wingfield, Peter Hubbard, John Barnett, Henry Cook and Sylo Jenson to view this mill-site and to report to the court at the December term 1813. This report is recorded worded as follows:

The lands overflowed by the erection of such dam belong to the United States, and the damage will be very considerable, in fact there will be no damage to the United States as the lands are already frequently overflowed and utterly untillable, no mansion house, curtilage, or garden will be overflowed by the erection of such dam, fish of passage will not be obstructed by it, said stream or creek is not navigable at present, and the health of the neighbors will not be annoyed by the stagnation of waters occasioned by the erection of said dam, as there are no settlers residing in the vicinity.

The logic of the last sentence is very striking. As there were no settlers there, their health would certainly not be annoyed, while the frogs, lizards and turtles would rather enjoy the dam and greater spread of water.

During the December term 1813, there were three new roads laid out; one leading from the Indian ford on Cahokia Creek to Savage's shoal on Wood River, was placed under the management of Josiah Vaughan, as overseer, the second led from Kirkpatrick's mill to George Moore's place on Indian creek, with Ephraim Wood as supervisor; and the third under management of Henry Hays extended from the bridge on Long Lake, south through six mile prairie to the county line.

The ferry rates heretofore established for the territory of the county by the Court of Common Pleas at Cahokia were now regulated by the Court of Madison county, who ordered that the following charges should be lawful: Loaded wagon, \$2.00; light wagon, \$1.50; carts, \$1.00; man and horse, 75 cents; lone man, 25 cts., cattle per head, 12½ cts.; sheep or hog, 6½ cts.; and merchandise 12½ cts. per 100 lbs. These ferry rates were frequently changed, and besides they were not uniform as to the various ferries in existence.

William Ottwell was again appointed assessor of the county.

April Term 1814—Judge Lofton was absent, and the public business transacted by Kirkpatrick and Cadwell. Thomas G. Davidson, a Justice of the Peace, paid into the court three fines by him collected, to wit: from Robert Pulliam, assault and battery, \$1.50, and 50 cents each from Thomas Watkins and John Conaway, for a similar offence.*

* Pulliam kept a tipling house, and had been indicted by the first grand jury of the county for selling liquor without license. Michael Dodd, a constable, had informed and testified against Pulliam. A fight soon followed, in which Dodd got worsted. Pulliam was fined \$1.50 for this fight. Michael Dodd was quite a character in his day; some of our older residents relate a number of anecdotes about him. He was a great admirer of the celebrated Creamer guns, made by a

The county was now a year and a half, and its government just one year old; and as our judges concluded to have an overhauling of the public cash-box, Josias Randle having officiated as clerk, and having procured many little articles for his office, presented a claim for \$115.53½, and had it allowed. The sheriff came in with a claim of \$96.22½, which claim was also allowed, and taken as a voucher in his settlement. William Ottwell and John Kirkpatrick, who had served as judges of election in 1812, received each \$6.00 for their services. William Rabb and Jacob Whiteside presented their claims as judges of the court of Common Pleas. How Mr. Rabb came to bring in this claim is inexplicable, for the records do not contain his name as officiating as a judge. Mr. Rabb was a justice of the peace, and represented the county in the second territorial Legislature—1814 and 1815. Isom Gillham, sheriff, now came into court and made a settlement of his labors as collector and acting treasurer of the county. From his report it appears that the total revenue of the county, in its first year, amounted to \$466.84½, to wit:

RECEIPTS:

From Thomas Kirkpatrick, tavern license	\$ 6.50
From Abraham Pickett, merchant license	15.00
From Sam'l G. Mooss, (probably Morse,) merchant license	15.00
From Squire Davidson, three fines	2.50
From the Court, one fine, James Green	1.00
From tax-levy of 1813	426.84½
Total	\$466.84½

EXPENDITURES:

To Isom Gillham, ex-officio services \$75.00, attending election in 1812, \$6.00, by one day's attending the letting of the jail \$2.00, by services in two criminal cases, U. S. of America, vs. Robert Pulliam \$12.10, by the price of three quarts of whiskey, in letting the jail, \$1.12½, amounting in the aggregate to	\$96.22½
To Josias Randle, services as clerk and sundries	115.53½
To John G. Lofton, twenty-one days attending as judge of probate	42.00
To George Cadwell, six days' attendance as judge, \$12.00, and listing property for taxation per 1813, twenty days	32.00
To Jacob Whiteside, five days, as Judge of Common Pleas	10.00
To William Rabb, four days' attendance as such	8.00
	\$303.76½
Surplus	\$163.08½

Thus ended the first year with a snug little sum hoarded up for future use.

The court next proceeded to select a grand jury to serve at the June term, 1814, of the Circuit Court. A former term of this court was held in February, 1813. The grand jury of that term had to be convened by order of the Judge (of the circuit court), as the court of Common Pleas had

skillful mechanic, of Prairie Du Pont, St. Clair county. While his pious neighbors said: "True as gospel," or a grim Indian-fighter cried: "Sure as death," Dodd would qualify his assertions by the words: "Sure as a Creamer lock and double tricker, by G. . . .!"

not yet been organized. The records of the first three terms of the circuit court are not in existence,—and the meagre account given in these pages of said three terms was gathered from a few papers which have remained on file. The names of the grand jurors having served at the first term—February 1813, have not been preserved. The second grand jury convened in the county was composed of the following “gentlemen freeholders,” to wit.: William Rabb, foreman, John Clark, Benjamin Stedman, William C. Davidson, Samuel Judy (sometimes spelled Judah, neither of which is correct, as the family name largely and favorably known in Switzerland, the native home of the colonel, is *Tschudi*), James Renfro, James Kirkpatrick, Francis Kirkpatrick, Josias Right, John Robinson, Martin Woods, William Purviance, Samuel Brown, Joseph White, Solomon Preuitt, Samuel G. Moore, John McKinney, Charles Gillham, James Wright, William Ottwell, Isaac Gillham, sr., John Kirkpatrick, and Robert McMahan.

August Term, 1814. John G. Lofton, Thomas Kirkpatrick and George Cadwell, on the bench. Samuel Lee, and Andrew St. John, were licensed to keep taverns, because they were men of good character, and will probably keep orderly houses, for which license they had to pay \$5.00, and \$4.00 respectively.

The *Court House*, with a view of its site, was mentioned at this term for the first time. T. G. Davidson was appointed supervisor of a new road, beginning at the northwest branch of Cahokia creek, opposite the *Court House* of Madison county, and ending at the bank of the Mississippi river, where Jacob Whiteside formerly lived.

December Term, 1814. The court met at Kirkpatrick's, and immediately adjourned to Samuel G. Morse's; no reason given for this sudden and abrupt change of base.—Charles R. Matheny, a young aspirant for the bar and forensic honors, received, by order of court, a certificate as to being a man of honesty, probity and good demeanor.

Samuel G. Morse was granted license to keep a tavern, and paid an annual tax of \$5.00. He too was considered to be a man of good character, and that he would *probably* keep an orderly house. Should it be possible that this license affair was the cause of the sudden adjournment from Kirk's to Morse's? The diligent caterers of our days would certainly have intimated to the “court that an excellent lunch” had been prepared for the occasion, and that besides mine host was celebrating his birth-day for the fourth time in 1814. George Cadwell was also licensed to keep a tavern, at the same rate and on the same suppositions mentioned in the Morse case.

William Ottwell heretofore employed to build a jail for the county reported, that his work was completed and ready to be turned over to the authorities. The judges walked over to view and inspect the edifice, whereupon it was received as built according to plans and specification. Ottwell received \$194.00 for the building. This jail was constructed of logs, and perhaps lined with plank, on the narrow square in lower Edwardsville, and served as a common prison until 1822.

The last will and testament of Benjamin Young, late of

Madison county, was produced in court at this term, and it being the first document of the kind brought into court, its contents are here introduced at length:

FIRST WILL OF RECORD.

In the name of God Amen. I, Benjamin Young, of Madison County, Illinois Territory, being weak in body considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, but being of sound and perfect mind and memory, blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, (that is to say), First: I give and bequeath unto four children, viz, Joseph Thomas, Louisa, Delinda, and Ulisses Young, one certain section of land lying and being in the Indiana Territory, Frankliu county, on the waters of White Water, now in the hands of my uncle John Carson, living in the State of Ohio, who is my lawful attorney, to be equally divided between them. Secondly: I will that my black mare and my rifle gun be sold. Thirdly: I will that all my notes of hand, bonds or other obligations, now in the hands of John G. Lofton and William Gillham, Esquires, be appropriated to the payment of my lawful debts. And lastly: as to all the Rest, Residue and Remainder of my personal estate, goods and chattels, of what kind and nature soever, I give and bequeath the same to my beloved wife, Sally Young, to be and remain at her own disposal forever. I also hereby constitute and appoint John G. Lofton and William Gillham, Esquires, above named, executors of my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and Thirteen.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, [SEAL].

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presence of us,

JOSIAS RANDLE.

JOSIAS WRIGHT.

January 18th, 1815.

JOSIAS RANDLE, Recorder, C. M.

N. B. A marginal note sets forth, that this will was recorded in Book B, pages 19 and 20.

At the county election held in August 1814, William Rabb had been chosen representative of the county, and he in company with Col. Samuel Judy, Senator, had been attending the first session of the second Legislature of Illinois at Kaskaskia from November 14 to December 24th, 1814. This Legislature held a second session, from December 4th, 1815 to January 11, 1816, when John G. Lofton also appeared as a representative of Madison county.

This December term of 1814 was the last term of the Court of Common Pleas. A territorial law of December 19, 1814, had provided for the creation of a county court for each county, to consist of three judges, to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor. These courts were to have, possess and exercise all the powers, privileges and jurisdiction and to perform the same duties, that the courts of Common Pleas of the respective counties might lawfully

have performed except so far as relates to the trial of causes civil and criminal, over which the county court shall have no jurisdiction for the trial thereof. (In this clause may be found the best evidence of the political wisdom of our pioneers, for in giving to the county courts purely administrative functions, they avoided all conflicts, sure to come wherever administrative and judiciary functions are to be performed by the same authorities or individuals.) The county courts held three sessions during the year, to wit: on the first Mondays in the months of March, June and September. The compensation of the judges was moderate, to wit: \$2.00 for every day "they shall sit."

The first term of this new court of the county of Madison was held on the 6th day of March 1815, when John G. Lofton, Thomas Kirkpatrick and George Cadwell exhibited to one another their respective commissions duly signed by His Excellency, Governor Ninian Edwards, and authenticated and sealed by Nathaniel Pope, secretary.

The court granted to Samuel Delaplain the privilege of erecting a mill-dam on Frank's branch of Cahokia creek in Goshen township, and then had a settlement with Isom Gillham, the collector and acting treasurer of the county. Gillham reported to have collected \$405.50 of the tax levy of 1814, merchant licenses of Abraham Prickett, James Stears and Kirkpatrick and Lusk \$45 00, tavern licenses of Tom Kirkpatrick, Andrew St. John, Samuel Lee, S. G. Morse, \$19 00, fine of Bill Bridger for beating a woman \$7.50, and tax on 65 writs—at 50 cts. each—\$32.50, all amounting to \$509 50. The sheriff took credit for delinquencies of 1813—\$53.30, commissions of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$289.31, land tax \$28, 01, for his attention at the autumn election in 1814, \$6.00, locks for the jail doors \$3.00, compensation paid to the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat, for their labors \$14.00, fees paid to the judges of elections—18.00, for amount paid William Ottwell for building the jail \$194.00, to Matthew Duncan for printing \$8.00, and compensation for official duties \$71.83 $\frac{1}{2}$, amounting in the aggregate to \$386. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —leaving again a surplus of \$123.35 $\frac{1}{2}$, which added to last year's surplus of \$163.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ increased the reserve funds of the county to \$286.43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There seems to have been a general settlement among or with the county officials, from which it appeared that the county was then owing \$44 00 to Kirkpatrick, \$40.41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Josias Randle, \$32.00 to John G. Lofton and \$38 00 to George Cadwell, or \$154 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the aggregate.

1815, June 5. William Jones produced his commission as treasurer of the county, issued by the Governor under the act mentioned heretofore.

The court gave John Newman permission to build a water-grist-mill on Indian creek, the land on both sides of the creek being his property. George Davidson built also a grist-mill on section 5 T. 4-8 on similar conditions. Upton Smith obtained leave to build a water-mill on the northwest quarter of section 31 in T. 5-8, also on Indian creek, and Nicholas Jarrot, the mill builder, par excellence in those days, petitioned the court for permission to erect a mill-dam at Indian ford on Cahokia creek, where he intended to erect a large flouring mill.

The September term of the court was short and the business transacted of no public interest. It should be stated however that the court changed head-quarters during that term by transferring the county seat to the tavern of John T. Lusk.

The law creating the county court was amended by an act of the legislature, approved January 6th, 1816, by which the powers of the county courts were increased, giving them original jurisdiction of all demands for direct payment of money where the same shall be over twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars. These courts were to hold four terms each year, and the judges and clerks thereof were to be appointed by the Governor for the term of three years, "during good behavior."

The first judges of Madison county, appointed under this act, were George Cadwell, Samuel Judy and Thomas Kirkpatrick. Josias Randle was appointed clerk.

These gentlemen met on the 5th of February, 1816 and opened court in due form. At this term the name of *Edwardsville* is mentioned for the first time, as Thomas Kirkpatrick was permitted to construct a dam at his mill site on Cahokia creek near *Edwardsville*.

1816, May 6. The building of the court-house is here mentioned in connection with a statement of the county indebtedness, from which it appears that Samuel G. Morse, the contractor, had then a claim against the county by reason of said contract amounting to \$262.50, that he previously had received \$75 00 from the county, and \$100 00 donated by Thomas Kirkpatrick. The county debt is stated to have amounted to \$577.04 $\frac{1}{2}$. The tax levy of 1814 was similar to the one of the previous year, with the exception that the head tax of \$1.00 on every able bodied single man had been omitted. The sheriff nevertheless collected said tax, and the board or court sanctioned his proceeding at this term. The tax levy of 1815 was as follows: Each servant or slave \$1.00, each horse above 3 years old 50 cts., each stallion one season's rate, houses in towns, mills etc., 30 cents per \$ 00, valuation, each single man \$1.00, ferries \$3.00 each.—August term 1816.

George Smeltzer was licensed to keep a ferry—the 4th in the county—across the Mississippi north of the mouth of Piassa. Joseph St. John, Charles Stice and John Jones received each a bounty of 75 cents for killing wolves.*

The personal estate of W. L. Smith, deceased, was found insufficient to pay the debts, to wit: \$1,551-75, and it was therefore ordered, that a tract of land, containing 250 acres, situated in Randolph county should be sold; Henry Hays, the administrator, then brought into court \$1,260 bank notes belonging to the said estate, whereupon the court condemned them as counterfeit, and ordered them burned, which was done accordingly.

* There were a large number of wolves killed in the said year. The wolf-scap certificates of 1816, have remained on file in the court-house, and the writer gathered therefrom the names of the following Nimrods: W. B. Whiteside heads the list with 14 scalps; William Howard 9; Robert Tolly 8; William Hinch, Isaac Ferguson, Andy Dunnegan, and Richard Brazle, each 6, Jacob Cummings, Joseph Duncan, William Camp and Alva Fuller, each 5; Philip Penn, Na-

A vast amount of probate business was transacted during this term; many administrators and guardians had been cited to appear. The proceedings had were accurate, and administrators and guardians were held to render strict account.

William Jones, with the assistance and under the superintendence of the prosecuting attorney, Wm. Mears, Esq.: proved his balance as county treasurer, to wit.: \$5,37½; Joshua Armstrong was permitted to build a toll bridge across Silver creek on the road leading from the "settlement," to the United States Salines, and to charge the following rates: Teams 25 cents, man and horse 12½ cents, and men alone 6½ cents.

1816, November 4th. A very cold day. The records state,—Judge Cadwell was absent, and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Judy adjourned to the Clerk's office, the court house not being prepared for the court's sittings. The work of the court was confined to the probate business exclusively.

1817, February 12th. William Jones, having been appointed Judge, took the seat of Thomas Kirkpatrick, and in connection with George Cadwell and Col. Judy, proceeded to business.

Thomas Reynolds was granted permission to establish a ferry on his "Improvement," on the Illinois river, two miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.

Uel Whiteside was licensed to locate a ferry a small distance above Portage des Sioux, at Chilton's improvement.

Samuel Gillham, and Joseph Meacham were licensed to run a ferry across the Mississippi at the mouth of Little Piasa. This ferry was intended to divert the constantly increasing number of immigrants from Smeltzer's ferry, which was located some five or six miles further north.

A new road was laid out in the interest of this ferry. It extended from Sealy's mill at Milton, on Wood river, to Gillham and Meacham's ferry, in the town of ALTON. This is the first time that the name of Alton is mentioned in the records of the county—12th of February, 1817.

In pursuance of an act of the last session of the legislature, the court now proceeded to lay off the county into townships, to wit.: *Six Mile, Big Prairie, Wood river, Goshen, Silver Creek.* The boundaries of these townships are mentioned on another page of this chapter.

The court-house, built by Samuel G. Morse, was received by the court as being finished during this term, and the sheriff, acting as treasurer of the county, was ordered to pay the contractor the sum of \$262.50, balance due him. It is difficult to state the exact cost of this log-hall of justice. It seems, however, that the county paid \$337.50, and that Hon. Thomas Kirkpatrick had also contributed \$100.00 as a donation, making the total cost \$437.50. This court-house was

than Daniels, Thomas Cummings and James Eathels, each 4; Jesse Starkey, Samuel Whiteside, and Isom Gillham, each 3; Field Jarvis, Joseph Howard, Andrew Wallace, G. Patterson, and James Seele, each 2; Abraham Howard, John Johnston, Abraham Charlock, William Scott, John Thomas, Dial Davis, Samuel Davidson, Moses Archer, Joseph St. John, and Jacob C. Gillham, each 1,—121 in all.

a rough and uncouth building, and was kept in use but a few years.

The first pauper mentioned as a county charge was one James Pritchard, who had been taken in charge by George Richardson, on the 22d of December, 1815, and kept by him until the 22d of December, 1816. Mr. Richardson charged and received \$40.00 for it from the county.

1817, June 11th. Joseph Conway and Abraham Prickett were appointed to superintend the making of a Judge's Bench, and other benches necessary for the court-house of Madison county, to be furnished by A. O. Kelly, the cabinet-maker. These benches were completed during vacation, and Mr. Kelly received his pay, \$58.50, on the 14th of October, 1817.

The circuit clerk was permitted to make a window in the court-house, at his own expense—if he thought proper.

There were seven ferries licensed by the county, at rates varying from \$2.00 to \$12.00 per annum. Smeltzer paid \$12.00, Dejailais, Cheek, Meacham, each \$5.00; Isom Gillham \$3.00; Uel Whiteside and Thomas Reynolds, each \$2.00 per annum.

The sheriff reported to have collected the following amounts for the year 1816:

Taxes—as per assessments	\$607.80
Merchant licenses, four, each \$15.00	60.00
Tavern licenses, collected	20.00
Total	\$687.80
And produced the following vouchers:	
George Richardson, on act. of paupers	\$40.00
S. G. Morse, b.d. court house contract	262.50
County Judges' salaries	110.00
Wolf scalps	14.50
Constable fees	4.00
Coroner fees	7.75
Attending elections	12.00
Delinquencies	47.00
County orders paid	74.50
Fire wood and house cleaning	2.25
Per centum for collecting revenue	57.00
Ex-officio salary, seventeen months	70.00
Total	\$701.70
Balance due the sheriff	\$13.70

This account was examined, found correct, and approved.

George Coventry obtained a license to keep a tavern in Edwardsville, for which he paid \$7.00, while Joshua Atwater acquired the same privilege for \$4.00. Samuel Jackaway established a tavern at Reynolds' ferry on the Illinois river, and paid \$4.00 for his license.

On application of James Mason to remove the jail of this county in the town of Edwardsville to that corner of the public square directly opposite, or back of the court-house, it is ordered that leave be given him to do so, provided it be done without expense to the county, and that the jail be left in as good repair as it now is.

With the proceedings of this term ended the official duties of the so recently organized county courts. The legislators, ever anxious to make laws, and more so to repeal

them, had passed an act—January 12th, 1818—by which the administration of county affairs was entrusted to the various justices of the peace, similar to our present system under township organization. The affairs of the several counties of Virginia had been well conducted in this manner. The last or third territorial legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the 1st of December, 1817, and adjourned on the 12th of January, 1818. Madison county was represented in the Senate, (Legislative Council), by Judge John G. Lofton; it was impossible to ascertain who the representatives were, who at any rate, *did not attend the sessions.*

1818, *January 12th.* Justices in attendance: Thomas G. Davidson, Micajah Cox, Rodolphus Langworthy, John Howard, Joseph Meacham, Amos Squire, John McKinney, Jesse Starkey, John Springer, Joseph Eberman, Joshua Armstrong, John Hone, Hail Mason, Abraham Prickett, and J. T. Lusk. The name of Big Prairie township is abolished, and "Greenfield" substituted—afterwards Alton. The wolf scalp bill of 1817 was presented to the court, and it appeared that \$137.75 had been paid for the killing of 220 wolves, in or near the "settlements."

The court ordered that all the claims against the county should be presented at the April term of this court, and that no claim should be considered which had not been presented at said term. The court granted two more ferry licenses on the Illinois river, viz.: To Jabiz Ferries, on sections fourteen and twenty-three, town eleven, range two, west; and to George Cadwell, at a place called Movare Terrie, (probably mauvais terres, band lands), on the Illinois river. Dr. Cadwell seems to have worked his way up north,—his name was found among the early settlers of De Witt county, where he had pitched his tent before the "winter of the deep snow."

1818, *August 3d.* Hail Mason, J. T. Lusk, and the Rev. Green P. Rice were appointed a committee to contract for the building of a well on the public square in Edwardsville, of the following dimensions: four feet in diameter, to be walled as high as the water will rise, with stone, and the remainder with good brick. The well when walled to be 2½ feet in the clear, and also for the building of a substantial frame, and the procuring of windlass and rope.

1818, *December 9th.* Last meeting of the justices' court. The well mentioned above was completed at an expense of \$192.04. The sheriff made settlement of his tax collection; they had amounted to \$720.80, while the expenses reached the enormous amount of \$955.92. The territory of Illinois had now ceased to be, and the justices' courts ended with it. Madison now a county of the State of Illinois, entered upon its mission with an empty treasury, and a debt of \$255.92.

THE CIRCUIT COURT IN TERRITORIAL TIMES.

The records of this court are incomplete; the first volume, containing the minutes of its proceedings during the terms held in February and June, 1813 and 1814, is not to be found in the circuit clerk's office; in fact, it has been known for years that the book was missing. A meager account of

the proceedings of the May and September terms, 1815, of this court was discovered by the writer in the first volume of the records of the court of common pleas.

From various files still in existence, it appears that the Hon. Jesse B. Thomas officiated as Judge during the period mentioned, and continued on the bench until March, 1818. Court was held at the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick. Benjamin Stedman was the foreman of the first grand jury of the county, as appears on an indictment returned into court in February, 1813, and signed by said Stedman as foreman of the grand jury. The victim of this indictment is Robert Pulliam for beating and wounding Michael Dodd, a constable. Another indictment against Pulliam for selling liquor in quantities less than one quart, to Michael Dodd and Bolin Green, preceded the one above. It was signed by *Daniel Gillmore*, prosecuting attorney. A third indictment against Pulliam for keeping a disorderly house was prosecuted by George Davidson. In the first case, Pulliam was found not "guilty," as Thomas Gillham, foreman of the jury expresses it; in the second case, Pulliam plead guilty, and was fined, and in the third, the jury could not agree.

The following indictment is the oldest on file in the county.

Illinois Territory, Madison County, Court of Common Pleas, February term, 1813. The Grand Jurors of the U. S. impanelled and sworn to inquire for the body of the county of Madison aforesaid, on their oath.

Present:

That William Bridger of the county aforesaid, and township of Goshen, husbandman, being a person of fierce, cruel, terrible and inhuman and unnatural disposition, and wickedly having in his heart great rancor, malice and ill-will towards Elizabeth the wife of one Benjamin Carter, on the 30th day of January, 1813, in the county aforesaid, in and upon the aforesaid Elizabeth Carter, then and there unlawfully, wickedly and in a menacing manner did make an assault, with an intent to kill, and one gun loaded and charged with gun-powder and a leaden ball towards and against the said Elizabeth, then and there in his wicked rage and in the fury of his mind, he the said William Bridger being then and there about the distance of eighty yards from the said Elizabeth, with the aforesaid gun loaded with gun-powder and leaden ball, did unlawfully and with force and arms shoot said gun at said Elizabeth, with an intention maliciously and unlawfully to kill and murder the said Elizabeth, to the terrible and manifest danger of the life of said Elizabeth to the evil example of all others, in like cases offending, contrary to the forms of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and the dignity of the United States. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths do further present that the said William Bridger, afterwards, to wit: on the same day, with force and arms, unlawfully an assault on and upon the said Elizabeth, then and there did make and her the said Elizabeth, did beat, wound and illy treat, so that her life was greatly despaired of, and other wrongs then and there to the said Elizabeth committed, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases

made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

WILL. MEARS,
Attorney General.

The defendant was tried before a jury who rendered the following verdict:

We the jury find the defendant guilty of committing an assault on the within named Elizabeth.

THOMAS STEWART,
Foreman of the Jury.

1813, *June term*. Jesse J. Renfro, foreman of the grand jury, who indicted Thomas Jacobs, yeoman, for perjury. The clerk's capias, issued and many times re-issued, was invariably returned with the endorsement: "*Non est.*" Jacob had fled the modern "Goshen," never to return.

1814, *June term*. The grand jurors summoned for this time are mentioned on a former page. William Rabb, Esq., the pioneer miller of Collinsville, was their foreman. Bridger was found guilty of assault, and fined accordingly. No records of proceedings in existence.

1815, *May term*. William Mears, Attorney of the United States, and John G. Lofton, foreman of the grand jury.

Daniel P. Cook was admitted to the bar. There were four cases of assault and battery on the docket, and one of vagrancy against John Lane.

Josias Randle was appointed clerk *pro tempore*.

1815, *September term*. Henry Cook, foreman of the grand jury reported that there were no cases before the jury, whereupon the jury were discharged. Joseph Conway was appointed clerk in place of Josias Randle. Edward Hempstead is named as attorney.

1816, *May term*. Samuel Whiteside, foreman of the grand jury, who found two indictments against James Thompson for larceny. Thompson was tried before a jury in September next, and acquitted.

1816, *September term*. George Cadwell, foreman. The following foreigners were naturalized: *Joseph Touchette*, a native of Canada, and resident of Illinois since 1791, as testified by Pierre Martin and Robert Whiteside.

Andree St. Jean, a native of Canada, and a resident of this territory since 1798, as testified by William Chilton and Pierre Martin.

Antoine Lapense, a native of Canada, then a resident of Peoria, Cahokia and Michillimackinac since 1794, a bona fide resident of the United States, witnesses: Pierre Martin and Joseph Touchette.

Michel Lacroix, a friend, countryman and constant companion of Lapense, as testified by Joseph Touchette and Louis Lafiere.

These applicants took the following oath: We swear that we have been living in the United States for at least five years, that it was *bona fide* our intention to become citizens of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince potentate, state sovereignty whatever, particularly George III. of Great Britain and Ireland, *defender of the faith*, king; we swear that we will support the constitution of the United States. All except

Lacroix sign by mark of hand. These former subjects of the "Defender of the Faith" had had a very indifferent education.

There were two indictments found for larceny. Matthew Mears had stolen a blanket from Henry Taylor, of the value of \$1.00. Matthew restored the blanket, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2.00, and costs besides. Henry Taylor was indicted for assault and battery. He whipped Matthew when he returned the blanket. James Kirkpatrick, supervisor, was indicted for "omission of duty," plead guilty, and paid a fine of \$5.00. Joseph Conway was re-appointed clerk.

1817, *Jul term*. John York Sawyer produced his license to practice law, signed by two of the U. S. Judges of the territory, and was thereupon admitted to practice as counsellor and attorney-at-law. Alexander Waddle was foreman of the grand jury, who indicted Francis Grigmar for perjury: the case was *not pros.* during the same term. Benjamin Wood for vagrancy, Robert Reynolds for fighting, and Simon News Dale, Thomas Johnston, R. P. Day, and James Maxwell for riot; this riot case was dropped the next day "for want of prosecution."

1817, *November term*. Thomas Reynolds produced his license to practice law, and was admitted; Theodore N. W. Narick was also admitted to the bar. The grand jury indicted Christopher Stout and six others for fighting.

1818, *March term*. Hon. Daniel P. Cook presided at this term as Judge. Joseph Conway produced his commission as clerk, issued by the governor. The grand jury indicted W. L. May, and eight others, for fighting.

1818, *July term*. Hon. John Warnock presided at this and the next term of the court. There were again nine cases of assault and battery, and two of larceny, viz.: John Warren and Hardy Warren, both cases were *not pros.* The sheriff reported that Jacob Hutson and John Hutson had broken jail.

1818, *November term*. No business transacted at this term; the attorneys all being of the opinion that the court should not proceed to business, and expressed a wish not to have the cases tried where they were concerned. All cases were therefore continued until the next term.

The court records do not explain this strange and abrupt adjournment of the court; it may be accounted for by the uncertainty of who was legally entitled to the judgeship. The first territorial legislature had assembled at Kaskaskia on the 3d of October, 1818, and on the 8th had elected Joseph Phillips Chief Justice, and John Reynolds, Thomas C. Browne and William P. Foster, associate justices, and Dan. P. Cook, Attorney General. The constitution of the state, under the stipulations of which these elections had taken place, had thus far not been ratified by the Congress of the United States, and when the attention of the said legislature was called to this circumstance, an immediate adjournment was suggested and agreed upon. The legislature was to be convened again as soon as the state constitution should be ratified by Congress. The November term, 1818, of the Madison county circuit court was to be held during this judicial interregnum. The Hon. John Warnock, the territorial judge, and the Hon. John Reynolds, associate

justice as above, assigned to the Western Circuit, were both in attendance, but neither of them had a desire to officiate under existing circumstances, hence the adjournment.

THE COUNTY AT THE CLOSE OF 1818.

To the reader who has followed us through the meagre records of the county from the time of its organization to the above date, a period of only five years, a brief resume of what had been accomplished in the short time of its political existence, will probably be of interest. The "squatters" of 1812 and 1813 had become owners of their homesteads since 1814, lands having been entered in eighteen different congressional townships. A great portion of the lands in the river townships was bought in 1814 and 1815;—4645 acres of the 7000 acres of township 3—10; 940 of the 1350 acres of township 4—10, and 2306 of the 4030 acres of township 5—10, were now in the hands of *bona fide* residents or "speculators." The latter class was not so numerous in the county as is generally supposed.

The land entered by them aggregates about 25,000 acres, including the 8457 acres owned in six different townships by Nicholas Jarrott, who at the time was at least temporarily a resident of the county, building a water power mill on the Cahokia creek at Indian Ford near the Mound. Township 4—8 contained then only 4500 acres of government land, as 18,021 acres had been purchased by 49 individuals; the largest quantity owned by any one man was 1546 acres—the property of Nicholas Jarrott. Benjamin Stephenson contenting himself with 80 acres, the smallest tract. Glancing over the list of names, we meet the familiar ones of Barnsback, Cook, Delaplain, Gillham, Holliday, Judy, Kirkpatrick, Kinder, Lusk, Mason, McKee, Nix, Ottwell, Prickett, Randle, Robinson, Whiteside, and others.

15,707 acres of the 22,500 of township 3—9 were owned by 45 individuals; Nicholas Jarrott again in the lead with 3817 acres, and George Hewitt bringing up the rear with a modest 80 acres. Here are to be met the names of Atkins, Baird, five Gillhams, Lofton, John G.—the judge had 441 acres, the Reynolds, three Whitesides and Waddle. In township 5—9, 14,478 of its 21,030 acres had passed into the possession of 42 resident settlers. The names of Buckmaster, Bartlett, Hewitt, Moore, Montgomery, Prenitt, Vaughn, Whiteside, are still familiar to the citizens.

Out of the 21,713 acres of township 3—7, 11,325 had been entered by 48 individuals. Abraham Vanhooser, a Pennsylvania German, was the largest land-holder, owning at that time 1040 acres. There were nine settlers in the township who possessed less than 100 acres of land. Many familiar names are met here, to wit.: The Andersons, the Armstrongs, Bairds, Cook, Churchhill, Dugger, Gaskill, Hall, *Jarvis* (township is now named after him), Kingston, Moore, Riggins, Renfro, Seybold, Stice, Thompson, Wood, and others.

Township 3—8 follows, 11,159 of its 22,452 acres were in possession of 45 actual settlers. The largest tract, a full section was owned by Robert Seybold, Micajah Cox, Coleman, heirs of P. Casterline, and Michael Healy had 80 acres each. The following names have still a familiar sound:

Armstrong, Cook, Eaves, Gillham, (three of them), Gaskill, Hall, Lemen, Moffitt, Moore, Robinson, Reynolds, Squire, Teter, Vaughn, and Whiteside.

10,325 acres of the 23,359 acres of Fort Russell, township 5—8, were owned by 35 persons. William Jones, repeatedly mentioned in the chapters on Pioneers and Civil Government—was in possession of the largest tract, viz.: 803 acres, Gov. Ninian Edwards being content with the smallest, an 80 acre tract. We mention the names of Baird, Cox, Enos, Hill, Mason, Newman, (three of them), Prenitt, Reavis, Starkey, Smith, Whiteside and Wood.

Township 4—9 had 10,469 of its original 19,834 acres occupied by residents and speculators. Nicholas Jarrott owned 1135 acres. Here we find the names of Atkins, Delaplains the ferryman, Emert, five Gillhams and others.

In township 3—5, only 3000 acres had been entered by 11 individuals, among whom the following familiar names are to be mentioned: Duncan, Good, Morgan and Ramsay.

Township 4—5 had 3509 acres sold—in 13 tracts; we find here the Howards, Pearees, McAlhally and Reynolds. Township 5—5, 80 acres, owned by James Pearce. Township 65,—no lands entered.

Township 3—6. Here were 5246 acres entered by 25 individuals, most of whom seem to have been actual settlers; the greatest quantity of land owned by any one man at that time was a tract of 298 acres, the property of Washington Parkinson. Familiar names to be mentioned here are: Anderson, Cook, the Duggers, Giger, Howard, Parkinson, Thorp, and Uzzell.

Township 4—6, (Marine).—3053 acres entered by 10 individuals. Captain Curtis Blakeman had bought 1120 acres as early as 1816. Besides him, mention is to be made of Allen, Anderson, Beck, Ferguson, Giger, Ground and Kile. Township 5—6 1305 acres entered by five persons; Hoxsey took 640, Farris and Aldrich. Township 6—6. No lands sold.

Township 4—7. 7619 acres in possession of 26 individuals. John Rice Jones—the eminent lawyer of Illinois—owned 1280 acres there; Edward Coles, later governor of the State of Illinois, entered 148 acres in 1816; besides we meet the familiar names of Beck, Bartlett, Bell, Barnsback, Borough, Clark, Pruitt, Gonterman, William Gillham, 114 acres, McKee, Posey, and Taylor.

Township 5—7. 2046 acres—Robert Aldrich and Thomas Barnett, each 160 acres, seem to have been the only *bona fide* residents there at that time.

Township 6—7. No lands entered. In fact no lands situated north of township line No. 5 had been entered at that period, although a number of squatters had made their homes there, as well as further north.

We have confined ourselves in the foregoing to the territory of the county in its present boundary lines. The proclamation of Governor Edwards creating the county, had made Canada the northern and the Indiana and Illinois boundary line, the eastern limit of the county of Madison.

The latter had meanwhile been reduced by the organization of Edwards county, November 28th, A. D. 1841, and of Bond county, January 4th, 1847, to pretty near what it

is now, its western and southern lines were permanently established by the governor's proclamation, which, as previously stated, had left the northern boundary vague and indefinite.

The county was officered at this period, December, 1817, as follows:

Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, *Circuit Judge*.
 William Mears, *Prosecuting Attorney*.
 Joseph Conway, *Clerk of the Circuit Court*.
 Isom Gillham, *Sheriff, and, by appointment, Collector*.
 Josias Randle, *Recorder, and Clerk of County Court*.
 William Jones, *Treasurer*.
 Martin Jones, *County Surveyor*.
 John Robinson, *Coroner*.
 George Caldwell, }
 Samuel Judy, } *Judges of the County Court*.
 William Jones, }

The names of the acting justices of the peace are mentioned in the foregoing.

Political Townships.

The Court of Common Pleas of St. Clair county had, prior to the year 1812, made the following sub divisions of this part of its vast territory, to wit: Shoal Creek township, a part of Bond county, since January, 1817, Six mile township, Goshen and Wood river townships.

The county court of Madison county re-organized the political sub-divisions of the county, then called townships, and later precincts. We find at this period the following townships, some of which presented an area large enough for counties or even states.

Six Mile—Began at the southwest corner of the county, on the Mississippi river; thence east along the county line to Cahokia Creek, and up the same to the mouth of Long Lake, up Long Lake to the road leading from Samuel Gillhams to Dejalai's ferry, thence direct to the Mississippi river, including Big Island, thence south along the bank of the river, including all islands to the place of beginning.

The name of "Six Mile" was preserved for sixty years, and was changed to "Venice" in 1872.

Big Prairie—*Greenfield* since 1818;—Began at Cahokia Creek, at the mouth of Long Lake, thence up said creek to the bluffs, thence up the bluffs, so as to include all "living" under the bluff as high as to where Wood river cuts through the bluff, from there to Smeltzer's ferry on the Mississippi, thence South to Dejalai's ferry, thence down the Six Mile township line to the mouth of Long Lake.

The name of Big Prairie has gone out of use entirely; it was abolished in 1818.

Wood river began at the mouth of Indian Creek, from there up Cahokia to the head of the same, thence to the Illinois river, including all the inhabitants between the forks of the Illinois and Mississippi river, thence down the Mississippi river to Smeltzer's ferry, thence with the township line through Big Prairie, to the mouth of Indian Creek.

The ancient name of Wood river township was restored by township organization in 1876.

Goshen began at Cahokia Creek, where it crosses the south County line, thence up said creek to where the range line between seven and eight strikes said creek, thence south to where said range line strikes St. Clair county, thence to the beginning.

This township had a triangular shape. The township line between townships three and two, forming a right angle by the intervention with range line between seven and eight—and the meandering course of Cahokia, serving as the hypothenuse.

The name of Goshen is still preserved, as one of the school district of this territory, is to this day called the "Goshen" district.

Silver Creek began where the range line between seven and eight intersects the north boundary line of St. Clair county, thence due east to the Bond county line, thence north!!! (no limit), so as to include all inhabitants north of Goshen and Wood river townships. The name continued until a recent day. The township of 1817 was by degrees greatly reduced in size. It lost much, but it retained its name for over half a century. And yet this name was after all a misnomer, for the creek, that gave it the name, was barren of silver.

What is left of the proud Silver Creek township of yore, since 1876, is known by the name of "Olive."

Many of the territorial laws* had been taken or copied from the codes of older States, and among others, a law in reference to *providing for paupers*. The county, however, had no resident paupers, yet overseers of the poor were appointed, because the law directed that it should be done. The records show that *Amos Squires* and *Philip Hawk* were appointed overseers of the poor for Six Mile. *Micajah Cox* and *John Barnett* for Goshen; *Jacob Lindler* and *Young Wood*, for Wood river; *Joseph White* and *Daniel Brown*, for Big Prairie; and *John Howard* and *William Shelton*, for Silver Creek.

This system was kept up for half a century; the writer of these sketches remembers well to have received and filed, while occupying a position in the court-house, a number of official semi-annual reports of those overseers of the

*On December 30th, 1815, a wolf scalp law was enacted. One of the stipulations of this law made it necessary for applicants for premiums to solemnly swear, that they had never willingly spared the life of a "bitch wolf," with a design to increase the breed. Wonder, if any sharpers from down "East" had practised this little scheme before?

On December 12th, 1816, a law was passed to prevent attorneys from Indiana from practising in the courts of Illinois, and any violation of this law was to cost the offender a fine of \$200 00. Friendship between American neighbors!!!—It is said, that once upon a time, some villagers in Baden had run a mad dog to cover, and had successfully "bagged" him. Instead of killing the dog, they inquired at headquarters, whether the rabid animal, which was known to have come over the "state line" from Wirtemberg, should be killed or carried back to, and turned loose in Wirtemberg. The answer was: Return him to his home state!! Love between German neighbors!!!—The latter is an anecdote invented to illustrate the want of unity among the inhabitants of the various states in Germany, and the former is a stubborn fact, recorded in the statutes of Illinois.

poor. One of these gentlemen, representing old Silver Creek, had his reports stereotyped, for they invariably contained the following: "The undersigned begs leave to report to the Hon. County Court of Madison county, that there are *no paupers in his territory*." Signed *James Olive*. And yet the pauper expenses of Madison county reached the enormous amount of over forty thousand dollars in the year ending August 31st, 1873! Silver Creek, however, reported, "No paupers here." There was something in that silvery name after all.

Roads.—At the time of the organization of the county, we find only one public road in the county. Its northeastern terminus seems to have been Thomas Kirkpatrick's mill on Cahokia Creek—(Edwardsville), and passing southwest via Samuel Judy's place and Indian Ford on Cahokia creek, it connected the old French settlement of Cahokia with the later American settlements in Madison county.

In 1817, the county had quite a number of road districts. The first one to be mentioned was a circle, a mile in diameter, around the court-house, under the management of *John T. Lusk*.

2d. Road from Edwardsville to Long Lake, crossing Cahokia creek at I. Gillham's bridge-site—John Barnett, supervisor.

3d. From Edwardsville to Judy's creek, past Bethel meeting house—James Reynolds, supervisor.

4th. From Edwardsville, past Zadok Newman's to Indian creek,—Zadok Newman, supervisor.

5th. From Wallace and Sealy's mill, on Wood river to Gillham and Meacham's Ferry—at Alton, with Ethan Meacham as supervisor.

6th. From Cheek's Ferry—above the mouth of Wood river to the crossing of the main road from Edwardsville to George Smeltzer's Ferry, below Alton—Thomas Carland supervisor.

7th. From county line up the Mississippi to Dejalais' Ferry—Benjamin Merrett, supervisor.

8th. From county line to Long Lake—John Clark, supervisor.

9th. From Indian Ford on Cahokia Creek down the bluff to the house of Frank Collins, and past it west to county line, the St. Louis road—Henry Cook and Frank Collins, supervisors.

10th. From Indian Creek via Moore's bridge, across Wood river to Smeltzer's Ferry, with Solomon Preuit and Peter Waggoner as supervisors.

11th. From bridge across Cahokia near Edwardsville via bridge on Indian Creek to Isom Gillham's Ferry—with James Gillham and Thomas Cox as supervisors.

12th. A new road, from Edwardsville to Wallace and Sealey's mill on Wood river, to be opened at once in three sections, with Joseph Robertson as supervisor for the eastern, T. G. Davidson for the middle, and John Wallace for the western division.

Bridges.—The records of those days mention four bridges, to wit: Moore's a bridge across Wood river—we could not ascertain if it was a toll-bridge, across Indian Creek on the road from Edwardsville to the northwest of the

county, bridge across Cahokia near the court-house, bridge across Long Lake, west of the present railroad stations, and a toll-bridge across Silver Creek, on the road to the U. S. *salines* in the southern part of the State.

Gillham's toll-bridge across Cahokia Creek, on the road from Edwardsville to Long Lake, erected in 1813 and 1814—had been washed away, and John Barnett, supervisor of road No. 2, was ordered to construct a new bridge at the same place. The order was, however, rescinded.

Public buildings.—The sessions of the various courts had been held at the various taverns of Edwardsville for five years; and it was not until autumn 1817, that the first *Court-house*, a log cabin erected by Samuel G. Morse, at an expense of \$437.50, could be occupied.

The *Jail*, built by William Ottwell, had been completed as early as December 6th, 1814, and was in 1817 moved on the court-house square at the suggestion and *expense* of James Mason, a public-spirited man, to be mentioned hereafter.

Towns.—*Edwardsville*, the county seat, was then the leading town; it had probably some fifty dwelling houses; the United States Land-office was there; also a Bank, Public house, etc.

Alton, now the principal commercial city of the county, had been located in 1816 and was, properly speaking, not a town in 1817. It developed rapidly, however, and had as many as a hundred residences in 1819.

Upper Alton, laid out in 1817, by Joseph Mcacham, a Vermonter.

Milton, now no more, was quite a town in 1817. There may have been 25 or 30 families residing there at the time. It lay a few miles below Alton, on Wood river. Wallace and Sealy's saw and grist mills were doing considerable business at that period.

Ferries.—The authorities of the county had granted licenses to seven ferries, as follows:

1st. George Smeltzer, north of Alton; this ferry had previously been run by a Mr Langford, at or near the mouth of Wood river, whence Smeltzer moved it up several miles beyond Alton. This ferry had, in 1817, what was considered the best site; it paid an annual license of \$12.00.

2d. Samuel Gillham and Joseph Meacham, at the mouth of Little Piasa, Alton. This ferry was started by Col. R. Easton, the founder of Alton, in opposition to Smeltzer's ferry above, without success,—which may be seen from the fact, that the county taxed this concern at the rate of \$2 00 per annum.

3d. Charles Dejalais, a Frenchman. His ferry was located on the southwest corner of section 17, in townships 4—9, at the head of Chouteau Island, making trips to this island, as well as to the west bank of the Mississippi. The ferry was subsequently owned by Samuel Gillham.

4th. Jephtha Cheek, above the mouth of Wood river.

5th. Isom Gillham.

6th. Uel Whiteside, "a little above Portage des Sioux;" this ferry paid an annual license of \$2 00.

7th. Thomas Reynolds, across the Illinois river, about two miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.

The records mention, besides the above, two more ferries in connection with the location of public roads, to wit: John Walker's ferry, then owned by Thomas Carlin,* *afterwards governor of the State*, and Hill's ferry.

Mills.—Thomas Kirkpatrick, on Cahokia, near Edwardsville, stood there in 1812, had water power in 1817.

William Rabb, August, 1813—section 20th, townships 3—8, on what is now called school-branch of Cahokia.

Samuel Delaplain, March, 1815, transformed his mill into a water mill, located on Frank's branch of Cahokia, Goshen township.

John Newman, August, 1815, on Indian Creek.

Upton Smith, August, 1815,—Nov. 4, section 31, 5—8, on Indian Creek.

Wallace and Sealy, on Wood river, at Milton, largest mills in the county, making two saws and a grist-mill.

Nicholas Jarrott, 1817—on Cahokia, near Indian Ford. Jarrott was the mill builder of his times, although he invariably lost money in this business. The Cahokia mills were the last he built, and it is said were the cause of his death; as by incessant exposures during their erection, he had contracted a malarial disease that ended his life and incessant labors.

Merchants licensed in 1817: Abraham Prickett, Col. Stephens, Clayton Tiffin, (son-in-law of Nicholas Jarrott), and William L. May.

Taverns in 1817.

John T. Lusk,	}	Edwardsville.
George Coventry,		
Joshua Atwater,		
Clayton Tiffin,		
John Atkin,	}	At or near Alton.
William Morris,		
James F. Swinertown,		

Charles Dejalais, at his ferry landing near the head of Chouteau Island.

John Waggoner, on the Wood river, near Moore's bridge.

John Herring, on Silver Creek, in the eastern part of the county.

Samuel Jacqueway, at Reynolds' ferry, on the Illinois river. The revenue derived from the licenses of those eleven taverns amounted in 1817, to \$47.00.

The population of 1818 was made up principally by American settlers from the Southern States, a few New Yorkers, some New Englanders, and quite a number of Pennsylvania Germans and Irish Americans. The Canadian French had never been as important a factor of the population of this county, as of St. Clair. The few, who had ventured up the Cahokia, or on the islands in the Mississippi, thus separating themselves from their villages below, had almost disappeared in 1818; the records do not mention above ten French names at that time.

* Carlin was at that time so little known, that his name is scarcely ever spelled alike twice in succession, to wit: Carlan, Cortland, Corlin, Carland, etc., etc.

A few naturalized citizens,—six in number—are also to be mentioned.

Blacks were quite numerous, principally slaves and indentured servants, and a few registered as free persons of color.

It is safe to estimate the population of 1818 not to have exceeded 4,000; this estimate is made on the following basis:

The records of the year 1818 enumerate 484 laborers for road purposes.

The number of votes polled at the first state election in 1818, July 6th, 7th and 8th, was 517; and at a very exciting sheriff election—W. B. Whiteside, Isom Gillham, and Joseph Borough, candidates, on the 17th, 18th and 19th Sept. 1818, only 536.

The number of *bona fide* resident free-holders in 1817, was 354; allowing the number of squatters to have been about two-thirds as great, we have in the county not more than 600 families.

Besides—there were eleven licensed taverns in the county, and statistics prove that taverns increased with the population at the rate of about 275 per tavern.

Dana in his "Geographical Sketch" of 1818 allots 5,456 to the county, and the State census of 1820 counts 8,549.

The United States Census of that year, however, states the number of inhabitants of Madison county to have been 13,550. This report was made by Thomas Reynolds, but is most assuredly incorrect.

The morals of the pioneer period are creditable. True, there were a large number of indictments found for assault and battery, but then, combativeness was the characteristic feature of the day. The number of crimes against property was also small—five in six years and only one of those five proved. The perjury case mentioned must have been without foundation. Families seem to have lived in peace; there is not one case of divorce on record.

The Dead.—Before closing this sketch, it is proper to give the names of those pioneers of the county who had closed their earthly career, who had finished their labors, and were now at rest.

1812.—William Bradshaw, Prudence Casterland, Esther Ewing, John Smith.

1813.—John Bradshaw, Fleming Cox, Isaiah Dunnegan, Benjamin Delaplain, Clement Gillham, Samuel Hutton, Obediah Hooper, James Raine, Benjamin Sample, Tol. Wright.

1814.—Simeon Brundridge, Elsworth Baynes, Anthony Cox, Henry Cox, William Grotts, Harman Haleomb, William Preuit, Reason Reagan, John Snider, J. B. Thompson.

1815.—Jear Baptist Amelin, Jude Converse, George Gillworth, Daniel Gilmore, Thomas Hudgell, William O'Neal, James Renfro, W. L. Smith, Benjamin Young.

1816.—William C. Davidson, Stephenson Fowler, Thomas Green, Philip Gregg, Royal Green, Thomas Hood, William Hewitt, James Holladay, James Lard, Abraham Miller, Wm. McLaughlin, John McFadgen, George Wise, George Moore, who had been reported dead in 1816, and whose

estate had been put under administration, reappeared in the county in 1817, to take charge of his estate.

1817.—Thomas Cox, John Cardinal, Augustin Chilton, James Gingles, Elisha Havens jr., David Kennedy, Samuel Mears, Henry McGuire, John Nixion, Uriah Shaw, William Smith, William Thompson, William West, Alexander Waddle.

Civil History, 1819 to 1849.—The constitutional convention of the new State completed its labors on the 26th of August, 1818. The convention had assembled at Kaskaskia in July—the exact day of the month could not be ascertained at the present State capital. This convention consisted of thirty-three delegates, presided over by Judge Jesse B. Thomas, a resident of St. Clair. Madison county was represented in the convention by Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Brough, and Abraham Prickett. Bond county was represented by two well known former citizens of Edwardsville, Thomas Kirkpatrick and S. G. Morse. The constitution was adopted by the convention without being submitted to a vote of the people, and approved by the Congress of the United States, December 3d, 1818.

The first General Assembly of the State held two sessions at Kaskaskia; the first from October 5th to October 13th, 1818, and the second from January 4th to March 31st, 1819. George Cadwell represented the county in the Senate, and John Howard, Abraham Prickett, and Samuel White-side in the House of Representatives.

The legislature placed the county government into the hands of three commissioners, to be elected annually.

The commissioners of Madison county entered upon their duties on the 7th day of June, 1819. During the interregnum from December 9th, 1818, to this date, the routine business of the county had been attended to by the clerk, who now, June 7th, 1819, made the following entry upon the records, viz:

"Be it remembered, That in pursuance of an act of the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, entitled an act establishing the Courts of County Commissioners. It appearing from certificates from the judges of election of Madison county that William Jones, Samuel Judy and George Barnsback were duly elected as commissioners for the said county of Madison, Whereupon the said William Jones, Samuel Judy, and George Barnsback took their seats, and thereupon a court was held by county commissioners for Madison county on the 7th day of June, 1819.

First Board of County Commissioners,—1819 to 1820.—William Jones, Samuel Judy and George Barnsback.

Joseph Conway was appointed clerk, and *George Bolsha*, treasurer.

The Court established a new "township" under the name of the "*Bounty township*," to include all the lands in the forks of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. This "township" of 1819 has in less than fifty years been divided into thirty-four splendid counties, averaging seventeen congressional townships each. John Shaw, Lev Roberts, and David Dutton were appointed judges of election of the new township.

Another township, "*Sangamo*," was laid off to include all the settlements not heretofore included, and all the settlements on the Sangamon and its waters. Elijah Slater, Daniel Parkinson and William Danner were appointed judges of election of this new township.

The county authorities laid out and opened a road from Edwardsville to Clear Lake on the Sangamon, a distance of seventy miles, as early as 1820, surveyed by Jacob Judy, who caused mile posts to be erected along the entire length of said road, which is known to our readers as the "Springfield" road.

"This day, July 14th," came into Court Hail Mason, Esquire, and paid to the clerk five dollars, which he received for profane swearing, and breaches of the Sabbath." Wonder how much was paid for a good round oath in those days of our fathers!

The proper explanation, however is, that Hail Mason, having made use of the powers granted by the law to him as a justice of the peace, had not only fined some fellows for profanity and similar offences, but had also collected the fines thus imposed.

The Board of Commissioners next made an *Appointment of Trustees* for the school-lands, to wit:

T. 3, R. 5, Jonathan L. Harris, William Ramsay and James Good. T. 4, R. 5, John F. McCullom, Robert Coulter, and Thomas Johnson. T. 3, R. 6, Rob. G. Anderson, John Howard and William Parkinson. T. 4, R. 6, Rowland P. Allen, John Scott, and Isaac Ferguson. T. 5, R. 6, James Gray, James Farris, and William Hoxsey. T. 3, R. 7, Joshua Armstrong, Joseph Eberman, and David Samples. T. 4, R. 7, Joseph Bartlett, Joseph Borough and Jacob Gonterman. T. 5, R. 7, Thomas Barnett, Henry Kelley, and Abraham Hayter. T. 3, R. 8, Micajah Cox, Benjamin Eaves and Augustus Collins. T. 4, R. 8, William Gillham, John Barber, and William Ottwell. T. 5, R. 8, John Springer, Ephraim Woods and William Montgomery. T. 3, R. 9, Amos Squire, Isaac Gillham and John Singleton. T. 4, R. 9, Isom Gillham, Samuel Gillham, and Samuel Brown. T. 5, R. 9, John Wallace, William Ogle, and Abraham Previtt.

An election had also been ordered to choose the regimental officers for the second battalion of the Seventh regiment of Illinois militia. The vote was taken at eleven regularly established polls, and there were the following votes cast:—At Edwardsville 100, at Silver Creek 38, at Goshen 39, at Alton 116, at Augusta (a town in embryo in 3—61, 64, at poll No. 6, (Joe Duncans', east of the present town of Highland) 37, at Six Mile 67, at poll No. 8, (now Troy) 19, at Piasa 48, at Wood river 81, and at Sangamon 29, amounting in the aggregate to 638 militiamen. The candidates for the position of Colonel were Joseph Borough, the favorite of Edwardsville, Goshen Silver Creek, and Troy, who received 230 votes; Isaac Gillham, the Alton champion, who received 159 votes; and Washington Parkinson, the choice of Wood river, Augusta and poll No. 6, who received 249 votes, and was elected. Hezekiah L. Harris, Rob. St. Clair, William Montgomery, Abraham Howard, Harry Riggin and David Hendershott were candidates for Major; two to

be elected. Harris and St. Clair were the successful candidates, receiving 258 and 347 votes respectively. Montgomery very strong in Wood river, and Piassa township, came near being elected. Howard Riggin and Hendershott had no 'show.'

Having thus chronicled who were to be the leaders in war, we will now introduce the names of those honorable preservers of the peace, known as "Squires," appointed under the new order of things, to wit:

Joshua Armstrong, John Clark, William Ramsay, Thomas Lippincott, William Ottwell, Robert Brazle, Thomas G. Davidson, Joseph Eberman, John Allen, Benjamin Spencer, Thornton Peoples, John Laird, Jesse Starkey, John Barber, Amos Squire, Micajah Cox, Hail Mason, (was notary public also), Daniel Parkinson, Adley Harris, William E. Rowden, Levi Roberts, Robert G. Anderson, John G. Sawyer, Joel Meacham, Reuben Hopkins, Henry Kelly, Edward Bishop, Isaac E. Robinson, Nathaniel Pinckard, Zachariah, Peters, and James W. Whitney.

The September and December Terms of the board were of no special interest. The board ordered that proper seals should be procured for the circuit court and county commissioners' court. The narrow public square was made more so by the erection of a stray, pen, fifty by seventy feet, surrounded by a six foot fence, constructed of posts and rails. A. Baily built this fence, and received \$20.00 for it. James Mason was appointed keeper of the pen.

William Holland, the lock-smith, made an extra strong lock for the jail door, and received \$7.00 in compensation thereof.

The principal work done during these terms was probate business.

The assessment of 1819 was made by George Belsha, treasurer, and the revenue \$1,542.92, was collected by W. B. Whiteside, the successor of Isom Gillham in the sheriff's office. The appropriations made for the year amounted to \$2,168.29, of which \$625.37 remained unpaid. The population of the county was constantly increasing, and three new ferries were established on Illinois river in 1819. The following estates had been put under administration by the clerk during the vacation, viz: George Coventry, Sally Coventry, adm'r; Thomas Costican, Nancy his widow, adm'r; and Pierre Tiller, as administrator; Samuel Stockton, Hannah Stockton, adm'r; Matthew Dixon, Mary Dixon, adm'r; Noah Hall, Esther Hall, adm'r; Joseph Mason, John Clark, adm'r; Michael Deeds, Abel Moore, adm'r; Reuben Stubbens, James Smith, adm'r; Joseph King, Walker Daniels, adm'r; James Peasley, Phil. Calen, adm'r; William Leonard, Polly Leonard, adm'r; Elisha Dodge, Augustus Langworthy, adm'r; Abraham Stovecall, Elizabeth Stovecall, adm'r; and Robert Archibald, Robert Watts, adm'r.

The township of *Sangamo* was subdivided as follows: All the country north of the Sangamon to be called *Sangamo township*, with Matthew Eats, Stephen England, and Joshua Dean, judges of election.

All the country south of the North fork of Sangamon river, embracing the waters of said river and west, so as to

include the inhabitants on Sugar Creek, to be called *Fork Prairie*, with William Drennon, William Roberts, and Daniel Lisle, as judges of election; and lastly, all the country west of Fork Prairie, and south of the Sangamon river embracing the waters of said river to be called, *Springfield*, with Jacob Ellis, John Clary, sr., and John Campbell as judges of election.

The public buildings of the county were wholly unfit for the purposes intended. The necessity of providing for better and somewhat decent accommodations had become well understood, but the pitiful condition of the county treasury, the scarcity of money, and the absolute "poverty" of the owners of lordly farms and plantations, rendered the authorities helpless. Realizing the condition of affairs, Col. Ben Stephenson, Judge T. W. Smith, acting for themselves, governor Ninian Edwards and others, had offered a most magnificent donation to the county authorities, conditioned only, that the public buildings should be erected in the southeastern part of Edwardsville. This proposition had been made verbally early in the spring of 1820, and in writing, on the 5th of June, 1820.

The proposed location of the public buildings created a storm of indignation in Lower Edwardsville, (the old town), and a most vehement opposition so intimidated the commissioners that they deferred their action in the premises. The golden opportunity was lost. The *Edwardsville Spectator* of June 13th, 1820, published the following open letter in reference to the matter. It throws much light on the subject, and is here given at length:

To the County Commissioners of Madison County:

GENTLEMEN:—As a citizen, of the county interested in its prosperity and growth, and alive, in common with every other inhabitant, to any occurrence which may be turned to its advantage, I shall presume to address you. I have no disposition to inquire into all the acts of your administration, yet there is one which imperiously demands your attention, and in relation to that, I shall speak in the language of candor and sincerity. The fact is admitted that the county is not only now unable to erect its public buildings, but that it will probably continue in that situation for many years to come: indeed its poverty is too glaring to be denied; and although the taxes collected for the last year exceed \$3,000, yet this sum has long since been exhausted, and the county is now in debt several hundreds of dollars. This situation of things has constantly been urged as a reason against commencing any improvements in relation to the public buildings; and that it would be oppressive and unjust to resort to a tax on the people, to raise a revenue for such objects, and particularly so at the present period.

I am disposed to admit the truth of your position, and the justness of the inferences to be drawn from it; but it would to my mind be a paradox, that you should wish to avoid, or delay, the acceptance of a proposition to erect the public buildings without expense to the county, and to receive therewith a large and valuable donation of land, for the benefit of its inhabitants. That such a proposition has

been made, the records of your court fully testify, backed by the offer of ample security to carry it into effect. Let me ask you, if in that proposition there was any thing illegal, or whether or not you have not expressed your united opinion in favor of the liberality of the offer. Upon what consideration, for what reason, or under what influence, have you been induced to hesitate and postpone a decision? Have you not a desire to remove the burden of taxes, already like an incubus, oppressing and bearing down the people? and is it by refusing or delaying to accept such offers that you demonstrate to them the sincerity of your profession? Ask your own hearts whether you do not believe, that nine-tenths of the county would hail their acceptance with pleasure and gratitude? Do you not believe that the general prosperity of the county would be promoted by it? that the seeds of division, by a gratuitous erection of the public buildings would be torn up by the roots, and the petty factions which hope to distract and divide the county be prostrate in the dust? What individual in the county would not be benefited by it? Would he not be relieved from an enormous tax? Would not an additional fund, from which a large and growing revenue could be created, have been secured to the county, and which, if judiciously managed, would at a future day be of incalculable importance?

How then can you answer to the people? How answer to your own consciences for delaying to carry into effect a measure so important in its consequences, and so beneficial to the people at large? I ask you whether the general interest of the county and of its inhabitants, is not the guide for your conduct on such an occasion? and whether, if it is evident, that the general weal is to be promoted by the acceptance of such propositions, you can in justice to them, and a conscientious discharge of your duty, justify yourselves in delaying to accept them? I am unwilling, from the general good sense and impartiality with which you have discharged the functions of your office, to believe that any undue influence has been exercised over you, to control your decision, by the expression of extra judicial opinions, by a gentleman high in official dignity: but it is possible that his opinions may be entitled to too great weight, when his legal acquirements and education are considered, and no doubt the citizens of the county will feel under great obligations to him, when they may possibly know, through the medium of their *pockets*, that they are indebted in some measure to him, for the desirable privilege of paying for the erection of public buildings, which otherwise may have cost him nothing: and it is to be hoped, that his opinions in his own county and on the subject of a national road, may have equal weight. The people, however, are alive to the question of the erection of the public buildings, and deeply interested in the acceptance of the donation, and it remains to be seen whether their opinions are to have their just weight and influence. You have long enjoyed their confidence and respect, and I am bold to hazard a conjecture that you already regret your indecision. Believe me, gentlemen, it is one of the worst traits in the human character. *Imbecility is despised, when even erroneous decisions may from their promptness be respected.*

You have still the means within your reach of justifying the characters you have heretofore sustained as men of judgment and decision. Let me then entreat you to reflect and act from the dictates of your own opinions, unbiassed by the threats and Jesuitical opinions of others. It is due to yourselves, it is due to the people. You cannot in justice to them and their rights, shrink from the discharge of your official duties. The future opinions of mankind will be formed of you from your present acts. You who so often met the dangers which were incident to the early settlement of this country, are not to be terrified by the threats of a few individuals, from the conscientious discharge of your duty; nor do I believe that you are indifferent to the good opinion of those who were your companions in arms in those trying times. If the reasons here urged, however sincere and just they may be, shall not have that weight which they certainly deserve, a resort is left by the constitution and laws in an appeal to the *people*, who, by their suffrage may elect such as will be willing to respect and enforce their rights and interests.

A CITIZEN OF RIDGE PRAIRIE.

The writer of these lines may not have been a citizen of Ridge Prairie, but his words are sterling ones, and well worthy of presentation. He had probably read the entries made in the county commissioners' court, under date of June 6th, and June 8th, 1820, given below, and was now indignant at and angry with the commissioners for their timidity and indecision. Had he known how bitterly and unreasonably the opposition had hammered upon those officers, his language would have been less cutting and severe. The Upper Edwardsville of those days contained but a few houses, but some of its inhabitants were rather exclusive, if not aristocratic, hence the bitter hatred against "*Buncomb*," the nickname of Upper Edwardsville.

The court could not ignore the proposition of Col. Stephenson and others, and so made mention of it, and another one to be introduced hereafter in the following:

"June 6th, 1820.—The court having received proposals by way of a donation to the county of Madison, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, they still hold themselves in readiness to receive any proposals that may be made until Thursday next (June 8th), at which time they will take the same under advisement.

"June 8th, 1820.—The court, having received several propositions by way of donations to erect public buildings for Madison county, took the same under consideration, and not being fully advised thereof ordered that the proposition be filed, until the next court, to which the matter is continued. On motion, leave is given Benjamin Stephenson and T. W. Smith to withdraw their proposition, and leave is also given to Abraham Prickett to withdraw his.

From the contents of the above it would appear that Col. Stephenson and T. W. Smith thought that their liberal and all-embracing offer of a donation was treated with contempt by being mentioned in the same breath with that undated and undefined donation offered by York Sawyer, Esquire Prickett and others. The records do not state if

they made use of the leave granted to withdraw their proposition.

The contents of it were made known to the people of the country through the press—the *Spectator* of June 20th, 1820, brought the following :

In compliance with a request of several respectable citizens of this county we have procured for publication, copies of the following papers :

“ *Edwardsville*, 5th of June, 1820.

“GENTLEMEN,—Herewith are submitted propositions for the erection and completion of a Court-house and Gaol for the county of Madison, as a donation including fifty lots in the town of Edwardsville. We beg leave to refer you to the propositions themselves for the terms and the spirit in which they were made, with this addition that any security which may be required for their fulfilment will be cheerfully given; and the hope that the liberality of the offer and the high advantage resulting to the county from its acceptance, will operate as a sufficient inducement on your minds to adopt them.

BENJ. STEPHENSON,
T. W. SMITH.

For themselves, Ninian Edwards and the other proprietors.”

“To Hon. Samuel Judy, George Barnsback and William Jones, commissioners of the county of Madison

Impressed with the importance and necessity of the speedy erection of the public buildings for the county of Madison, the undersigned offer to the county commissioners in consideration of locating such buildings on lands belonging to them, and forming part of the town of Edwardsville, to cause such buildings to be erected without delay, at their own expense, and to make a donation thereof to the county; and to give in addition thereto, fifty lots in the said town, with a complete title in fee, with warranty, and for the use of the county, to be disposed of for the benefit of the same. They propose that the buildings shall be at least — feet in front and rear, and in depth — feet, two stories high, with sufficient rooms for the holding of the circuit and county commissioners' courts, as also convenient offices for the clerks and the sheriffs of the county; all of whose offices, it is respectfully suggested, should be contiguous to each other at the seat of justice, and to which it is presumed those officers will cheerfully assent. The buildings to be of brick. The jail to be — feet square, the walls feet in thickness; windows well secured with iron bars, and to be finished within — months. In making the offer herein suggested, the undersigned are led naturally to answer a question which might be asked: they have no wish to conceal the motives which actuate them. They conceive it not only perfectly honorable but laudable, and that although it is one which may possibly enhance the value of their property at some distant period; yet that the inhabitants of the county are more immediately interested in its acceptance, than are those who are certain to be directly benefited thereby. The convenience of the inhabitants will be greatly promoted in the early establishment of the public buildings. The present state of them is such that

they unite not only expense with much inconvenience, but that they badly answer the purpose for which they were designed; and the Gaol, in particular, as has been evinced by the repeated evidences of the fact, is wholly insecure and worse than useless, for the safe keeping of prisoners. The office for the clerks of the courts, is also an expense of considerable magnitude, which would cease in case of the acceptance of the proposals here offered; and it is believed that it will be admitted on all hands, that the present state of the county, its growth and general prosperity requires that the erection of the public buildings should be no longer delayed; but an obstacle, considered insurmountable, has continued to interpose to prevent it, viz:—the great tax, which it would require to be imposed on the citizens of the county, and at a time when, least of all others, they would be enabled to bear it; one, which, under the pressure of the times would be oppressive, and meet with great opposition; and indeed it is impossible to say at what future day they would be willing to contribute a sum of six or eight thousand dollars for such purposes, as it is apprehended an amount, not short of that, would be required. If then, these difficulties do exist, and which it is believed will not be denied, can the commissioners consistently with their duty, and the disposition they undoubtedly entertain for their fellow-citizens, to relieve them from burthens, when they have the legal means, hesitate to accede to an offer which not only establishes their public buildings upon a large and liberal scale, but has the additional advantage of throwing into the county treasury the means of reaping a revenue of large amount from the sales of the lots offered, thereby relieving the people at the same time from the payment of a large sum of money? The situation, which is on a square of 440 feet, is eligible for the court-house, and cannot be equalled by any that can be offered, and a sufficient quantity of ground for the gaol will be given on which it may be erected.

The undersigned are persuaded that the great mass of the county are decidedly in favor of the proposition, and would consider its acceptance as the harbinger of peace, with reference to a division of the county, which has been so much agitated by designing men from motives peculiar to themselves, and as terminating a dispute so well calculated in its tendency to disturb and divide those whose interests and feelings imperiously require should be united. Under this view of the subject, those propositions are submitted, subject to such modifications as may be required to complete the general objects set forth.

Edwardsville, June 5th, 1820.

Benjamin Stephenson and T. W. Smith for themselves, Ninian Edwards and the other proprietors.

“The size of the buildings is left blank in order that the commissioners may insert such a size as they shall deem necessary.”

BENJ. STEPHENSON & T. W. SMITH.

The other proposition to make a donation seems to have been drawn up in great haste; it is even without a date and could certainly never have been enforced by law.

It is worded as follows:

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Edwardsville, hereby engage to furnish the amount of cash or other articles which may be necessary in building a court-house on the public square in the town of Edwardsville for the county of Madison which we hereby engage to build and make a donation of to the county of Madison aforesaid; hereby engaging to pay and furnish the amount of cash or other articles by us severally subscribed.

Joshua Atwater, one half of any number of bricks not exceeding 70,000.

Walter J. Sealy, the other half of the bricks.

Nathaniel Buckmaster, by *Abraham Prickett*, agrees to do the mason work of building the above house.

Abraham Prickett agrees to pay three hundred dollars in cash.

John T. Lusk makes a donation of three hundred dollars.

D. Talman, one hundred dollars in carpenter work.

James Wright will furnish one hundred dollars in cash.

Myron Patterson will give one hundred dollars in carpenter work.

John York Sawyer, one hundred dollars.

John C. Bruner & Co., one hundred dollars.

R. & Y. Page, three hundred dollars.

James Cox, one hundred dollars.

John Reynolds, thirty dollars.

Philip Pemberton, fifty dollars in carpenter work.

Thomas B. Stevens, twenty-five dollars.

Alsworth Baker, twenty-five dollars.

James Mason, one hundred dollars in lumber at the mill.

Paris Masan, one hundred dollars in lumber at the spot.

Wm. P. McKee, twenty dollars in cash.

John Taylor, ten dollars.

Hail Mason, fifty dollars in 10 M. shingles.

Isaac Prickett, one hundred dollars in goods.

Jephtha Lamkin, twenty-five dollars in hauling.

The amounts above subscribed may have represented a value of perhaps \$2500, and certainly no more.

It remains inexplicable why men like Col. Judy, Barnsback & Jones could not come to a decision so as to choose between the two propositions of donation. Mr. Jones was not friendly to Edwardsville, which circumstance may account for his action; but it is barely probable that Judy and Barnsback could have been intimidated and prevented from taking action. At any rate, however, the matter was deferred, until after the election, and the reader will then learn how the matter was disposed of.

We return to the further proceedings of the court.

Piasa township was organized as such on the 7th of June, 1820. It began at the northwest corner of Wood river township, thence due west to the Mississippi, thence up said river to the mouth of Illinois river until it strikes the mouth of the Macoupin, thence up the Macoupin to range No. 8, thence to the northeast corner of Wood river township. Joseph White, John G. Lofton and Josiah Cummins were appointed judges of election.

Apple creek township organized on the same day; began

at the mouth of the Macoupin, thence up Illinois river to the sectional line between towns twelve and thirteen, thence east to range line 8, thence along said line to Macoupin, thence down with it to the place of beginning. Thomas Carlin, Thomas Rattan and David Barrow were appointed judges of election.

With this order ended the labors of this—the first board of county commissioners. The coming election absorbed all thoughts. The press devoted all available space to political effusions and harangues, of which a few are here introduced to illustrate the spirit of those times.

GEORGE CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the County of Madison.

Fellow-citizens: At the solicitation of many respectable citizens I have become a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election, as one of the representatives of this county for the General Assembly of this state. In making this announcement, respect for the public opinion and a just sense of propriety require from me a frank avowal of my political principles and a candid delineation of the course which I intend to pursue, if honored with a majority of your votes.

A republican by birth, by principle and by practice, I have never adopted the opinion that, in order to constitute a freeman he should have liberty to rob his fellow-man of his freedom. Considering slavery as derogatory to our national character,—as inconsistent with the political principles which we all profess to believe,—as a curse not only to the slave, but the slaveholder also, and so highly dangerous to the public tranquillity, I have deemed it my duty, whenever occasion has required, to exert my best abilities in opposition to the progress and extension of a system of injustice so degrading to the character of our country and portending the most baleful consequences.

The most difficult task to be performed by the next legislature is the correction of the errors of their predecessors. These are so numerous that only a small proportion of them can be glanced at in the limits of an address. The tax law I consider exceedingly unjust and oppressive in its operation, as it lays as high a tax on the poor man's uncultivated land, for which only one instalment has been paid, as upon the rich man's improved farm, for which the payment has been completed. The repugnance of this law to the constitution and the compact between the United States and this state is too palpable to require elucidation.

The injustice of the road law is perhaps still more glaring. That a mechanic or laborer who possesses no interest in the soil, should be required to pay a road tax of five dollars per annum, while the wealthy owner of extensive domains is exempted, on account of being fifty years of age, from paying any road tax whatever, is, in my opinion, equally contrary to the constitution, to justice and to sound policy. The power of impressment given to the supervisors of highways, though perhaps never carried into execution, ought not to be suffered to disgrace the statute book. Sheriffs are not by our present laws allowed a compensation for the

herculean task of collecting the taxes. This and many other circumstances of a similar nature call loudly for reform. Another question is likely to be agitated, of great local importance, and which in its consequences will greatly affect the interests of the state. As my sentiments on this subject differ from many of those for whom I have the highest respect, I deem it necessary to make them known, together with the reasons on which they are founded.

It will be recollected that at the last session of the General Assembly, a petition was presented for the erection of a narrow strip of land from the western edge of the county into a separate county, with the view of locating a county seat at some of the towns on the Mississippi, and of thus accelerating the growth of such town, with the further view of removing the seat of justice from Edwardsville, and of locating it at some town now laid off, or hereafter to be laid off, in the eastern part of the county. As it is expected that an attempt will be made at the next session to effect the same objects, I deem it proper to state that I am decidedly opposed to the contemplated division of the county, and to any alteration of its eastern, southern or western boundaries. The county of Madison, extending to the northern limits of the state, there can be no objection to the erection of new counties in the northern part of the county, whenever the increasing population in that quarter shall render it necessary, leaving this county in a convenient form and with a respectable portion of territory.

I am opposed to the contemplated division because I conceive that the removal of the seat of justice from the place where it has been located by law would be a violation of the public faith. The owners of property in Edwardsville have purchased it at high prices, in the full reliance that the county seat was permanently to remain at that town. To remove it would destroy the confidence of the people in the good faith of the government, and would furnish a precedent productive of the most alarming consequences. Once admit that a county may be divided, or a county seat removed,—not for the greater accommodation of the public, but merely to promote the growth of particular towns,—and you give the signal for townmakers and speculators to involve the state in disorder and confusion, to promote their own aggrandizement. As self interest is the ruling principle of mankind, each one who might think that his own interest would be promoted by the measure, would insist upon having a county seat located upon his own land.

The towns which might be converted into county seats would receive no solid advantage from that measure. Very few will purchase property or make improvements in such towns, when they are conscious that the county seat will be removed whenever an adverse faction may obtain the ascendancy. Let the proposed measure be adopted, and the legislature will have no time to devote to the enactment of wholesome laws for the benefit of the great mass of their constituents, but will find continual employment in carving out new counties for the accommodation of petty villages, and in adjusting the claims and settling the disputes of warring speculators. The election of candidates for repre-

sentative officers will be made to depend not upon their ability and integrity, but upon their places of residence and their predilections for, or antipathies against, particular towns and villages. Ignorance and imbecility will become the sole passports to the legislative hall; for men composed of higher qualifications will disdain to become the catspaws of avaricious speculators. In this manner the people will become divided into petty factions, the most bitter animosities will be engendered, and the general harmony of the state will be destroyed. This is not chimerical. Who that reflects on the nature of that spirit of speculation which has unfortunately taken such deep root among us, is not constrained to acknowledge that all these consequences and many others still more to be dreaded, will inevitably follow the establishment of the principle against which I contend? Similar questions are this year in many other counties of this state, and similar means are resorted to for the promotion of the same grand object of all speculators, namely, self-aggrandizement. Does it not, therefore, behoove the independent farmers and mechanics, the efficient population of the state, to place their sovereign veto upon all attempts to promote the interests of the *few* at the expense of the *many*, and to build up private fortunes upon the ruins of the public tranquillity and the general welfare?

Unjust as the proposed division would be to the owners of property at the present county seat, it is not less inexpedient as it regards this county, and, I may add, as it regards the inhabitants even of that part which is proposed to be erected into a new county. A reference to the map is sufficient to show that many of the citizens of the proposed new county reside nearer to the town of Edwardsville than to either of the places in contemplation as the seat of justice of the new county. This inconvenience would soon be greatly increased, as the rapid growth of the settlements north of the contemplated county seat would, in a short time, require its removal further north—thus leaving the inhabitants of the south part of the proposed new county at a great distance from the seat of justice, although the same inhabitants reside but a small distance from the present county seat. The inconvenient shape of the proposed county (being in some places less than five miles wide), is another insuperable objection to the division. And however numerous may be the advocates for the division, while each expects to have a county seat located at his own village, in his own neighborhood, or on his own farm, yet, as it is impossible that they should all be gratified in this expectation, so it is obvious that a majority of those who now advocate would ultimately deprecate a division, were it to take place. The proposed division would also operate disadvantageously for the settlements in the northern part of the county, as it would have an obvious tendency to retard erection into distinct counties.

These considerations appear to my mind to be entitled to sufficient weight to induce all real friends to the welfare and prosperity of the state to unite in opposition to a measure, which, however pure the motives, and however plausible the arguments of its supporters, cannot fail to produce the most pernicious effects. And I cannot but hope that the

patriotism and good sense of many who are now found in the ranks of the friends of division, will induce them, after a calm deliberation upon its tendency, to spurn the idea of seeking the promotion of any imaginary interests of their own at the expense of the general welfare.

My sentiments on this subject are not dictated by self-interest. Having no property which can be particularly affected by the division, my opposition to it is the result of a firm conviction that such a measure would be a flagrant violation of the public faith, which every citizen is interested in preserving inviolate; that it would be productive of great inconveniences, and would materially increase the public burdens of this county; and that it would constitute a precedent highly dangerous to the future harmony, prosperity, and improvement of the state.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, endeavored to give you my ideas on the most prominent subjects likely to come before the next General Assembly. Other questions will necessarily claim their attention; with respect to which I must content myself with promising the unwearied exertion of my best abilities in promoting the general prosperity. A cultivator of the soil, engaged in no schemes of speculation, and depending for a livelihood on my own industry, I have no interests to promote and no wishes to gratify but such as are equally the interests and the wishes of the great body of my fellow-citizens. To be honored with their confidence would be the source of my greatest gratification, and to deserve it is the object of my highest ambition.

GEORGE CHURCHILL.

Madison County, May 3, 1820.

The election was to be held on the first Monday of August of said year. The address of Mr. Churchill was followed by the appeals of others, who, however, had less to say. They all declared themselves to be opposed to a division of the county by any line running north and south.

Isom Gillham followed Churchill's example, and came out in brief address published in the *Spectator* on the 13th of June. He says: "From the view I have always taken of legislation, it is not like that of horse-swapping, where men generally are trying to get the advantage of one another." Mr. Gillham came out with his address, in reply to a communication of a "voter," to tell him, that people had no right of instructing the candidate before election, etc. "And, as to the cutting and carving of the state, or even this county, into small counties, it is a principle that I am very much opposed to."

Daniel Parkinson's address, published at the same time, is given *verbatim et literatim*, and, as his grammar and king's English are not very perfect, it is to be presumed that H. Warren, of the *Spectator*, did not favor Mr. Parkinson's election.

William Ottwell announced himself a candidate on the 24th of July. In his address he denied the accusation that Mr. Churchill and himself had "put their heads together" to defeat Captain Nathaniel Buckmaster.

Joseph Borough, the next candidate, was very brief in his

remarks: "Fellow-citizens, you know who and what I am," is about all that was said.

Nathaniel Buckmaster's pronouncement is an ably written piece, confining itself to the question of dividing the county, to which the captain is opposed.

John F. McCullom came out in a few words, to defend himself against some accusations that had been circulated in the "Sangamo" country.

Some of the candidates for the office of county commissioners followed the example of the assembly-men by publishing cards and lengthy addresses in the *Spectator*. They were: William L. May, Hail Mason, Curtis Blakeman, and Micajah Cox. The latter's address may find room here:

"Fellow-citizens: I now come before you as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, for county commissioner, and as the people must undoubtedly be tired of election harangues, I shall trouble them but little. There is one question which appears to excite the public mind, viz: the erection of public buildings by donation instead of taxation. I am decidedly in favor of any lawful measure that can be adopted for the erection of the public buildings for the county of Madison, without taxing the people, and in favor of any advantageous donation for the use of the county, that will screen the people from a heavy tax. It is well known that the time of service, power and duties of the county commissioners are to be regulated and defined by law, and let them be who they may, they should always act with caution. And I can venture to say, that those who honor me with their votes, believing that they are voting for one that is not easily biased from his known duty when engaged in public business, will not be deceived.

MICAJAH COX."

"P. S.—If elected, and it shall be considered lawful, I shall be decidedly in favor of having the public buildings in the southeast part of Edwardsville, as the site is the most eligible and healthy, and equally convenient."

The other candidates, of course, pronounced themselves also in favor of the "donation" plan, without committing themselves to the location of the buildings.

It should here be stated, that none of the gentlemen that came out with public addresses were elected. The successful candidates were: Amos Squire, James Tunnell and Abraham Prickett. At the election 1186 votes had been cast, to wit: At Goshen (Edwardsville included), 231; Ridge Prairie, 242; Six Mile Prairie, 81; Greenfield (Alton included), 115; Wood river, 86; Piasa, 65; Bounty Lands, 15; Apple creek, 76; Sangamo, 42; Fork Prairie, 89; Springfield, 50; Silver creek, 94.

The successful candidates for the general assembly were: William Ottwell, Nathaniel Buckmaster and Joseph Borough, who received 532, 518 and 633 votes respectively, Churchill had 449; D. Parkinson, 32; J. F. McCullom, 312; William Jones, 203; Isom Gillham, 189; P. Peters, 124; and Benjamin Steadman, 106 votes.

The vote polled for Churchill is, perhaps, the most interesting. He made the race principally as an outspoken anti-slavery man, which was fully understood by the voters.

He had a majority vote at the following precincts.

Goshen,	123	votes out of 231—majority	8
Six Mile,	45	" " 81	9
Sangamo,	21	" " 42	2
Springfield,	40	" " 50	30

He was left in minority at:

Ridge Prairie,	112	out of 242—18
Greenfield (Alton),	16	" 115—83
Wood river,	28	" 86—30
Piasa,	17	" 65—31
Bounty Land,	7	" 15—1
Apple Creek,	5	" 76—66
Fork Prairie,	9	" 89—71
Silver Creek,	15	" 94—63

363 49
49

Minority of 314 votes.

SECOND BOARD, 1820-1821.

Amos Squire, James Tunnel and Abraham Prickett.

This board decided in their March term to contract for the building of a jail. The proposition of Col. Stephenson and others, to erect the county buildings at their own expense, had been ignored as heretofore stated, and in consequence a violent agitation arose in opposition to the proposed contracts. Meetings were held in all parts of the country, and petitions poured in from every side, praying the court not to create a county debt at so unpropitious a time, when the scarcity of current money had brought about an almost unbearable condition of affairs. The proceedings and resolutions of one of these assemblies is here introduced at length:

COUNTY CONCERNS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ridge Prairie township, at Troy, on the 4th inst. convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the late order of the county commissioners, for the erection of a new jail—Gen. Samuel Whiteside being appointed chairman, and James Riffin, secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is inexpedient to build a new jail at this time in the county, at public expense, and that a few repairs on the old jail will answer every public object

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the pressure of the times and the scarcity of money is such, that it is the duty of the county commissioners to reduce, instead of increasing, the taxes on the people at this time, and that it would now be extremely oppressive, and highly unjust, to attempt the erection of any public building, which must of necessity be paid for by levying enormous taxes on the people, who at no time, have been so entirely incapable of procuring money wherewith to pay it.

Resolved, That any public officers who will at a time like the present, go on to impose additional taxes on the people, for the erection of the proposed unnecessary building, both for the size, and the manner of structure, as appears from the plan exhibited by them, and against the known wishes of the people, ought deservedly to forfeit their confidence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the farmers in the

several townships in the county, to assemble without delay, and enter into resolutions to be presented to the commissioners, couched in firm and respectful terms against the erection of any new jail or public building at this time. at public cost, or the imposition of any additional tax, pledging themselves to oppose such measures by every proper and necessary effort—and that they appoint delegates from their several townships to meet on the 4th Monday of July, at the court-house in Edwardsville, to present such resolutions and remonstrances.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Edwardsville *Spectator*.

SAMUEL WHITESIDE, *Chairman*.

JAMES RIGGIN, *Secretary*.

The friends of the county commissioners now came to the rescue, and called meetings for the purpose of endorsing the steps taken. We introduce here the following:

At a respectable meeting of the farmers of the Marine Settlement, in Madison county, held at R. P. Allen's. July 16, 1821, Captain George C. Allen being called to the chair and John Anderson being elected secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the meeting that a public jail is absolutely necessary for the insuring of the people of this county from the depredations of assassins and midnight robbers.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the law of the land, as it is the duty of the county commissioners forthwith, to cause to be erected a good and substantial jail for the use of the county.

3d. *Resolved*, That in order to secure our persons and property from abuse, pillage and robberies we will cheerfully contribute our proportion of taxes to defray the expenses which may be incurred in building a jail for the county.

4th. *Resolved*, That we approve the proceedings of the county commissioners in their late special sessions in ordering a jail to be erected at the county seat, and that they shall have our warmest support in the execution of so laudable an undertaking.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, *President*.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

The commissioners were determined to carry out their order. Bids for contracts were invited at once. The jail was to be built in the town of Edwardsville, on the north-west corner of the public square in said town, in the rear of the old court house, to be constructed of brick and timber, 30x24 feet, and two stories high, one cell to be completed by the first Monday in December, 1821, and the balance by the first Monday in March, 1822. \$500 in state paper were promised to be paid as soon as the work is completed and the balance the county will be good for!

The proposition found an answer in the following bids: Jephtha Lankin, \$5,000; John Blandford, 3,500; Myron Patterson, 3,500; Walter J. Seely, 2,800; Benjamin Stephenson, 2,000; T. W. Smith, 1,500; Hooper Warren, 1,200; W. H. Hopkins, 550; Ninian Edwards, 100.

The last bid was worded as follows:

GENTLEMEN, If you are determined to persevere in building the jail which you have caused to be advertised to be let to the *lowest bidder*, I will contract with you to have it erected at the place and within the time and according to the plan advertised for the sum of one hundred dollars, giving you such a bond as by your order is required, according to its true literal import.

July 23, 1821, NINIAN EDWARDS.

To A. Prickett, A. Squire and James Tunnell,

Commissioners of Madison county, Ill.

The Senator and future governor of Illinois must have felt chagrined to have his bid rejected; the phraseology of the bid—the *true literal import*—may have had something to do with the refusal. Others, however, did not fare better, as the contract was let to Walter J. Seely for \$2,800. He, too, had occasion to learn the meaning of the phrase: “The county *will be good* for the balance;” for it should here be stated that the county revenue of 1821, all told, amounted to \$1,646.28, and in 1822 to \$2,130.22. Seely’s experience is most graphically illustrated in the following letter:

EDWARDSVILLE, March 4th, 1822.

To the Commissioners’ Court of Madison county:—

I beg leave to lay before you a detail of my present distressing and unhappy situation. I need not tell you when I bound myself in a contract and security to the court to build a public jail of certain size, to be done in a given time, also at the same time you bound and pledged yourselves to pay me five hundred dollars in state paper so soon as one cell was finished fit for use. On the good faith and on the virtue of this contract with the court I have persevered and made use of every means to perform on my part. I have made use of all the money I had appropriated for paying my small debts, believing in good faith that you would pay me according to contract, which would enable me to pay mine also; but alas! I am here, sick and confined, not able to attend to my business, but harrassed every day by my creditors, some pleading needs and necessity, some threatening vengeance, two executions in the hands of the constable for \$80.00 or upwards, such which must be paid or my property will be sold by the officer. Not only this, but I have to furnish materials and finish the jail. The glass, spikes, iron and planks to complete the jail, costing at least \$100.00 in St. Louis, cannot be had without cash in hand. Now I have only to solicit and pray the court to take into consideration my before mentioned necessity, and to deal by me, as the court may think proper in the discharge of the duties of your office in which you act. In sentiments of respect I am your humble servant, etc.,

WALTER J. SEELY.

The court ordered this letter to be *filed*, and on those files it remained until brought to light sixty years later, April, 1882.

The public square on which the first county buildings had been erected was now, August 31st, 1821, deeded to the county by T. Kirkpatrick and James Mason. Mason’s deed, dated July 25th, 1821, conveys for the consideration

of one cent, to the commissioners and their successors in office, the lot on which the jail and court-house stand, being one hundred and forty-six feet square and containing one-half acre, bounded on the southwest by Main street, and southeast by Cross street No. 4, being the lot selected by the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice for Madison county, by the legislature of the territory of Illinois, at their session in the winter of 1813-14, in trust for the use of the county on which to build, erect and *continue* a court-house, jail and other public buildings for the use of the county, and for no other purpose whatever.

On the same day, August 13th, 1821, the court accepted the proposal of John York Sawyer and others for building a brick court-house on the public square in the town of Edwardsville as by “writing on file.” (This proposal has been given at length heretofore). John T. Lusk and others gave bond for building said court-house, and “the court, for themselves and successors, agreed to accept of the said court-house when completed according to contract this day entered into.” It took many years before this court-house was completed, as will appear hereafter.

The returns of the election of August, 1821, gave Emanuel J. West the seat of James Tunnell.

A tax receipt of 1820, probably the oldest document of this kind now in existence in the county, may find room here. It was handed to the writer by D. W. Collett, Esq., of Upper Alton.

Mrs. Ann Collett for taxes, Dr. for year 1820.

Town lot in Milton, valued at \$1000	} County.	
Town lot in Milton, “ “ 200		
Town lot in Milton, “ “ 200		
One indentured blackman and two indentured mulatto girls 1400		
Two horses, “ 110		
State tax on		Tax \$15.20

North half, section 5, north half of section 4, northeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 8, northwest quarter of section 17, the northeast quarter of section 20 the east half of the southwest quarter of section 5, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 8, all in the township, 5 north, range 5 west, of which 480 acres are of 1st, 400 of second and 640 of 3d quality land; tax \$22.00.

Madison county, November 8, 1820.

Received of Ann Collett thirty-seven dollars and $\frac{20}{100}$ in full for state and county taxes for the present year 1820, as above stated.

WILLIAM B. WHITESIDE,
Sheriff of Madison County.

The county tax was levied on town lots and personal property only, and the rate for the year 1820 was 50 cents on every 100 dollars’ valuation, and there was also a poll tax of 50 cents on every unmarried man in the family, which will account for the odd 50 cents in the tax of \$15.20. The tax on land was very light, \$22.00 on 1520 acres in Fort Russell township. The lands described in the foregoing receipt are now owned by Hugh Burns, Samuel Forman, E. C. Smith, J. M. Aljets, Edwin Kennedy, Daniel Schmidt,

W. C. Flagg, heirs, H. G. Helmkamp, John Helmkamp, Nimrod Stillwell, Robert Kelsey, Thomas Jones, E. C. Balster, J. F. Herren and J. & W. Bitts. They are assessed at 39,730 dollars, about \$26.00 per acre, and are worth at least \$80,000. The taxes on said land in 1881 amounted to \$743.64.

THIRD BOARD, 1821-1822.

Amos Squire, Abraham Prickett and Emanuel J. West. The labors of this board were confined to narrow limits. The letter of Seely explains in what condition the county was financially. He had received a county order instead of the solemnly promised \$500 in state paper 1822, June 3d. The court found the jail built by W. J. Seely to be strong and substantial, completed according to contract. It was received for the use of the county, and the clerk was ordered to notify the circuit court of same. The balance due Seely; the county was to be good for it; was paid to him in county orders of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 each, aggregating \$2,300.

The sheriff, W. B. Whiteside, made his return as collector by paying the full amount of revenue in redeemed county orders into court. George Belsha, the county treasurer, reported that the fines and licenses paid to him during the year amounted to \$203.50. He had also listed the personal property for the new tax levy and received \$64.80. He had money enough in the treasury to pay himself, and \$26.00 more. The county paid B. Stephenson \$120.00 rent for the lower part of his brick house, in which the clerk's office of the circuit and commissioners' court was located during the year.

The election of August, 1822, put in new members, to wit: John Barber, Benjamin Spencer, and Hail Mason. Nathaniel Buckmaster was elected sheriff; Isaac Prickett, coroner; Theophilus W. Smith, state senator; Curtis Blake-man, George Churchill and Emanuel J. West members of the House of Representatives. Edward Coles, a most distinguished citizen of the county, was elected governor of the state of Illinois at this election.

Samuel D. Lockwood, another prominent citizen of Madison county, Attorney-General since February 1821, was appointed Secretary of State on the 18th of December 1822. The county had been represented in Congress during territorial times by the following delegates: Shadrach Bond, of St. Clair county until 1814; from then to 1816, by Col Benjamin Stephenson, who, on being appointed receiver of public moneys, resigned April 29, 1816, and made Edwardsville his residence. Stephenson was succeeded by Nathaniel Pope. Daniel P. Cook, then a resident of Randolph county, was the first representative to Congress from Illinois. He was elected in 1818, re-elected in 1820 and was in 1822 re-elected a second time.

FOURTH BOARD, 1822-'23.

John Barber, Benjamin Spencer, Hail Mason.

The county has meanwhile been reduced to almost its present limits; the township so recently organized, had rapidly increased in population and had been organized into

counties—Green, Pike, Sangamon and Montgomery among them. The territory of the remaining county was subdivided into six political townships, which retained the familiar names of Silver Creek, Ridge Prairie, Goshen, Wood river, Greenfield and Six Mile. Alton, situated in Greenfield township, had become quite an important commercial point, so that the board saw fit to appoint Benjamin Stedman, H. H. Gear and Abraham Prickett inspectors for the part of Alton, for the inspection of beef, pork, hemp, flour, tobacco and all other articles of export necessary to be inspected. Charles W. Hunter, then one of the leading and enterprising citizens of Alton, had called the attention of the court to this matter in a letter of March 3d, 1823, in which he asked the court to appoint Samuel Slater inspector of beef and pork, Abraham Prickett of tobacco, Isaac Woodburn of lumber and staves, Benjamin Stedman of flour and H. H. Gear of hemp.

The county had heavy pauper expenses to meet during the year, amongst which a claim of Clayton Tiffin for \$202.05 for taking care of and treating a wounded man named Wells, and finally burying him. The charges were high—coffin and burying alone \$10.00—however the court allowed the claim in full.

1823, March term, George Belsha, the treasurer, reported the revenue of the year 1822 to have amounted to \$2247.12½, of which 2,017.12½ was raised by taxes. Belsha resigned his office the same day, whereupon John T. Lusk is appointed treasurer. The election of August, 1823, called Thomas Lippincott in the place of Mr. Spencer.

FIFTH BOARD, 1823-'24

Hail Mason, John Barber and Thomas Lippincott.

At the December meeting the Board received the following communication in the shape of a letter. It gave the impetus to a lawsuit, bitter and of long duration, against Edward Coles, then governor of the state, a man of national reputation, known and honored by the best of the land. The letter, written by W. L. May, then a merchant of Edwardsville, is flowing over with eulogies on law, etc., but mean and sinister motives have assuredly dictated it. The letter follows:

EDWARDSVILLE, Sept. 17th, 1823.

To Hail Mason, John Barber and Benjamin Spencer commissioners for the county of Madison.

Gentlemen: By an act of the 30th of March, 1819, of the legislature of the state it is declared that every person who shall bring into this state, any negro or mulatto, who shall be a slave and held to service at the time; and who shall emancipate with such negro or mulatto, shall give a bond, to the county where such slave is emancipated, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned that such person so emancipated shall not become a charge to any county in the state; and every person neglecting or refusing to give such bond shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$200.00 for every negro or mulatto so emancipated, to be recovered in any action of debt, to be sued for in the name of the county

commissioners of the county where the same shall happen to the use of the county.

As you gentlemen are charged with the interests and rights of the county and are bound by the duties of your office to protect it from even the possibility of expenses resulting from negroes so emancipated, becoming chargeable to the county, I feel persuaded that you will promptly apply the necessary remedy to prevent an occurrence of the kind. It will doubtless be within your recollection, that a number of negroes and mulattoes were some considerable time since emancipated in this county by Edward Coles, Esq. The records kept by the clerk of your court will furnish you with the authentic evidence that no bond has ever been given, although more than two years have elapsed since their emancipation. The penalty declared by the act has been incurred and is now justly due to the county; no excuse can be given for the violation of a positive statute, and as the penalty has already clearly enured to the county, I call on you as a citizen of the county interested in its rights and prosperity to take judicial cognizance of this infraction of the law, and to take immediate steps for the prosecution of the offender. You are, I conceive, bound to institute a prosecution without delay and have a right to call on the Attorney-General who resides in the district to pursue the necessary measures.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,
WILLIAM L. MAY.

W. L. May removed from the county not many years after this epistolary effusion. He was a man of talent and a successful politician. He represented the Third Congressional (Springfield) District of Illinois in the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Congress—1833 to 1839.

The suit was commenced March, 1824. The reader will find the subject treated at length on a subsequent page.

Silver creek township was divided from east to west, March Term, 1824, and the southern part named Unionville. Mr. Lusk, the treasurer, reported to have received during the year \$1957.54 in tax money, and \$485.25 from all other sources. All this money had been by him disbursed, and the county was then owing the treasurer \$13.61.

SIXTH BOARD—1824 TO 1825.

In August, 1824, Hail Mason, John Howard, and Benjamin Stedman were elected county commissioners; Nathaniel Buckmaster, sheriff; Joshua Delaplain, coroner; Joseph Conway, state senator, vice T. W. Smith, who had resigned; Curtis Blakeman and George Churchill, re-elected members of the General Assembly, together with William Ottwell as third member, in the place of Emanuel J. West. The agitation on the slavery question had grown into serious dimensions during the preceding session of the state legislature, and E. J. West, of Madison county, had become one of the leaders of the pro-slavery faction, whose object now was to call a state convention with a view of making Illinois a slave state. After a most outrageous proceeding in the house of representatives, which is a matter of state history, the pro-slavery men succeeded in passing a resolution, au-

thorizing the people of the state to vote on the proposition to call a convention to amend the constitution at a general election to be held on the first Monday of August, 1824.

Governor Reynolds, himself a pro-slavery man at the time, speaks of the action of the house in procuring a majority for the resolution, in "My Own Times," thusly: "This proceeding in the General Assembly looked revolutionary, and was condemned by all honest and reflecting men. This outrage was a death blow to the convention."

The anti-slavery or anti-convention of the assembly, led by Governor Coles, now published an address to the people of Illinois, to unmask the purposes of the conspirators to make a slave constitution. The address, undoubtedly penned by the governor, was an impassioned, masterly appeal to the people to rise up in their might and save the state from the greatest shame and disaster that could ever be visited upon any people. Speaking of slavery, it says: "What a strange spectacle would be presented to the civilized world, to see the people of Illinois, yet innocent of this great national sin, and in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of free government, sitting down in solemn convention to deliberate and determine whether they should introduce among them a portion of their fellow-beings to be cut off from those blessings, to be loaded with the chains of bondage, and rendered unable to leave any other legacy to their posterity than the inheritance of their own servitude! The wise and the good of all nations would blush at our political depravity. Our professions of republicanism and equal freedom would incur the derision of despots and the scorn and reproach of tyrants. We should write the epitaph of free government upon its tombstone." The closing words of this address contain the following eloquent appeal: "In the name of unborn millions, who will rise up after us, and call us blessed or accursed, according to our deeds—in the name of the injured sons of Africa, whose claims to be equal with their fellow-men will plead their own cause against their usurpers before the tribunal of eternal justice, we conjure you, fellow-citizens, to ponder upon these things."

—E. B. Washburne's *Sketch of Edward Coles*.

This appeal was signed by fifteen members of the senate and the house. Blakeman and Churchill, of Madison, among them. T. W. Smith, the senator of that county; and Emanuel J. West, the third representative, were convention and pro-slavery men. George Cadwell, formerly of Madison, and frequently mentioned in our historical sketch, signed the appeal as senator of Pike and Greene counties, "daughters" of Madison.

George Churchill, who had been most prominent during said session in the struggle against slavery, was, together with his friend, Risdon Moore of St. Clair, burned in effigy in his own (Madison) county, because of his labors. Nevertheless, the majority of the people of Madison county saw fit to re-elect him in 1824.

The pro-slavery men were not slow in coming before the people with a public address, drawn up by a committee composed of the most talented men of the state,—T. W. Smith and Emanuel J. West of Madison among them. "The contest raged in fury throughout the state. The pro-slavery

men had defiantly thrown down the gauntlet, and the anti-slavery men took it up with equal defiance. The conflict was long and bitter and no quarter was given on either side. There were not only the strong men of both parties, orators, judges, lawyers, but the rank and file of the people entered into the struggle with a violence, a zeal, and a determination alike without limit, and without example in the state. There was a perfect avalanche of personalities, threats, and denunciations, and Governor Ford well says, that, had not the people made allowance for all the exaggerations and falsehoods, the reputations of all men would have been overwhelmed and consumed. Newspapers, handbills and pamphlets were scattered broadcast. These missive weapons of a fiery contest were scattered everywhere, and everywhere they scorched as they flew. Almost every stump in every county had its bellowing, indignant orator on one side or the other, and the whole people, for the space of months, did scarcely anything but read newspapers, handbills and pamphlets, quarrel, wrangle and argue with each other, whenever they met together to hear the violent harangues of their orators."—*Ford's History*.

There were two weekly newspapers published in Madison county at that time: the *Republican*, a pro-slavery org in under the direction of Theo. W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge McRoberts (subsequently U. S. senator); and the *Spectator*, a decidedly anti-convention organ, managed by Hooper Warren. "The controversy between the two papers in Edwardsville, representing convention and anti-convention, was waged with great violence. State Senator Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, editor of the *Republican*, undertook to cowhide Hooper Warren, of the *Spectator*. Failing in his purpose, he drew a dirk on him; Warren then pulled out his pistol, when the combatants were separated, and nobody hurt."—*Washburne on Gov. Coles*.

The convention, or, more properly, pro-slavery scheme, was defeated at the polls on the first Monday of August, 1824, by a vote of 4950 in favor of, and of 6822 against it, Madison county polled 914 votes, 351 for, and 563 against, convention.

Among the papers of Samuel McKittrick, then a citizen of Madison county, now dead, was found the following ticket of that memorable election:

PEOPLE'S BALLOT.

For new constitution.

For article prohibiting banks.

For excluding negroes and mulattoes.

No right of suffrage or office to negroes or mulattoes.

For laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming into and voting in this state.

For congressional apportionment.

The reader will perceive how artfully the people's ballot was prepared. There was scarcely a dozen men in the county who would not have voted for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses, hence it was thought the first clause would be voted for also, as it was allied to good or at least popular measures. The political sense of the voters of 1824 how-

ever, was peer to the artful designs of intriguers who were ignominiously defeated. This ticket was given into the custody of the Historical Society of Chicago by Hon. Joseph Gillespie of Edwardsville, and is kept there as a memento.

The legislature elected in August 1824, strange as it may appear, was not anti slavery, for instead of electing Gov. Edward Coles senator of the U. S., as was generally expected, they chose a strong and violent pro slavery man, Elias Kent Kane of Kaskaskia to succeed John McClean.

The reader will excuse the digression in which the writer has indulged. The all absorbing question of the day had seized upon all people and officers, to such a degree that the public business was neglected. The records of the county commissioner's court of 1824, do not even state if taxes had been collected during the year. From a private memorandum made by the treasurer of the county and placed into the hands of the clerk in 1845 (twenty-one years later) it appears however that the total revenue collected in the years 1824 and 1825 amounted to \$4,511.61, and that the county authorities had signed warrants amounting in the aggregate to \$8,031.84 in the same period of time.

The building of the donation court-house progressed but slowly. The court kept urging the committee to finish the work, or had their clerk to stir them up. We give here a specimen of Hail Mason's laconic letters:

Messrs John T. Lusk, Joshua Atwater and Paris Mason, Court-house Commissioners,

Gentlemen, you are requested to meet the commissioners court now in session, on the 26th instant and inform them what progress you are making (if any) in the discharge of your duties.

I am respectfully yours etc.,

HAIL MASON, Clerk.

The commissioners had repeatedly prayed the court to grant them further time, to get that "donation house completed. Finally however, the court released them altogether. The records of March 10, 1825, contain the following entry: Court will give up to J. T. Lusk, Paris Mason and Joshua Atwater their bond if they donate to the county the new brick court-house situated on the public square as far as it is finished, and level off the surface of the earth for a dirt floor all over except a space of 12 feet wide across the N. W. end of the lower story, which shall be floored for the judge's bench, and transfer to the county all material intended for the court-house and all the unpaid subscriptions, this to be done so that the circuit court may convene there on Monday next.

The court-house was taken formal possession of on the 25th of June, 1835. In speaking of this building, the Madison county Gazetteer has the following: Nor could the brick court house and jail built a few years afterward (i. e. after the building of the primitive log cabin c. h.) be called a great improvement. When the eccentric Lorenzo Dow came to Edwardsville to preach some years afterward and was shown the court-house as the place of meeting, he refused to preach in it, saying "it was only fit for a hog pen." It had not yet a floor except a very narrow staging for the Court and Bar. There were no stairs to reach the upper

floor, and it was painful to see old men serving as jurors, climb up a steep and fragile ladder.

The first public school district of the county was organized by this board in June, 1825. It was named the "Alton district," commencing on the Mississippi at the mouth of Wood river, thence up that river to where the section line between 18 and 19, Town 5, Range 9, intersects it, thence east on said section line, to the line between sections 16 and 17, thence north, on said line to the north boundary of said township 5-9, thence west to the river, and south to the place of beginning.

The school districts Edwardsville, Silver Creek, Wood river, Ebenezer in 4-8 and East Fork in 4-5 were organized soon after.

J. T. Lusk was appointed assessor and also commissioner of census. Neither assessment nor census reports have been preserved.

Prices of road labor were as follows: Each 4 horse wagon, 50 cents; each pair of horses, 50 cents; each yoke of oxen, 50 cents; each cart, 25 cents; each plow, 18¢ and each hand with tool, 50 cents per day. The county was subdivided into the following road districts, placed under the management of the following supervisors:

Six Mile, with Joseph Squire; Edwardsville, with Nathan Searritt; Long Lake, with John Waddle; Hoxey, with E. Hoxey; Coles, with Robert Aldrick; Indian Creek, with John Estabrook; Piasa, with Isaac Searritt; Wood river, with Sam. W. Rhodes; Alton, with Ephraim Marsh; Sugar Creek, with Benaiah Gullick; Silver Creek, with William Parkinson; Troy, with Josiah Caswell; Saline, with James Pearce; Ridge Prairie, with Joseph Bartlett; Unionville, with Ezra Post and Marine with Matthew C. Garey as supervisor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT 1825-26.

John Howard, Benjamin Stedman and Daniel A. Lanterman (new members).

Joseph Conway resigned his office as clerk of the county commissioners, court on the 10th of December, 1825, whereupon the court appointed Hail Mason in his place.

1826, April 29. The court ordered, that Hail Mason and Emanuel J. West be appointed commissioners to sell the old court-house for cash to the highest bidder, also to let out to the lowest bidder the building of a flight of stairs on the new court-house and finishing two rooms for clerk's offices, and to report.

This report has been preserved, in words as follows;

To the Hon.: County Commissioners of Madison county now in session:

The undersigned appointed by the Hon. county commissioners at their special term in April, 1826, to contract for the finishing of two rooms in the second story of the court-house and for erecting a flight of stairs in said court-house and to sell to the highest bidder for cash the old log court-house, report:

That in conformity with the authority vested in them by the court, they proceeded according to previous public notice to sell and did sell the old court house to Isaac

Prickett for 151 dollars cash, which was paid, and that they contracted with Samuel Thurston for finishing the rooms and make the flight of stairs aforesaid, except plastering for the following sums, \$60.00 to be paid in cash when the work is finished according to contract, that is on the 1st day of August, 1826, and \$60.00 in an order on the county treasury, or its equivalent in state paper;* of the above sums the undersigned will be able to pay the first amount in cash, (i. e. state paper) out of the funds in auditor warrants in the hands of Hail Mason and the proceeds of the old court-house in like manner deposited.

The undersigned have it not in their power at present to say, if any or what balance will remain in their hands after furnishing the materials for the improvements, to make which they were appointed by your honors.

June Term 1826. Hail Mason, Emanuel J. West, Agents.

Thurston was paid \$60.00 in county paper of \$1.00 each, by order of court during the term.

The following were the successful candidates at the August election, 1826.

Joseph Conway, re-elected state senator; George Churchill, re-elected representative; David Prickett, elected representative; William Montgomery, Emanuel J. Leigh, Samuel Seybold, county commissioners; Nathaniel Buckmaster, sheriff; Jacob C. Bruner, coroner; Hon. Ninian Edwards was elected governor of the state at the same election; Joseph Duncan was elected in the same year in place of D. P. Cook, member of congress.

EIGHTH BOARD 1826-27.

William Montgomery, Samuel Seybold and Emanuel J. Leigh.

This administration ordered the following:

SUBDIVISION OF COUNTY INTO ELECTION DISTRICTS.

In pursuance of "An act to provide for the election of justices of the peace and constables, approved December 30, 1826, requiring the county commissioners of each county in this state, at their June term, to divide their respective counties into a convenient number of districts, not less than two or more than eight, distinctly defining the boundaries of each district, giving to each a name to appoint a place therein for holding elections hereinafter mentioned, and to cause the same to be rendered of record in their respective courts. It is therefore ordered that the county of Madison be laid off into seven districts in the following manner, to wit:

Edwardsville district bounded as follows: Commencing at Cox's old bridge on Cahokia creek and running eastward so as to include Samuel Judy, thence northeast to the line between towns three and four, thence east to the line between ranges seven and eight, thence northerly so as to include

* The depreciations of county orders, "state paper," had brought about a most deplorable state of affairs. State paper was then worth 30 cents per \$1.00, and county orders 66⅔ cents in state paper or 20 cents *in specie*. State paper was "legal tender," the collector had to take it in payment for taxes, and, in that year, was instructed to receive county orders in lieu of state paper at 33⅓ cents off. The revenue of 1826, \$4745.29, had a specie valuation of \$1,423.58.

Joseph Bartlett's and Clark's old place, thence to Silver Creek, thence up the west fork of said creek to the county line, thence west along said line to Cahokia creek, thence down said creek to John Newman, thence west so as to include said Newman, thence southwest so as to include the widow Davidson, thence to the beginning. The election to be holden at the court-house in the town of Edwardsville, on the first Monday in August next, and Edmund Fruit, Isaac Prickett, and Joshua Atwater are hereby appointed judges of the same.

Six Mile District bounded as follows: Beginning at Charles Dejailais on the bank of the Mississippi running south with the county line to the south line of the county, thence east with said line to Cahokia creek, thence up said creek to Cox's bridge, thence west to the beginning. The election is to be held at the dwelling-house of Barbara Laughlin. Thomas Gillham, James Brier, and Henry Hayes are hereby appointed judges of election to be held on the first Monday of August next.

Indian Creek District bounded as follows: Beginning at Cox's bridge on Cahokia creek, thence along said creek so as not to include George Harlan, thence northeast to the widow Davidson, but not to include the widow, thence east to John Newman on Cahokia, thence up said creek to the county line, thence along said line opposite the east fork of Wood river, thence down said river so as not to include Little and Tichnells, and down the same to Pulliam's old ford, and thence to the beginning. The election to be holden at William Montgomerys. William Ogle, John Collet and Oliver Livemore were appointed judges of the same.

Silver Creek District bounded as follows: Beginning at the county line, where the line dividing sections 27 and 28 intersect it, in town three north and running north six miles, thence to the upper bridge on the west fork of Silver creek so as to include Caleb Gonterman, thence up said creek to the county line, thence east along said line three miles, thence southwardly to the south line of the county in the middle of Looking Glass prairie so as not to include Abraham and Joseph Howard, and to include John Herron, thence west to the beginning. The election is to be holden at the meeting house in the Marine settlement on the first Monday in August next, with William Parkinson, Isaac Ferguson and Jonah Caswell as judges.

Sugar Creek District bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the county and running west along said county line to the middle of Looking Glass prairie, thence north so as to include Abraham and Joseph Howard, thence north to the county line, thence east to the northeast corner of said county, thence south to the beginning. The election is to be held at the dwelling-house of Joseph Duncan, with Joseph Duncan, James K. Good and Joseph Howard as judges.

Collinsville District bounded as follows: Beginning at Cox's old bridge on the Cahokia creek, thence east along the south side of Samuel Judy's farm to the bluff, thence northeast to the township line between three and four north, thence along said line to the range line between range seven

and eight, thence northeast so as to include Samuel McKitticks to the section line running through the center of range seven, thence south along said line to the county line, thence west along said county line to Cahokia creek, thence up said creek to the beginning. The election is to be held at Collinsville with Dempsey Guthrie, John Hall and Elihu Mather as judges.

Greenfield District bounded as follows: Commencing at Cox's bridge, thence west to Dejailais ferry, thence up the river to the county line, thence east with said line to the east fork of Wood river, thence down said river to where it passes through the bluff so as to include Tichnell and Little to the place of beginning. The election is to be held at Alton, with William More, Oliver Foster, and David Smith as judges of the same.

Cahokia District, to be bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of section 36, town six north, range eight west, thence north 24 miles, thence east 20 miles, thence south 24 miles on the line of Montgomery county, thence west to the place of beginning. The elections are to be held at the dwelling house of Stephen Wilcox, Sr., with Ephraim Beet, David Swett, Telemachus Camp, as judges. This was the largest precinct of the county at that period of time, containing 480 square miles.

The sheriff as collector of revenue was instructed to receive county orders in payment of taxes at a discount of 334. It is truly painful to observe that the county authorities had thus to dishonor the county's paper. The county debt at that particular time was less than \$5000, as will appear hereafter, and by proper management matters could certainly have been arranged in a more satisfactory manner.

The law of 1826 above mentioned gave the people the long desired privilege to elect their justices of peace and constables, a boon that had been withheld for nearly a decade. The following justices of the peace were elected on the first Monday of August, 1827, to wit: Joseph Duncan, Moses Seeds, Thomas Gillham, (the one that had bought the silver knee-buckles at a public sale mentioned on a previous page) Jarrot Dugger, James Pearce, Roger Snell, Emanuel J. West, Samuel Seybold, Julius L. Barnsback, Ephraim Mar h, Daniel Meeker, Samuel W. Rhodes, Jesse Starkey, William Ogle, Isham Vincent, Justus D. Selhorst and John Claypole.

The following are constables elected at the same time to wit: William Cummings, Nicholas Kile, Peter Branstetter, Daniel Funderburk, John C. Dugger, Josiah Seybold, Josiah Little, William Newman, Samuel H. Denton, Jesse Huffaker and Amos H. Squire. Joseph Bartlett was appointed treasurer and assessor, succeeding J. T. Lusk, resigned.

The records under date of December 1827, contain a lengthy financial statement of the county, which is here introduced. It refers to a statement published in December, 1825, stating that there had then been a balance against the county (floating debt) of \$3,783 62, whereas the records of that term state that their debt had amounted to \$4,937.314. This difference is not explained.

STATEMENT.

The expenditures of the county during the two years ending December, 1827, were as follows, on account of:

Roads	\$ 548.22
Elections	84.06
Compensation of county commissioners	268.66
Boarding prisoners	22.00
Compensation of county clerks	106.10
Selecting school lands	18.66
Support of paupers	836.22
Stationery	66.25
Office rent	90.33
Sheriff's attendance of court	129.81
Jail repairs	31.25
Court-house repairs	251.29
Fees in criminal cases	464.52
Compensation of assessor	166.49
Ex-officio salary of clerks	203.86
Salaries of constables	107.33
Attorney's fee County vs. Ed. Coles	250.00

\$3645.05

Floating debt, December, 1875	3,783.62
	\$7,428.67

The receipts had been :

Taxes for 1826	\$2,086.94
Licenses and fines, 1826	113.64
County tax 1827	1,532.16
Licenses and fines, 1827	151.00

\$4,745.29

Present floating debt	\$2,683.33
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NINTH BOARD, 1827-1830.

E. J. Leigh, George Smith and David Swett. The court-house troubles, like the ghost in Hamlet, would not down. This board was beset from all sides to have this incubus finished, and in February, 1828, the court contracted with Daniel Wise to complete the donation Court House at the expense of \$565.00. A few months later Daniel Wise wrote and subscribed the following document :

"It is hereby understood and agreed that I will deliver up and have the contract canceled, which I have lately entered into with the county commissioners of Madison County respecting the court-house, and deliver up all the materials which I received from the county, provided the court which is to be called by judge Lee (means Leigh) on Monday next, shall consent to receive the same.

Edwardsville, Aug. 5, 1828.

DANIEL WISE."

The commissioners conducted the affairs of the county in a strictly economical style, the total expenditures of the year 1828 did not exceed the sum of \$1200, while the income collected and in process of collection amounted to over \$3000.00.

The election of 1828 was a very quite one. George Churchill was again elected to the legislature in company with old brother Williams Jones, who had again come down from the shelf, where he had been resting for years. The

revenue of 1829 was \$2792.84, and it cost the county \$209 06 to collect it. The court fixed the rates for ferries and taverns, making no changes except a slight advance in the price to be charged for whiskey or brandy. A new ferry had been established in 1828, and Matthew Kerr located it at the present site of the town of Venice; his annual license was fixed at \$20 00.

The board employed Cyrus Edwards and David Prickett to bring suit against Joseph Bartlett, ex-treasurer, superseded March 30, 1830, by the appointment of Isaac Cox. In June following, Joseph Bartlett brought suit against the county, but found it unprofitable to prosecute. The county subsequently obtained judgment against Bartlett, who took an appeal to the Supreme Court. Decree of court below was affirmed, and Bartlett paid \$797.90 to David Swett, agent of the county, in March, 1834, in liquidation of the suit. Bartlett's securities, Matthias Haudlon and Julius L. Barnback had previously served a notice on the court, asking to be relieved as no immediate steps were taken to obtain judgment.

The term of this board ended in August, 1830, when Thomas Gillham, Robert Aldrich and David Swett were elected. Joseph Conway was reelected state senator, and George Churchill representative. Madison and part of Macoupin formed a representative district, entitled to two members of the house. The second member elected was John B. E. Canal, whose residence is not mentioned in the records. Nathaniel Buckmaster was again, the sixth time in succession, elected sheriff, and James G. McGriffie coroner.

TENTH BOARD. 1830-1833.

Thomas Gillham, Robert Aldrich and David Swett.

The board at its October special term requested Judge T. W. Smith to invite Hon. S. D. Lockwood to attend the next term of the Madison county circuit court, and to preside during the trial of the case against Joseph Bartlett.

At the December term William Meads, an old revolutionary soldier, appeared before the court, in order to secure for himself the pension to which he was entitled under various acts of congress. There were quite a number of the heroes of 1776 living in the county, as related in another chapter. The application of Meads has been preserved. It runs thus:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Madison County. } ss.

On the 6th of December, 1831, personally appeared in open court, being a court of record for the said county of Madison, William Meads, resident in said county, aged ninety-one years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the act of congress of the 18th of March, 1818, and the 1st of May, 1820, that the said William Meads enlisted for the term of three years in the year 1775, as well as he recollected, in the state of New Jersey, in the company commanded by Captain Dickerson, in the line of the state of New Jersey, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Dayton; that he continued to serve in the

same corps until he was discharged in the state of New Jersey; that he enlisted again in the same regiment and company in the year 1778; that his name is not on any state roll except in the state aforesaid. And the following are the reasons for not making earlier application for a pension. He says that he has made application, but was told that he had been returned as a deserter on these grounds: that he had been taken prisoner during the battle on Long Island; that he had deserted from the British prison-ship at Charleston, South Carolina, and joined General Green at High Hills, not being able to get to his own regiment; and while with General Green was at the battle of the Eutaw Springs, and was wounded; that he was left with the wounded at Santee under the care of General Sumpter, (?) and was unable to travel to join his regiment at the time it was discharged; and that these facts have never been laid before the government, and that he has no other evidence now of his said services in his possession or power than his own oath. And in pursuance of the act of 1st of May, I do most solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th of October, 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift, sale or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby to diminish it so as to bring myself within the provisions of an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war, passed on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not, nor has any person for me, any property or securities, contracts or debts due to me, nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereunto annexed and by me subscribed. My occupation is that of a farmer; my ability to pursue it is very limited; none of my children are living with me, so that I am dependent on other persons for a support.

Schedule.—I have nothing but the clothes that I wear, at the value of seven or eight dollars or thereabouts.

This application was a failure; Mr. Meads' name does not appear on the pension rolls.

The preceding board had, as stated before, been very rigid in cases of economy. The pauper accounts in 1830 were less than \$170.00; the elective cost, only \$66.20; roads and bridges about as much, so that on the 9th of December all the outstanding county orders had been redeemed, and yet a balance of \$746.15 remained in the treasury. Measures were now, April, 1831, taken to finish the "donation" at public expense. Charles Sloper contracted to furnish material and finish the following work by the 1st of October, 1831, to wit: a desk for the judge, with the front neatly paneled, with a shelf and cornice, and two doors, four jury boxes, five seats for lawyers and suitors, balustrading to enclose the bar and jury boxes; in the upper story to put up a standing partition, base and surbase, two paneled doors; to finish laying the floor, suitable for two jury rooms; to make and hang six pairs of "venetian" window-blinds, etc., all the work to be done in a good substantial manner, and of first-class material, for all which the county promises to pay said Sloper the sum of *four hundred and fifty dollars in specie*.

The plastering of the court-house was contracted for in

September, with George G. Nevitt, at twenty-eight cents per square yard, to be measured according to the customary rules among plasterers. Mr. Nevitt was paid \$182.51½ for his work. The donation court-house was now completed—ten years after its corner-stone was laid. Ex-governor Ninian Edwards, who had once made the most liberal offer in reference to the county buildings, was now a resident of Alton. In September, 1831, he received and paid \$12.00 for a license to retail merchandise at Lower Alton.

Hail Mason resigned the office of county clerk on the 8th of September, 1831, when J. T. Lusk was appointed his successor. David Prickett, who had been appointed commissioner of school lands, declined to serve, and J. T. Lusk was appointed to this place also. The court was ordered to loan school funds in sums of one hundred dollars or less, at twenty-five per cent., and larger amounts at twenty per cent. annual interest. Money must still have been very scarce, and people who had to pay such outrageous charges for their loans could scarcely be expected to prosper. The financial report of 1831 does not mention the balance of \$746.15 reported to have been in the treasury in December, 1830, and it may be presumed that the amount was converted into specie to pay off Sloper's claim of \$450. The expenditures of the county are again on the increase, and exceed the income, leaving on said 1st of December the county in debt to the amount of forty-four cents.

Francis Roach, an old soldier of the war of independence, appeared before the court to have his pension secured for him. He said he was born in Fairfax C. H., Virginia, 1739; enlisted in Joseph Session's Co., Col. Richard Caswell's regiment of the North Carolina line for three months, in 1779; again, in 1780, with Captain Dougherty on the frontier, for one year; then went with his captain in the service under Gen. Rogers Clark, in 1782; and served again for seven weeks with his old captain, under Gen. Benjamin Logan, against the Indians in 1786; was then (1832) ninety-three years of age; had lived from 1787 to 1806 in the counties of Mercer, Lincoln, Washington, and Livingston, Kentucky; and in 1806 came to Madison county, then a part of St. Clair county, Illinois. Rev. John Barber and George Kinder gave testimony in reference to the claim of Roach and his character. The old gentleman lived long enough to see his application granted, and to enjoy the pay as member of this American Legion of Honor. The amount drawn, viz: \$74.01, shows that he survived three years exactly, as his annual allowance was only \$24.67.

This legion had 22 members in this county, and the annual pension paid to them amounted to \$1,397.71. These annual pensions ranged from \$20.00 paid to Laban Smart, and \$97.50, paid to Joseph McAdams.

In August, 1834, Cyrus Edwards and James Semple were elected members of the legislature, and N. Buckmaster was reelected sheriff.

The expenditures of the county during the year amounted to \$1887.09½, of which \$741.33½ went towards supporting paupers.

In March, 1833, the court contracted with George Nevitt for the building of the clerk's office on the public square,

the building to be fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, of brick, one story of ten feet, foundation to be of stone, eighteen inches below the surface and twelve above; outside walls to be fourteen inches; eight windows of twenty-four lights, 12x12 each; two outside doors, sill of outside doors and windows to be of stone; to be done by November 1st, 1833, for \$500. And with Charles Sloper to do the carpenter and glazier work, and furnish materials, for \$337.00. These buildings are still in existence, serving now as school-rooms for the children of the numerous negro population of the district.

During the official term of this court, a number of petitions, praying for suppression of grog shops in the towns of the county, were laid before the members. One of these petitions, signed by a large number of Altonians, gave a most graphic description of the condition of affairs in Alton, saying: "Your petitioners have of late been led to reflect much upon the nature and effects of ardent spirits, as exhibited in the character and condition of those who are habitually addicted to their use,—the result of which is a settled conviction in their minds, that they are not only totally useless as a means of supporting the system, or giving lasting energy to any faculties of the mind,—but decidedly injurious to both; and that they have for years, in common with many of their fellow citizens, deplored the wide-spreading desolation of intemperance, without the power of interposing any effectual barrier to stay its progress; and that too often have they been compelled to witness the alienation of affection,—the subversion of principle, and the brutal ferocity of the senseless inebriate in his descent from respectability or comparative affluence, down the precipice of intemperance, to the abodes of wretchedness and want; and that they have frequently witnessed the contaminating influence that is wielded by the congregating of these loathsome objects in a mixed population, when method and fixed principles have not by their perfect establishment become the law of individual or corporate action; and they have often reflected upon the happy consequences that would result from a total suppression of this degrading vice in their village; and believing as they do, that the principal cause of the evil is to be traced to the numerous dram shops that disgrace our towns throughout the land; and that no step that can be taken will be as likely to bring about a permanent change in the habits of a community in this respect as to remove the cause of the evil; they are constrained, from a sense of duty they owe to themselves and to the rising generation, to ask of your honors that the assistance which your official station commands may be directed to aid them in suppressing the degrading vice, and that you will refuse to grant any licenses to sell ardent spirits in the town of Alton the present year. It is not, however, designed to prevent the licensing of respectable houses for the entertainment of travelers now at Alton, or that may become really necessary for the accommodation of travelers, but only those which, under the bonds of innkeepers, serve not to accommodate the weary traveler, but to afford facilities for drunkenness.

In making this request, your petitioners are not conscious of being influenced by any other motives than those which

spring from a desire to benefit their fellow-beings. They do believe that patriotism and benevolence are the moving principles that have induced them to lay before you this petition. In proof of this, they appeal to its nature and spirit. What is it that they ask? It is that the floodgates of dissipation may be closed—that the highway to destruction may be blocked up—that the avenues of vice may be stopped—that the seeds of disease and death be blasted—that the foundations of pollution and wickedness may be cleansed—that the causes of contention and strife may be removed—that the drafts on reason and common sense may be protected—that the sorrows of the widow's heart may be soothed—that the wife's distracting anxiety may be alleviated—that the nakedness of the children may be covered—that peace may take the place of tumult—order of confusion—virue of vice. These are the things that they ask; and they appeal to your honors as men possessing a perfect knowledge of the existence and cause of these evils, whether their request is not a reasonable one—if it is, ought it not to be granted? Is there one weighty reason why it should not be? Your petitioners are fully of the opinion that there is not. They do not believe that the trifling sum that annually accrues to the county treasury from the avails of licenses to sell spirits ought to have any influence in deciding, even upon the expediency of granting this petition, when all experience testifies, that a license to retail spirits is nothing less than a license to fit men for acts of desperation and violence; they cannot perceive any consistency in those measures which, in the first place, impose a severe penalty on the transgressors of the law, and then, for a few shillings, authorize the existence of a grog-shop, whose sole business it is to dethrone reason and to drive the unhappy victims to trample under foot all law. If the object of granting licenses is confined to the raising of revenue, your petitioners are decidedly of the opinion that it is the worst possible scheme for accomplishing this object that could have been devised. They do not believe that the county could ever be made rich by such means; but, on the contrary, they do believe that it is the surest and quickest way of bringing upon us poverty with all its evils. They believe that the tendency of grog-shops is to produce pauperism, and that ten times the amount received from licenses in the county would not defray the expenses of the paupers that may be manufactured in one year by a single grog shop. Your petitioners think that it would not be difficult for them to prove, that wherever these nurseries of vice exist, they do operate as a burdensome and oppressive tax upon the community, and that this tax is very unequally borne. That, in consequence of crimes committed against the laws of the state, which have their origin in scenes of dissipation, they are called upon as peace officers, or good citizens, to attend long, tedious trials before a court, and frequently without compensation for time lost or money expended.

These are not imaginary grievances but real, your petitioners have felt them and will continue to as long as whiskey can be had at every corner of their streets, at all hours of the day and night by any one who can command a sixpence, be he drunk or be he sober. But setting aside the

consideration of profit or loss there is one view of the subject to which more particularly they wish to draw your attention, and that is, the pernicious influence that is exerted by a grog shop population to break down and destroy the principles of morality and religion in their immediate neighborhood. Whoever saw a man fresh from his cups with a heart glowing with love to God and good will to man? Whoever heard of the accomplishment or happy progress of any scheme for bettering the condition of the world, either by penetrating the darkness of pagan superstition opening to the mind the beauties of the gospel or instructing the rising generation in those principles that are best adapted to their circumstances as moral and accountable beings, that had its origin in a community of tipplers? But on the contrary who has not witnessed the contemptuous sneer, the fiend-like rage of the grog shop haunter, when subjects of this character are introduced in his presence. Intemperance is a vice that seldom, if ever, goes single handed; it is invariably attended by a host of others. In such a community the children are daily witnessing the grossest and most wicked violations of those precepts, that they have been taught as coming from the Creator, and designed for their good, the tendency of which is to familiarize their minds with sin and thus early learn to tread its thorny paths. That the existence of dram-shops in a community, but more especially in one made up of laboring men, does operate to counteract the exertions of benevolent enterprise is a truth not to be denied; that they are not unfrequently the scenes of discord and contention, and that where they are the most numerous these scenes are of most frequent occurrence, are truths acknowledged by all. Why then suffer them to exist? Why not banish them at once and rid us of an evil that is so destructive to all that is desirable. Your petitioners feel that now is the time for action, and that much is depending on the result of this effort in relation to the character their village is to sustain. They feel the importance of laying the foundations of their village on temperance principles from the consideration that it is much easier to prevent evils than to remove them, when once incorporated into the habits of society. They therefore pray your Honors that this their petition be granted.

Signed by Ephraim Marsh, William Miller, C. W. Hunter, Solomon E. Moore, D. A. Spaulding, Samuel Wade, Samuel P. Stratton, R. G. Enox, John W. Slaten, Henry Boothby, John Haine, Henry Evans, Joel Finch, Samuel Abiz, John Buchanan, Mark Pearson, Josiah Rees, Alexander G. Melrose, W. T. Meacham, Winthrop L. Gilman, John Lee, Nathan Barrett, Curtis Nobbs, John Walker, H. Davis, L. J. Clawson, William Harrison, Samuel Delaplain, Simon Peters, Enoch Lang, W. G. Pinckard, George W. Fuller, John Manning, Thomas Lippincott, Benjamin T. Lang, Stephen Griggs, W. Manning Jr., Alvin Bailey, Samuel Bush, J. C. Hayes, Henry Watts, William Hayden, E. Hayden, J. A. Robertson, G. N. Morgan, H. S. Summers, E. P. Long, John Camp and Hail Mason. Andrew Miller had also signed this petition, but his name is blotted out. Andrew Miller was elected sheriff of Madison county afterwards.

The court ordered the above petition to be placed on file, where it remained for fifty years. The penmanship of the petition is splendid, and seems to have been the work of either D. A. Spaulding, Mark Pearson or Hail Mason. The Altonians were undoubtedly displeased with the disposal made of their eloquent petition of February 23, 1832, and now on the 7th of May, 1832 they reported to the county authorities that they had incorporated their town. This document was made a matter of record; it says:

LOWER ALTON, May 7th, 1832.

At a meeting of the citizens of Alton held this day at the Union Hotel for the purpose of taking the sense of the inhabitants in relation to incorporating the town, Stephen Griggs was chosen president of the meeting and W. S. Gilman appointed clerk.

The officers were duly sworn, and having ascertained that the town contained over one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and that ten days previous public notice of this meeting had been given according to law, they received the following votes:

In favor of incorporating the town: John Lee, William Miller, Ephraim Marsh, S. E. Moore, Z. Low, Charles W. Hunter, M. C. Garey, Stephen Griggs, S. T. Kendall, Wm. Manning, jr., Samuel Ains, John Quigley, W. S. Emerson, Samuel Wade, W. S. Gilman.

No votes were given in the negative.

STEPHEN GRIGGS, President.

W. S. GILMAN, Clerk.

The names of Alton and Upper Alton were officially recognized soon after, as the old precinct of Greenfield was subdivided into two election districts, March 1833, to be called Alton and Upper Alton. The "poll" for the former was located at the house of Andrew Miller.

The election of 1834 gave to Cyrus Edwards a seat in the state senate, in place of Joseph Conway, and sent Nathaniel Buckmaster and Jesse B. Thomas, jr., to the house of representatives. Thomas G. Lofton was chosen sheriff, and James Wilson coroner. Madison county had since 1833 formed a part of the first congressional district, and was represented by Charles Slade of Clinton county.

ELEVENTH BOARD 1834-1836.

David Swett, Robert Aldrick and John Newman.

A special election was held in October 1834 to elect a member of congress in place of Charles Slade, who on his way home from Washington had fallen a victim to cholera, then raging through the United States. Governor Reynolds was elected to fill this vacancy, and reelected at the congressional election in November following, for a full term in the 24th congress, 1835 to 1837.

Nathaniel Buckmaster, who had been sheriff since 1822, made final settlement at the June term and was allowed \$445.50 "back" pay in full of his fees for serving notices to road supervisors, grand and petit jurors and judges of election during those 12 years—Jurors received a compen-

sation of 50 cents each day by order of court—August special term 1835.

The county revenue of the year 1835, was \$4,262.86 and the expenditures amounted to \$4,079.40, of which \$1,163.60 had been paid towards supporting paupers. The balance reported in treasury in 1834 is not mentioned.

Isaac Cox was appointed commissioner of census in 1835. The returns have not been preserved.

James Wilson, coroner, was appointed sheriff in place of T. G. Lofton, resigned June 10, 1836. Ordered by the court that the county be laid off into ten election precincts, to be called Edwardsville, Collinsville, Mariue, Sugar Creek, Silver Creek, Cahokia Creek, Monticello, Alton, Upper Alton and Six Mile.

The first stone bridge built in the county, across Shield's branch, was contracted for, Alton to pay \$1000, and the county \$500.—1836, July 23. Joseph Conway, former clerk of this court, presented a claim of \$189.67½ "back" pay, but was refused and told that he had received \$30.00 per annum ex-officio salary, and that the county was not responsible for work he had done for private individuals.

August 1836. Elected John Hagan, James Temple and Robert Smith members of the house of representatives, Nathaniel Buckmaster sheriff, and Robert Aldrick, Abel Moore and S. W. Robbins, county commissioners.

TWELFTH BOARD—1836—1838.

Robert Aldrick, Abel Moore and S. W. Robbins. The court appointed William Ogle treasurer March term, 1837, in place of Isaac Cox, resigned.

The era of bridge building was inaugurated by this board, who at said term, ordered a substantial bridge to be erected across Wood river at Milton. This bridge was built by Samuel Grub, and completed in December 1837 at an expense of \$5,125.00. It should be born in mind that the total revenue of 1837 amounted to but \$5579.47.

The clerk was ordered to pay into the treasury all amounts received by this court and its predecessors. From this order it would appear, that balances due by outgoing treasurers had been paid into court instead of to the incoming treasurers. The amount paid over in consequence of the above order was stated to have been \$1,205.25.

The tavern rates were raised during this administration to twice the amount previously fixed; a meal cost now fifty cents, and half a pint of whiskey, twenty-five cents.

The various county offices, heretofore filled by appointment, were made elective by acts of the 10th General Assembly—1830 to 1838.

William T. Brown was elected county clerk, William Ogle treasurer, John T. Lusk school commissioner, and Benaiah Robinson surveyor,—at the August elections, 1837.

A financial transaction of some magnitude, considering the resources of the county, took place during this administration. The State legislature had, by law, located the State penitentiary at Alton, in accordance with an act passed some ten years previously, by which Shadrach Bond, W. P. McKee and Gershom Jayne had been appointed commis-

sioners to select a suitable place on the Mississippi river at or near Alton, for a site. The county seems either to have promised a bonus of \$3,000 as a subvention, or to have pledged the faith and credit of the county for the payment of that amount by others. Among the files of the county, the writer found two drafts, one for \$3,000, dated May 26, 1837, and the other for \$2,000, dated August —, 1837. The phraseology of these drafts is peculiar, as will be seen from the following:

Dollars, 3,000.

ALTON, May 20, 1837.

Five days after demand, pay to the order of George Smith, Samuel C. Price and J. R. Wood, inspectors of the penitentiary, three thousand dollars, with ten per cent. interest per annum from the date hereof until paid—payable at the Branch of the State Bank of Illinois at Alton, and a notice in writing left by the holders hereof with the teller of said bank shall be deemed sufficient notice and demand of payment,—being on account of *Madison county bond*.

To Messrs. J. M. Krum, C.	}	ABEL MOORE,	{	Two county commissioners.
W. Hunter, A. Cawles, Robert Smith, John Hogan & Co.,				
Aldrich & —, Clawson & Cook, N. Buckmaster, J. A. Townsend, J. C. Bruner, Cook				
and Fifield S. Griggs.				

The draft was accepted by those parties, and so endorsed in writing across the face of said draft.

A marginal remark contains the following, written in red ink: "Demanded payment at Alton Branch, Bank of Illinois, November 21st, 1838; payment refused by a clerk."

The draft was formally protested on the 29th of November, 1838, before John H. Sparr, notary public, at the request of the Branch of State Bank of Illinois at Alton, and holder of the original acceptance, who exhibited said bill or acceptance at the counter of the Alton Branch of State Bank of Illinois and demanded payment thereof, whereupon the answer was made through a clerk of said Branch Bank that said acceptance could not be paid, as funds for that purpose had not been furnished.

The protest papers contain on the reverse side the following words written in lead pencil: "Ask Sparr if at any time since demand, funds have been provided for the payment of said draft—Ask if demand was made, also by whom"—and: Jones—

"Upon the ground that it is *novel* instrument and no action can be sustained upon it."

Action or no action, the county, nevertheless, paid the full amount, interest included, by issuing county orders, amounting in the aggregate to \$5,666.67, at the September term, 1839, payable to the inspectors of the penitentiary, and bearing ten per cent. annual interest from date of issue until paid. These orders were paid during E. M. West's term of office as treasurer of the county, and it appears that the first payment, to wit: \$100 00, was made on the 12th of September, 1839, and the last, *being the thirtieth*, \$525.00, on the 10th

of June, 1841. These thirty payments aggregate \$6,504.84. The funds in discharging this debt were raised by a special tax.

But, to return to our subject matter: in June, 1838, the old precinct name of "Cahokia," like the beautiful designation of "Goshen" heretofore, was now blotted out, Swett's Prairie having been substituted for it. Sugar Creek was changed into Highland, and a new precinct, "Madison," organized north of Six-mile.

The result of the August election of 1838 was as follows: George Churchill, State Senator; William Ottwell, George Smith and Robert Smith, members of the House; John Adams, Sheriff; Henry P. Rundall, Coroner, and Hiram Arthur, Edmund Fruit and Thomas J. Waddle, County Commissioners.

THIRTEENTH BOARD, 1838-39.

The tenure of office of County Commissioners was changed by act of the Tenth General Assembly. The Commissioners elected in August 1838 were to hold their terms for one, two and three years severally, as determined by lot. Hiram Arthur through the three years, Edmund Fruit the two years, and Thomas Waddle the one year's term.

Ex-Sheriff Buckmaster was represented to the court to be in default with the County revenue to the amount of \$2598.75. An investigation was held before the court, who thereupon entered judgment against Buckmaster for \$751.29 due and \$168.78 penalty.

A new town named Fitz James is mentioned in connection with a grocery license granted to one Alexander Shaffer. Fitz James is the present *Grant Fork* in Saline township. Highland is mentioned also for the first time as a town in T. 3-5, and John Zimmermann and Moritz Huegy were licensed to keep taverns, because, the court says, they are respectable men, and will probably keep orderly houses. The court divided the county into nine assessors' districts, with Thomas Gillham, Ebenezer Huntington, Daniel A. Lanterman, Erastus Wheeler, Joseph Bartlett, Robert Aldrich, Abel Olive, J. L. Ferguson and James Reynolds, as Assessors. Fragments of their returns, made in June, 1839, are still in existence, but the writer found it impossible to compile any interesting or reliable information from them. The County paid \$181.00 for the work, of which Huntington drew \$48.00, the largest amount paid, while Robert Aldrich contented himself with \$8.00.

Lands were no longer classed as of first, second and third quality, but assessed according to actual value. The revenue of the year was collected by John C. Dugger, appointed by the court, as the law required. Dugger reported to have collected in taxes \$4135.71; in merchants' licenses, \$175.75; in tavern licenses, \$312.00; fines, 41.00, and in jury and docket fees, \$118.00—total \$4781.86. The County expenditures were—County officials, \$1214.40; roads and bridges, \$1464.25; paupers, \$982.04; courts, jurors and stationery, 539.50; jail, court-house and prisoners, \$319.62; sundries, \$2.00, and to Joseph Conway, ex-clerk, \$406.63. Mr. Conway had taken an appeal on his case, and received now his "back" pay, although the court had previously

paid him \$30.00 per annum for his official work. Edwardsville was made a road district, because the town trustees had resigned in body and given up the corporate powers and privileges of the old town, and Isaac Prickett was put in charge of affairs as "supervisor."

The election of 1839 returned the following County officers, to wit:—David Smith, Commissioner; W. T. Brown, County Clerk; Edward M. West, Treasurer; J. T. Lusk, Recorder; Benaiah Robinson, Surveyor, and Matthew Gillespie, Probate Judge—Recorders, Surveyors and Probate Judges had until then been appointed, not elected.

The names of the justices of the peace, whose offices were made elective in 1827, elected at the various periods of time, will be found alphabetically arranged at the close of this chapter to the period from 1819 to 1849.

FOURTEENTH BOARD, 1839-40.

Hiram Arthur, Edmund Fruit, and David Smith, Commissioners.

William Ogle, who had been Treasurer of the County since March, 1837, came forward at the first term of this court, September, 1839. Mr. Ogle was the first Treasurer of Madison County, who kept a treasurer's account book. The book is still in existence, and is labeled, "County Treasurer's Record, Vol. 1."

The first entry is made on the fly leaf, to wit:

1837. }
April 5. }

To amount received of T. G. Lofton on acct. of estrays, paid in County orders, \$71.56½.

(The above orders were marked paid through mistake, and the County is still bound for them to the Treasurer.)

These lines are in the well-known handwriting of William Tyler Brown, who also wrote out the following official report for Mr. Ogle:

SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D., 1839.

The undersigned makes a final report of his actings as Treasurer of Madison County, showing the whole amount of moneys paid into the Treasury, as also the total amount paid out.

The whole amount paid into the Treasury from different sources from the 31st of March, 1837, to this date is \$11,984.94

The total amount paid out during same period of time is \$11,621.59
Commissions 2 per cent. on \$11,723.79 234.46 11,856.05

Leaving a balance due to the County of \$123.89 which is herewith paid into court, and on which a commission is charged.

All of which appears from my books and papers this day delivered over to my successors. WM. OGLE,
Treasurer.

This report is introduced here, because it is the oldest found on file, and because it is also, in all probability, the first one filed, as no Treasurer's account books had been kept previously. Another reason for introducing it was its

laconic style and want of detail. It reminds the writer of an amusing incident in the life of the famous rider—General Bluecher, the deadliest enemy of Napoleon. Bluecher, a splendid and dashing trooper, was a wretched scholar. His king had sent him once as military governor to Hamburg. At the end of the year the general reported to the Home Government: "I have received so and so many dollars in public funds, and have paid out so and so many dollars on public accounts, leaving a balance of so and so many cents." The treasury people in Berlin refused to accept this report and returned it for itemizing, demanding *vouchers* besides. Bluecher copied his first report without changing a letter. It came back, of course, and this time with a reprimand. The old warrior grew furious, and when the report went to Berlin a third time, it contained the following marginal remark: "I have stated facts as they are; whoever says that they are not correct is a scoundrel, and my name is Bluecher." This ended the controversy.

William Ogle's report would not have passed muster at Berlin, but then we are not living in old fossilized monarchies, ours is a grand Republic.

The County finances commenced to attract the attention of men in various parts of the country. Representative George Smith, of Upper Alton, called by letter of Sept. 3, 1839, the attention of the County Court to the 21st section of the revenue law, which section provided that the collector should pay in the Treasury monthly all taxes collected by him. The Treasurer's account book of 1839 and subsequent years up to 1849, prove that the Board acted upon Mr. Smith's suggestion.

In January, 1840, the citizens of Alton refused to pay the County Tax, claiming that their city charter exempted them from paying this tax. The court submitted the matter to His Honor Judge Breese, who sustained the Alton claim.

John C. Dugger was reappointed collector in March, 1840. The assessors of the county report the total value of all taxable property in the county to have been \$3,284,549, and the collector reported that he had failed to make collections on \$435,940 worth of land, and \$53,810 worth of personal property, and that \$445,664 worth of city property was exempt from paying a county tax. The county levied a tax of twenty-five cents on all property outside of Alton, and a special tax of fifteen cents on all property in the county. This special tax was intended for raising funds with which to pay the penitentiary orders.

In August, 1840, the following officers were elected: Ephraim Harnsberger, county commissioner; Andrew Miller, sheriff; Joseph Gillespie, Cyrus Edwards, and James Reynolds, members of the house of representatives, and H. C. Caswell, coroner. The assessor's districts of the previous year were abolished, and Orren Mecker was appointed county assessor for the next year—1841.

The collector's returns for the year 1840, are very accurately made out, and from them we were enabled to make the following correct extracts:

The real estate outside of Alton was valued at \$1,299,979, and the personal property owned in the county, outside of Alton, was assessed at \$565,487—total property subject to

county tax, \$1,865,466. The real estate of Alton was valued at \$621,610, and the personal property at \$155,724, or \$777,334 in the aggregate, value of all taxable property in the county in 1840, \$2,642,880. Mr. Dugger further reported that he failed to collect eight per cent. of the taxes outside of Alton, and seventeen per cent of the taxes in the city limits. 1840 was a United States census year. The population reported in 1830—viz., 6,221, had more than doubled, and Madison ranked now in point of population as the fourth of the eighty-seven organized counties of Illinois.

Morgan county led with a population of 19,154; Sangamon followed, with 14,716; Adams third, with 14,461, and then Madison, with 14,433. Cook county, with Chicago in embryo, had then scarcely 10,000 inhabitants.

The live stock of Madison county consisted in 7,036 horses, 22,139 neat cattle, 12,608 sheep, and 54,752 hogs. The poultry belonging to the 3,000 families residing in the county was valued at \$18,667. The farm products of the preceding year were reported as follows: 165,520 bushels of wheat, valued at 62 cents per bushel=\$103,450; 44,080 bushels of barley, rye, and buckwheat, valued at 20 cents per bushel,=\$82,920; 209,800 bushels of oats, valued at \$41,960; 1,304,335 bushels of corn, valued at 20 cents per bushel,=\$260,850; 25,190 pounds of wool, valued at 45 cents per pound=\$11,335; 654 pounds of beeswax at 25 cents per pound=\$161.00; 121,305 bushels of potatoes at 25 cents per bushel=\$30,325.00; 6,542 tons of hay, at \$8.00 per ton,=\$52,336; 25 tons of flax or hemp, at \$100 per ton=\$2,500; 11,280 pounds of tobacco, at 6 cents per pound=\$676.00; 35,810 cords of wood, sold at \$2.00 per cord=\$71,620. Value of butter sold, \$38,177; value of fruits grown in orchards, \$40,775; value of domestic goods, \$33,460; value of garden and nursery products, \$50,520.

The value of farming products, including live-stock, sold in 1839, amounted to \$2,369,151.80, or nearly 100 per capita. In this Madison led all other counties; Morgan county followed with \$1,552,310.20, Sangamon with 1,549,948.90, St. Clair with \$1,346,130.40; Gallatin with 1,216,329.74; Fulton with \$1,188,677.50; Adams with \$1,073,629.00, and Vermillion with \$1,062,000.26. The total value of all farm products sold in the state during said year was \$40,738,085.70, over one-fourth of which amount was made up by the above eight counties.

The average value of livestock was—horses and mules, \$45.00, cattle \$15.00, sheep \$2.00, swine \$3.00.

The census reports 71 stores in the county with \$464,575 invested—\$6500 per store. 986 wagons and carriages had been manufactured during the year in the county, and their average value seems to have been about \$32.00. The flour turned out by the mills was valued at \$406,350. 296 dwelling-houses had been built during the year at an expense of \$287,975. There were two tanneries in the county that turned out 1630 sides of leather, harnesses and saddles made in the county in 1839 were valued at \$23,275; 3 distilleries turned 28,300 gallons of whiskey; the products of lime kilns and brick yards were estimated to have been worth \$17,200, and sundries, skins, etc., had brought \$44 33c.

All the wine made in the state, to wit: 471 gallons, was manufactured in Madison county. The census does not state in what part of the county vines were grown, nor what the stuff was worth per gallon. The writer has however, every reason to believe, that the quality was even inferior to the quantity.

Butchering and packing was carried on to a considerable extent, in the entire state, to wit: Of the money used in that business \$744,725—\$421,675 was invested in Altoona alone, where over 5000 hives and nearly 50,000 hogs had been slaughtered during the preceding year.

FIFTEENTH BOARD—1840-1841

Hiram Arthur, David Smith, and Ephraim Harnsberger commissioners.

Very little public business was transacted by this board; the 51 road-districts of the county were reviewed, named according to the fancy of the court, but there is nothing remarkable about those names. The friends of Old Hickory had one district named "Hermitage" with J. G. Smith as supervisor and Benaiah Gullick presided over "Egypt."

The "Madison county ferry company" represented by William Gillham, applied for and obtained license to establish a ferry at Venice and to north St. Louis. This company has grown into a powerful and wealthy corporation.

Another corporation, the Alton and Mt. Carmel railroad company commenced operations, but failed to come up to the great and wild expectations of the people. The schemes of internal improvements at the expenses of the state, resulted disastrously. Some 1300 miles of railroads were to be built throughout the state, besides other improvements, canals, &c., and the carnival lasted as long as the state could borrow money. The state debt thus created amounted to about fifteen million of dollars. Instead of developing the grand resources of the state, as asserted on all the high-ways and by-ways, in all cities, towns and villages, a new financial misery was brought about by the planless and senseless measures of—let us say—enthusiasts. The people of Madison county suffered with the population of other counties, but they had no reason to complain, in as much as her leading men were as much carried away as others. It is not the province of the chronicler of a county sketch to branch off on this subject, and he returns to the county affairs.

SIXTEENTH BOARD. 1841-1842.

David Smith, Ephraim Harnsberger and Samuel Squire, commissioners. This board introduced a financial scheme of doubtful propriety by ordering the issuing of county orders, which were to be used as money by various supervisors of roads in payment of improvements to be made. County orders should only be used in payment of commodities furnished to the county or of labor performed for the county, and upon vouchers properly and legally audited and allowed. The system introduced by the above board created a county debt, which it took years to cancel, as will be shown

hereafter. It was, as the "enthusiasts on greenbacks" of a later day called it, "fiat money," and looked so harmless and innocent in the beginning, but, as the appetite grew—and appetite will grow while good things appear before the eater—greater amounts had to be issued, until finally the orders lost their charm, and the purchasing power of this fiat dollar was reduced to but a fraction of the genuine dollar. The fractional dollars had to be paid by the taxpayers of the county in full and genuine dollars.

John C. Dugger was succeeded in the office of county collector by John Cooper, appointed in 1842, and Isaac Cox took Orren Meeker's place as county assessor in the same year. The Madison county Ferry Company was relicensed in 1842, and its tax was raised from \$10 to \$50 per annum, from which fact the reader may judge with what success the enterprise was crowned.

The election of August, 1842, returned George Smith to the state senate, together with James A. James, selected by the voters of Madison, St. Clair and Monroe counties. Robert Aldrich, John Bailhache and Curtis Blakeman became members of the house of representatives, Andrew Miller, sheriff (was re-elected), H. S. Summers was made coroner, and James Webb took the place of David Smith in the board of county commissioners.

SEVENTEENTH BOARD. 1842-43.

Ephraim Harnsberger, Samuel Squire and James Webb, commissioners. This board organized a new precinct to be called "Looking-Glass," now St. Jacob, with the poll at W. H. Uzzel's, and with John Lindley, Stephen Hart and J. G. Anderson as the first judges of election.

August, 1843, election of county officers: James G. Anderson, county commissioner; George W. Prickett, probate judge; W. T. Brown, county clerk; H. K. Eaton, county collector; Daniel A. Lanterman, school commissioner, J. T. Lusk, county recorder; E. M. West, county treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH BOARD. 1843-44.

Samuel Squire, James Webb and J. G. Anderson, county commissioners. The county orders, the "fiat money" of 1841, had by this time depreciated, and orders were freely offered at from 25 to 35 per cent. discount, and the court, not being advised as to the amount of such orders afloat, ordered to fund them in amounts of \$100, or its multiple, to bear 12 per cent. annual interest and to be paid *after* three years. Yes, "after!" The last of these orders was presented twenty-eight years later, in 1871, and the holder, the late H. K. Eaton, of this county, consented to take a 10 per cent. interest bearing bond in lieu of his 12 per cent. paper. The bond issued to Mr. Eaton, was, with others converted into 6 per cent. interest bonds in 1877, and forms to this day a part of the indebtedness of Madison county. "Fiat" money is truly a grand institution. The \$100 of fiat money, which in 1843, had paid for about \$70 worth of labor, has cost the county the following amounts in interest: 12 per cent. from 1848 to 1871, \$336; 10 per cent. from 1871 to 1877, \$60, and 6 per cent. from 1877 to 1882, \$30, aggregating \$424 in interest, \$100 to be paid yet, swelling the

original \$100, which was in fact worth only \$70, to \$524. The process of "funding" commenced on the 14th of March, 1843, and continued to June, 1855, during which time \$26,900 of fiat money were converted into interest bearing bonds to be redeemed in specie. This was the result of the short, quiet, harmless, innocent order made September 6th, 1841—Ordered that \$300 in county orders, of \$5 each, payable to bearer, be issued and placed in the hands of — and —, supervisors, to be used as money in payment for making a road through Wet prairie. The spirit of internal improvements had seized upon the people of the county to such a degree, that the court was beset from the first to the last day of its term with petitions to lay out new roads, etc., etc. The county surveyor, old Benaiah Robinson, grew weary of the work, the more so, as he had formed an idea, that many of those petitions were only presented to have certain men draw pay as viewers. He drew up the following amusing document, found among the vouchers of 1842, to wit:

"*A little parley with the Court.*—Should the court think it most prudent to put a stop to the road petitions and their consequent views, reports, etc., let the following method be adopted, which will insure success with less censure than any other, as the law appears in part to favor the plan: Let it be once determined that 75 cents a day in county orders, is all that will be given to chainmen and other necessary hands, out of which they must pay their own fare; and that the viewers shall have but \$1.00 per day, whether they chain or not, out of which they must pay their way, or that the surveyor shall pay the whole bill of fare, where-ever he may have to direct the hands for lodging or victualing. Either of these rules, it is believed, will greatly retard or put a stop to the present process of road manufacturing. And it will cause less complaint against the court than any other method that can be put in practice.

Unfavorable reports will not reach the case, new petitions will spring up like the fabled Hydra, changing, perhaps a little, routes formerly acted on, or new viewers will be asked for, whose opinions are known in advance, for the petitioners claim as great a share of wisdom as generally falls to the lot of viewers, and frequently they have the audacity to believe that they know as well where a good wagon road could be made as your humble surveyor."

The valuation of taxable property in the county was stated to be \$2,364,197, exclusive of Alton; a tax of 30 cents per 100 should have brought \$7,092.60, but delinquencies now amounted to over twelve per cent. and the net tax was only \$5,939.36.

The necessity of securing an asylum for the helpless paupers in the county, had become apparent, and Judge G. W. Prickett, volunteered to negotiate for James Ruggles' house as a temporary abode for the unfortunates. The house was to be furnished and put in readiness during January, 1844, and James Ruggles was appointed superintendent with a yearly salary of \$250.00.

Admittance of a free negro.—Patsey, alias Martha Tyler, a woman of color, formerly the slave of Samuel Miller of the Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, planter, and by him manumitted, brought evidence of her freedom, had those papers recorded

and gave bond as the law required, whereupon she was permitted to reside in Madison county.

1844—AUGUST ELECTION:

George Barnsback, George Churchill and N. D. Strong, members of the house of representatives; Andrew Miller, sheriff and ex-officio collector of revenue, and Samuel Squire county commissioner, (his 2d term).

NINETEENTH BOARD 1844-45.

James Webb, J. G. Anderson and Samuel Squire, county commissioners.

This court became the recipient of a handsome donation made by Hon. George Barnsback, member of the house of representatives, accompanied by the following letter:

"Herewith I present you with the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in auditor's warrants which I wish you to appropriate towards the relief of the poor of your county, in such a manner as you may deem the most proper.

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BARNBACK."

Edwardsville, March 4, 1845.

The court acknowledged the receipt by the following:

1845, March Term—Ordered that the thanks of the court be tendered to the Hon. George Barnsback, representative from this county in the legislature of Illinois for his munificent donation of \$150.00 in auditor's warrants to the county of Madison, to be applied to the relief of the poor of said county, and that funds be appropriated as directed by the donor, in his communication to this court, upon the subject, which is ordered to be filed and preserved among the records of the county.

✓ E. M. West, having been appointed school commissioner in place of Daniel A. Lanterman, resigned, surrendered his office as treasurer, to the board, whereupon Matthew Gillespie was appointed treasurer, March, 1845.

The county revenue for 1844, amounted to \$6,583.93, and the expenditures to \$7,627.78.

Irwin B. Randle was elected county commissioner in place of James Webb, whose term had expired.

TWENTIETH BOARD 1845-46.

J. G. Anderson, Samuel Squire and I. B. Randle, commissioners.

December term, 1845.—The court appointed two of its members, J. G. Anderson and Samuel Squire and the surveyor B. Robinson a committee to adopt a plan of building a new jail and to contract for the same. The support of the paupers in the poor house cost the county \$800 in 1845, and complaint was made, that the pauper expenditures throughout the county were still very considerable. In 1846 the order in reference to contracting for a new jail is rescinded and another substituted to devise a plan for enlarging the old jail. This plan is abandoned again, and in May, 1846, the county agents above mentioned contracted with Samuel Smith and Thomas McNeil for the building of a new jail. This indecision of the court was brought about

by the usual clamor against public expenditures. The contract called for a brick building, thirty-eight by twenty-eight feet, outside measure, with stone foundation four feet below and one foot above the surface, and to be four feet thick. The walls of the first story to be double, thirteen inches thick, and one foot apart, in which space are to be inserted perpendicularly timbers twelve inches square and of the length of the story. The rest of the contract is in keeping with the introductory lines, and it would appear impossible for inmates of one of the cells to break through. The contract price was \$2,900, to be paid in county orders. The contractors gave bond, with E. M. West, H. K. Eaton, J. T. Lusk, Matthew Gillespie and W. T. Brown sureties for faithful performance of work as called for in contract.

The building is this day standing on the old court-house grounds and serves as a city prison building.

1846, AUGUST ELECTION.

Joseph Gillespie, State Senator; Curtis Blakeman, W. F. DeWolf and William Martin, representatives, Andrew Miller, sheriff; T. Weed, coroner; W. B. Reynolds, county commissioner, and H. K. Eaton, probate judge in place of Hon. G. W. Prickett, who had gone to fight the battles of the United States on the fields of Mexico.

TWENTY-FIRST BOARD—1846-1847.

Samuel Squire, I. B. Randle and W. B. Reynolds, county commissioners. The building of the new jail was now in progress. W. T. Brown, H. K. Eaton and John H. Weir, who had been appointed a committee to superintend the building of said jail, reported January 8, 1847, as follows:

"That under the discretion allowed them they have made several alterations and changes from the original plan upon which said jail was to have been constructed. These changes were made by the committee after consultation among themselves, and are such as were deemed to be expedient and proper, and such as are believed to be an improvement upon the original plan for the construction of the jail; all changes that had been made are without any additional charge to the county on the original contract except as to two items, one substituting a stone wall instead of a brick wall in the foundation which has already been examined into and acted upon by the court, and the other in causing the jail to be built eighteen inches higher than the contract required; this change was made necessary on account of particularly sized windows being required for the upper story, which could not be placed therein without leaving the same too near the floor or too near the eaves. For this additional work on the part of the contractors no price was agreed upon with the contractors, but the same was made with the express understanding, that the contractors should receive a reasonable price therefore, to be agreed upon between the contractors and this court. Most of the changes have been in the opinion of the committee, favorable to the contractors, still they were made with the understanding that the contractors were to have the same pay as though the jail had been built according to the original contract and plan. The committee have not thought proper to name in this report all and every

change that has been made for the reason that it would extend the report to a very great length, and would not explain to the court so satisfactorily the changes as a personal inspection of the building by the court, and a comparison thereof with the original plan now in the hands of the clerk.

The committee further report that the work required by said contract of Messrs. Smith and McNeil has been completed by them according to the original plan and the changes that have been made, with this exception, that the floors of the cells and of the lower hall have not yet been laid, but the plank is now in the jail for the purpose, and it is supposed by the committee that the sum of fifteen dollars would be amply sufficient to have the same laid, when the plank becomes seasoned, for which purpose the laying thereof has been postponed. Should the court receive the job at the present term or before the floors are laid, the committee would suggest the propriety of taking the obligation of the contractors to have it properly laid when it shall be deemed that the plank is sufficiently seasoned.

The committee farther report, that they caused the contractors to put iron grates in the transom windows over the two doors below, and for which they will be entitled to a reasonable and fair extra price as these grates were omitted to be put in the original contracts. The jail was soon after "received" and the contractors were paid an extra compensation of \$440.00."

The friends of temperance at Upper Alton, prevailed on the court to make the following order: All applicants for license to sell ardent spirits must first produce a petition signed by a majority of the *residents* of the respective justice's district, where such a grocery is to be opened. This order was soon after so modified that in case a majority of the *voters* of any justice's district should file a remonstrance against granting licenses, then no such license should be granted.

The members of the court were leaning a little towards the keepers of dram shops and tipplers by putting all the labor of getting the signatures of the people on the other side. The citizens of Upper Alton, 220 in number, however, filed their solemn protest against granting liquor license in their town.

Election of 1847, John A. Prickett, recorder; Henry K. Eaton, probate judge; E. M. West, school commissioner; Matthew Gillespie, treasurer and assessor, and James G. Anderson, county commissioner.

The state convention called by act of legislature for the purpose of framing a new constitution, convened at Springfield, June 7, 1847; Madison county was represented by E. M. West, Cyrus Edwards, Benaiah Robinson and George T. Brown.

The labors of the delegates were completed by the 31st of August, 1847, and the proposed constitution was ratified, by the people at the special election of March 6, 1848. Section 40 of article III of said constitution divided the state into 25 senatorial, and 54 representative districts. Madison and Clinton counties formed the 6th senatorial; and Madison alone the 20th representative district, which district was entitled to two representatives.

TWENTY-SECOND BOARD 1847-48.

I. B. Randle, W. B. Reynolds and J. G. Anderson, county commissioners. J. G. Anderson died soon after his election; he had attended but one term of the court.* At the October Special term of the board, the following entry was made on the county records:

"Whereas J. G. Anderson, Esq., one of the members of this court has since the last adjournment thereof (Sept. 11, 1847) departed this life. Therefore in token of respect and regard for our deceased colleague and associate. *Resolved*, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of Heaven in the removal of our colleague from our midst; we deeply regret his untimely end; that in the death of James G. Anderson the county of Madison has lost an able, impartial and energetic officer, and the community a valuable and worthy citizen; that we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in their bereavement; that the clerk of this court forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions and also cause them to be published in the newspapers of the county."

The first official report in reference to the working of the poor-house was made in March, 1847, as follows:

"By request of the Hon. County Commissioners, I hereby submit the following statistics of the Madison county poor-house, in Edwardsville, from each establishment, January 1, 1844, to the present time, a period of 3 years and 2 months. There have been admitted into said house, and received medical treatment, since its establishment, 23 of intermittent and 17 of bilious fever, 15 of chills and fever, 13 of primary or secondary syphilis, 8 of pneumonia, 6 of congestive fever, 6 of typhus fever, 4 of fever sores, 4 of diarrhoea, (the Dr. wrote diarea), 4 of dropsy, 4 of paralysis, 4 of rheumatism, 3 of neuralgia, 3 of dyspepsia, 3 of scrofula, 2 of convulsions, 2 of ophthalmia, 2 of hypochondria, 1 of nasal hemorrhage, 1 of powder burn and 1 of cancer of the stomach; in all 126. Of these, 83 were males and 43 females, 72 were Americans,† 19 Germans, 14 Irish, 12 English, 4 Norwegians, 3 Africans, 1 Swiss and 1 Italian. 15 were under ten years of age, 24 between the ages of ten and twenty years, 26 over twenty and under thirty, 19 over thirty and under forty, 25 over forty and under fifty, 12 over fifty and under sixty, and 5 over sixty years of age. Of the above, 15 have died; 2 of pneumonia, 2 of congestive fever, 2 of dropsy, 2 of diarrhoea, 2 of intermittent fever, 1 of syphilis, 1 of scrofula, 1 of cancer of the stomach, 1 of convulsion and 1 of paralysis. 104 have been discharged and 7 are at present under medical treatment in the house. Most of those who died were received into the house in the last stage of their disease,

* James Squire was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. G. Anderson, November, 1847.

† In 1844 and 1845, in consequence of the inundation of the American bottom, several families were compelled to resort to the poor house, which very much increased the American paupers. Since January 1, 1846, there have been received into the poor house 22 foreigners and 17 Americans, which is about the usual average.

J. H. W.

some living only one or two days after their arrival, and little or no medical relief could be given them.

During the last year—March, 1846 to March, 1847—forty-three different persons have found refuge in the poor house, some for a longer and some a shorter period, staying in all 2493 days. The year average is therefore about 7. As far as I can ascertain, at least one-half of the whole number received into the poor house have been brought to this dependence directly or indirectly by intoxicating drinks.

There have been some complaints in reference to the diet in the poor house, and here I deem it due to the superintendent to say that I have found it very difficult to restrain patients in a convalescent state from over eating, and thereby causing relapses. Many are not satisfied if they are not permitted to indulge freely in any article of food they desire. A bill of diet was made out two years ago, under the direction of the county commissioners and since sanctioned by the new commissioners and to which the superintendent has strictly adhered, unless restricted by myself to patients under medical treatment, and as individuals are not permitted to remain at the house after they have recovered their health, there is, of course, but a short time that any one can be indulged in the free use of food with impunity, and I am confident this is the whole ground of complaint, and this too, for the 'best good' of the inmates.

JOHN H. WEIR, *Agent P. H.*"

Edwardsville, March 1, 1847.

The old election precinct, known as Indian Creek precinct, had its name changed to Rattan's Prairie, with the poll at the "Bethel" school-house, and a new precinct had been organized from parts of Silver creek, under the name of White Rock, June, 1847. The county was, March, 1848, divided into fifty-nine road districts, officered as follows:

E. C. Hall,	George Smith,
C. P. V. Ransom,	S. B. Gilliam,
B. W. Finch,	Isaac Smith,
W. Chambers,	W. T. Brown,
Richard Young,	Godfrey Akerman,
Ab. Preuit,	Schuyler Carlton,
E. M. Doyle,	J. A. J. Hunter,
Lancaster Weeks,	J. S. Cottrell,
James Best,	Joseph Cooper, Jr.,
Samuel H. Voiles,	Solomon Koffler,
P. S. Greening,	John Sommerfield,
W. Thompson,	W. Barnsback,
Chris. Harvard,	George Hedges,
John Kell,	Henry Peters,
Edm. Butler,	Charles Howard,
Calv. Holgman,	J. A. Gilham,
J. H. Smith,	W. Peters,
Thomas Elliott,	J. A. Cook,
J. H. Apple,	J. B. Swain,
Green Walker,	John A. Keown,
J. P. Delaplain,	Ebenezer Traver,
John Moore,	Th. B. Savage,
W. E. Newman,	Felix Deith,
Conrad Leseman,	J. W. Hagler,
Henry Morrison,	Milton Hall,

Prestor Stephenson,
J. T. Thurston,
Thomas Jones,
Th. C. Dunnigan,

Timothy Sabin,
S. M. Smith,
Isaac Teeback,
Elisha Keeth,

P. S. Calvin.

During the same term the commissioners bought forty acres of land, near Edwardsville, from Cassius Heskett, for \$350, intended for a poor-farm. The county levy for 1848 was forty cents per one hundred dollars of appraised values. The treasurer's account book of 1848 does not mention any revenue from taxation, while the records of the court state that the collector had paid county orders amounting to \$3,906.54 into court. The financial affairs of the county were so much entangled that it was absolutely impossible for the writer to have elucidated a correct statement.

The process of "funding" county orders payable to bearer—that money of Madison county—was going on, and thousands of dollars' worth of these orders were converted into twelve per cent. interest-bearing obligations.

The first election since the adoption of the constitution of the county gave to the county the following officers:

Hon. Joseph Gillespie, *Senator of State.*

Edward Keating and Curtis Blakeman, *Members of the House of Representatives.*

Andrew Miller, *Sheriff.*

William Gill, *Coroner.*

William Tyler Brown, *Clerk of the Circuit Court.* (The first clerk who held this office by election; all predecessors were to be appointed by the presiding judges of the court).

I. B. Randle, *County Commissioner.*

TWENTY-THIRD (LAST) BOARD, 1848-9.

W. B. Reynold, Samuel Squire and I. B. Randle.

The labors of the board are now drawing to a close. The constitution of 1849 had abolished the board and substituted a county court, to be composed of a county judge, entrusted with the probate business of the county, and together with two associate justices, to conduct the county government. These officers were elected for terms of four years each. The county affairs were conducted by those county courts from December 1, 1849, to March 1, 1874.

Matthew Gillespie, for years treasurer and assessor of the county, resigned these offices on the 7th of April, 1849. His resignation is worded so pleasantly that it deserves a place in these pages:

"Gentlemen: I herewith resign the office of treasurer of Madison county, state of Illinois, and permit me, gentlemen, to say, that I wish that peace and prosperity may attend the members of the court individually and collectively.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"M. GILLESPIE.

"*Edwardsville, Ill., April 7, 1849.*"

The court accepted this resignation, and appointed E. S. Brown, treasurer for the balance of Mr. Gillespie's term.

The county contained now (1849) sixteen election precincts, to wit: Edwardsville, Alton, Upper Alton, Monti-

cello, Madison, Six Mill, Collinsville, Troy, Looking Glass, Highland, Saline, Marine, Silver Creek, Omph Ghent, Bethel, (formerly Indian creek and Rattan) and White Rock.

The revenue of 1848, collected in 1849, was not paid into the treasury; the sheriff converted all funds collected into county orders, which he paid into court direct. The taxes actually collected seem to have amounted to \$7,728.38, and the treasurer reports to have received in fines and licenses \$578.00, making a total of \$8,306.38. The city of Alton contributed also \$671.52, her share in the expenses of the county on account of elections and courts. The general impression, that Alton was exempt from helping to support the county government is not based on fact. Alton, it is true, paid no *direct* county tax, but the county board and the city council agreed annually on the proportional share of the expense to be borne and to be paid by Alton. The treasurer's accounts of the county bear witness that the sums of money so contributed by the city of Alton from 1849 to 1859, amounted in the aggregate to \$9,236.59.

The county which, at the time of the adoption of the state organization in 1818, had a population of less than five thousand, had now at the adoption of the new constitution, a population of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. The public expenses had increased with the population, or had perhaps exceeded it. The financial chaos in 1848 and 1849 had induced the county clerk to venture on an exploration trip through the books, papers and records from 1819 to 1849. The debt of the county was very burdensome, and people had become restive under the load. The clerk's (W. T. Brown's) work remained a fragment, and as such, the writer discovered it. The sheet of paper on which the following figures were written was not intended for an official communication, for it is neither dated, addressed nor signed. It merely states the amounts received and expended, without reference to sources, etc. We give an accurate copy, without additions, changes or corrections:

Year.	Receipts.	Paid out.	Balance in treasury.	Balance against treasury.
1819 . . .	\$1,542.92 . . .	\$2,168.29 . . .		\$ 625.37
1820 . . .	1,763.55 . . .	2,404.32 . . .		640.77
1821 . . .	1,646.28 . . .	3,655.81 . . .		2009.53
1822 . . .	2,130.22 . . .	1,455.87 . . .	\$674.35 . . .	
1823 . . .	2,369.36 . . .	1,263.92 . . .	1 105.44 . . .	
1824 } . . .	4,511.61 . . .	8,031.84 . . .		3,520.23
1825 }				
1826 . . .	4,745.29 . . .	3,645.05 . . .	1,100.24 . . .	
1827 . . .	1,160.35 . . .	1,134.95 . . .	25.46 . . .	
1828 . . .	2,141.79 . . .	1,139.22 . . .	1,002.57 . . .	
1829 . . .	2,924.61 . . .	523.05 . . .	2,401.56 . . .	
1830 . . .	2,438.16 . . .	2,489.60 . . .	1.44 . . .	
1831 . . .	2,475.60 . . .	1,887.09 . . .	588.51 . . .	
1832 . . .	2,643.06 . . .	2,613.01 . . .	30.05 . . .	
1833 } . . .	3,207.21 . . .	2,746.86 . . .	460.35 . . .	
1834 }				
1835 . . .	4,202.86 . . .	4,079.40 . . .	133.46 . . .	
1836 . . .	5,242.74 . . .	4,886.37 . . .	356.37 . . .	
1837 . . .	5,579.47 . . .	4,147.55 . . .	1,431.92 . . .	
1838 . . .	4,781.86 . . .	5,015.53 . . .		233.67
1839 . . .	5,811.14 . . .	6,655.91 . . .		844.80
1840 . . .	5,269.41 . . .	5,609.60 . . .		340.16
1841 . . .	6,377.78 . . .	5,767.61 . . .	610.17 . . .	

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance in favor of.	Balance against treasury.
1842 . . .	6,370.00 . . .	5,918.37 . . .	451.63 . . .	
1843 . . .	6,033.87 . . .	8,189.72 . . .		2,155.85
1844 . . .	6,583.93 . . .	7,627.68 . . .		1,043.75
1845 . . .	8,021.13 . . .	6,270.04 . . .	1,751.09 . . .	
1846 . . .	8,862.20 . . .	11,212.61 . . .		2,350.41

The figures for 1847 and 1848 have been erased, and the work then seems to have been abandoned. The additions would show a total income for those twenty-eight years of \$108,767.43, while the expenditures had amounted to \$110,839.30, thus leaving a debt of only \$2,071.88. The debt of the county was much greater, at any rate not less than \$12,000. The figures above do not contain the amount of county orders issued and made payable to bearer, and hence the error. The thought that the "fiat" county order, which served as currency, was an expenditure, and ought to have been added to column of "paid out," never occurred to Brown, for how could money be a debt?

THE COURTS FROM 1819 TO 1849.

The first constitution of Illinois made it the duty of the legislature, in the first place, to elect officers of the Supreme Court, who from that time until 1824, had to attend the courts of the judicial circuits. The first Judges chosen were Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice; Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster, and John Reynolds, Associates. Their election took place at Kaskaskia, on the 8th of October, 1818—some two months before the Congress of the United States had passed on the *constitution*, under the stipulations of which that election had taken place.

The first business of the circuit court of Madison county, since the organization of the state government, was transacted in the

MAY TERM, 1819.

Hon. John Reynolds, on the Bench, Daniel P. Cook, Attorney General, Joseph Conway, Clerk, and W. B. Whiteside, Sheriff.

The first grand jury convened in the county since the organization of the state, was composed of: John McKinney, foreman; Abraham Hyter, William Montgomery, Matthias Handly, John Finley, Jacob Gonterman, Thomas Rattan, John Barber, Robert A. Clair, William Ogle, William Purviance, Joseph Eberman, Ephraim Wood, Joseph Barlett, Abraham Preuit, Joshua Armstrong, Joseph Borough, and Samuel Gillham.

Joseph Conway had been appointed clerk by Judge Reynolds, on the 13th of April previously.

The grand jury indicted a number of men for riot and assault and battery; among the latter Hail Mason. Paris Mason, supervisor, was indicted for failing to work the road in his district. One Peter Yokum was indicted for larceny; Jean Baptist Coran, a Canadian, was naturalized—having been living in Illinois since 1794.

OCTOBER TERM, 1819.

Chief Justice, Joseph Phillips, on the Bench. David Blackwell officiated as prosecuting attorney in the absence of the attorney general. Rowland P. Allen presided in the

grand jury room. George Sanders having been declared a lunatic "by the jury," his wife Hannah was appointed conservator; the personal property of Sanders was appraised at \$2,376.00. Twelve indictments for assault and battery, and three for being a nuisance. Joshua Atwater was fined \$100.00. La Fayette Collins was admitted to the bar.

FEBRUARY SPECIAL TERM, 1820.

Presided over by John Reynolds, was called on account of a number of robberies having recently been committed. Hail Mason was foreman of the grand jury; George Letsinger was indicted for larceny, having stolen from one Ashly a linen shirt, valued at \$3.00, a pair of woolen pants, worth \$5.00, and a book, viz., the 2d volume of the history of England, by J. Bigland, valued at \$5.00. All these articles, with the exception of the pantaloons, had been restored to Ashly. T. W. Smith defended Letsinger. His case was tried before a grand jury composed of John Newman, Martin L. Lindsley, David Roach, Daniel Waggoner, Drury Rowland, Francis Colcan, Angila Loe, Thomas Smith, Solomon Watts, William Jones, Samuel Seybold and Enoch Jones, and found guilty. The Court rendered its "opinion" in the following language:

"It is the opinion of the Court, that the said George Letsinger receive thirty-one lashes on his bare back, well laid on, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the sheriff of Madison county cause the same to be executed on the public square, in the town of Edwardsville, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock."

William J. Crane and Henry Cears were tried at the same term of court for larceny. They had stolen from Philip and Edward C. Clark \$800 in United States notes, an alarm watch, worth \$70, a "capped" watch worth \$30, a common watch worth \$28, another watch valued at \$25, nine brass-pocket compasses, worth \$18, 8 do. valued at \$12, and 10 magnets, worth \$7.50, 10 magnifying glasses, worth \$5. The watches and the money had been restored to the owners. The defendants were found guilty, and the "opinion" of the court was as above, thirty-one lashes, each, on the bare back, and well laid on.

MAY TERM, 1820.

Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, presiding. Grand jury returned 39 cases of assault and battery. The usual fine in such cases was \$3.00—in exceptional cases \$25, \$50, and even \$100, had to be paid. Ralph Day, who plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery, was let down very easy—his fine was only 61 cents. A case of fornication presented at this term—the first one in the county, was immediately *not pros*. There were two cases of selling liquor without license.—R. G. Anderson was tried and acquitted, and Nathan Daniel, the other offender, *not pros*. William Bidger had whipped Henry Hay, John Wilson and John Switzer—his fine was heavy, \$105.00. George Letsinger, the pantaloons thief of February term, was indicted this time for whipping John Shane; fined \$5.00, and given ten days time to pay fine and cost, and if not paid within that time, the sheriff was ordered to sell him, or hire him to the service of any person who would pay fine and costs; the term of

servitude was not to exceed four months. George went to jail, of course, and as he could not, and would not pay the fine, the sheriff executed the order of court. He advertised and offered George for sale, but failed to sell for want of bidders, as stated in his return. The expenses of the proceeding—\$5 07, were paid by the county in 1821;—the voucher is still in existence. Field Bradshaw was another fighter; John T. Lusk held an inquest over his body on the 15th day of February, 1821, without stating how Field came to his death. This inquest cost the county \$13 50.

Among the thirty-nine fighters mentioned above we find the Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, and also David Gillespie, the father of Hon. Joseph Gillespie. The latter had his case tried before a jury comprised of Thomas Gillham—the man that sported a fur hat worth \$5.00 and a pair of silver kneebuckles—Jacob Gonterman, Thomas Reynolds, William Moore, George Kinder, Andrew Turner, Hezekiah L. Harris, Jesse Waddle, Joseph B. Tays, Henry Hays, Thomas Cox and John Davidson, who found him guilty, and fined him \$5.00. Theophilus threw himself upon the mercy of the court and got off with a nominal fine of 12½ cents. Judge Reynolds presided at the next term—October, 1820 when the first divorce case, Polly Bowles *vs* Matthew Bowles, was tried by the following jury; Matthias Handly, Isaac Furguson, John Harris, Henry Blanford, John Giger, Ira Bacon, George Barnsback, Abraham Howard, Samuel Delaplain, Alexander Cawley, James Cray and John Wallace.

It was proved that Matthew had a wife living in Kentucky when he married Polly. Divorce was granted and Matthew ordered to give up to Polly all property obtained through her;—no fine or other punishment inflicted.

Judge Reynolds presided also at the April and September terms 1821 and 1822. There is nothing of interest to be related, except that W. L. May was indicted for burglary and Jephtha Lampkins for kidnapping, and that James Foley, who had stolen a shovel from Augustus Anson, and Benjamin Roe, who had stolen \$15.00 state paper worth \$6.90 in specie, from James Love were publicly whipped by Nathaniel Buckmaster, sheriff, and successor of W. B. Whiteside. Each received 15 lashes on bare back, and well laid on.

In March 1833, Hon. Thomas C. Reynolds, chief justice since August 31st, 1822, presided. One Jacob Stump was convicted of larceny and sentenced to 25 lashes, and Charles, a negro, also larceny, to 35 lashes. His case was reconsidered on, the court saying: The court not having been fully advised of the statute authorizing punishment in such cases, do re-consider the sentence passed on said defendant, whereupon it is considered and ordered by the court that the sheriff defer executing the said sentence until one o'clock P. M. on Monday next, and that the said defendant be whipped forty lashes instead of thirty-five.—Barbarous!

The September term 1823—presided over by Judge John Reynolds, with Thomas Lippincott as foreman of the grand-jury brought several cases of interest, amongst which that of William Parkinson, indicted for forgery, created quite a sensation. Even Twiss was indicted for perjury and Jephtha Lampkins for kidnapping. A number of men were indicted for vagrancy, several for nuisance and 21 for fighting. Sep-

tember term 1823 was of no interest. It was soon after succeeded by a special term, held in January, 1824, to try the first murder case in the county. The particulars of this case were as follows:

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF ELIPHALET GREEN.

First case of infliction of capital punishment in the county. A murder, committed on Christmas Eve 1823, had been the cause of great excitement. Eliphalet Green, a laborer at Abel Moore's distillery on Wood river, had a quarrel with one William Wright, also in the employment of Abel Moore. During this quarrel, which ended in a fist fight, Green was badly beaten. Half-witted, as he was represented to have been, he became furiously enraged, got his gun and deliberately shot Wright down, as he was retreating to the house. Green, who had at first ran away into the forests, came to the office of Squire Ogle and gave himself up. The squire heard his story, and after examining some witnesses committed Green to jail. This paper and several others referring to the matter have been preserved, and their contents are here introduced.

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
Madison county }

The people of the state of Illinois to any lawful officer, greeting:

Whereas, Eliphalet Green, distiller of Madison county, having come forward before me on the night of the 24th of December, and delivered up his body as a prisoner of state and acknowledged himself to have shot with a rifle at the body of one William Wright of the county and state aforesaid on the 24th inst., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the premises of Abel Moore, of the county and state aforesaid, and proof being made that the said Wright is now dead in consequence of said wound, you are hereby commanded to take into your custody the body of the said Eliphalet Green and him safely convey to the jail of the county, the keeper whereof is hereby required to receive and safely keep the body of said Green until such time as he shall be discharged agreeable to law, fail not as the law directs in such cases. Given from under my hand this 25th day of December, 1823.

WILLIAM OGLE, Justice Peace.

This commitment is briefly endorsed: "Executed," N. Buckmaster sheriff, *no date*. On the 28th of December Buckmaster addressed the following letter to Hon. John Reynolds, judge, then residing at Clear Lake.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Edwardsville, Feb. 28, 1823.

JUDGE REYNOLDS: Dear Sir, Painful as it is to me it becomes my duty to inform you that there was committed to the common prison of this county on the 25th of December a man by the name of Eliphalet Green charged of having committed a murder on the body of one William Wright. I take this opportunity of making the facts known to you and should you think proper to order a special court, give timely notice and I will govern myself accordingly.

Yours respectfully,

N. BUCKMASTER, Sheriff. ✓

N. B. : It will be for your consideration whether a speedy trial will be to the interest of the country or not.

A special term of the court was ordered to be held on the 13th day of January, 1824, when the following freeholders of Madison county were duly impaneled as grand jurors, to wit: Emanuel J. West, foreman, Lyman Gillet Ephraim Wood, Matthew B. Torrence, William Hinch, John Gonterman, Julius Barnsback, John Good, Caleb Gonterman, Guy Paddock, Jacob Judy, John T. Lusk, Low Jackson, James Watts, Oliver Balster, James Tunnel, Erastus Brown and John C. Barnett.

The grand jury heard the testimony of William Ogle, James Dabs, Susannah Bradley, Amos Bradley, Polly Bradley, George Debaum, Abel Moore and wife, and returned the following bill or indictment on the same day, to wit:

State of Illinois, Madison county. At a special term of the circuit court begun and held for the county of Madison aforesaid, in the Court House in the town of Edwardsville in said county, on the 13th day of January, 1824, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. The Grand jurors of the people of the state of Illinois, residents and good and lawful men of the county of Madison aforesaid, impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire for the body of the county of Madison aforesaid in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Illinois, upon their oath present that one Eliphalet Green, late of said county of Madison, yeoman, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, in the county of Madison aforesaid, with force and arms felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault upon the body of one William Wright, in the peace of God then and there being, and the said Eliphalet Green, a certain gun of the value of twenty dollars, then and there charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which gun so loaded and charged as aforesaid he the said Eliphalet Green in both his hands then and there had and held to, against and upon the said William Wright, then and there, felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge and the said Eliphalet Green with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder shot, discharged and sent forth as aforesaid, the aforesaid William Wright in and upon the right side of him the said William Wright, near the right pap of the right side of him the said William Wright, then and there with the leaden bullet aforesaid out of the gun aforesaid, by the said Eliphalet Green so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth, felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said William Wright, with the leaden bullet aforesaid so as aforesaid shot, discharged, and sent forth out of the gun aforesaid by the said Eliphalet Green in and upon the right side of him the said William Wright near the right pap of him the said William Wright one mortal wound, of the depth of four inches and of the breadth of two inches, of which said mortal wound the said William Wright then and there instantly died, and

so the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do say, that the said Eliphalet Green felonously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, him the said William Wright, then and there in manner and form aforesaid did kill and murder, to the great displeasure of Almighty God, to the evil example of all others in like cases offending, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the state of Illinois.

JAMES TURNER, Attorney.

The trial ended on the 14th day of February, 1824, and resulted in the following verdict: We the jury find the prisoner guilty of murder.

JAMES MASON, Foreman.

This verdict is written in lead pencil on the indictment and has no date.

The following is the sentence pronounced by the court. It is copied from a paper on file in the handwriting of Judge Reynolds :

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1824.

The court met according to adjournment, present: John Reynolds, judge.

THE PEOPLES	}	plaintiff.
vs.		Indictment for murder.
ELIPHALET GREEN.	}	defendant.

The said defendant, Eliphalet Green, who stands convicted of murder, was led again to the bar in custody of the sheriff, and it being demanded of him if any thing for himself he had or knew to say why the court here to judgment and execution against him and upon the premises should not proceed, he said he had nothing but what he had before said. Therefore it is considered by the court that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, dead, dead! and that the sheriff of Madison county to cause execution of this judgment to be done and performed on him, the said Eliphalet Green, on Thursday, the 12th February, 1824, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three in the evening at some "convenient" place near the town of Edwardsville, and it is further ordered that the said defendant pay the cost of this prosecution.

The manuscript of Judge Reynolds shows plainly the agitation of his mind in passing sentence, it contains many corrections and changes of words, at a "convenient" place near the town of Edwardsville are interlined and undoubtedly written at a later day or hour, the ink used being of a different hue.

The agitation of the judge was observed by bystanders and may, together with the "convenient place" and may have been the cause of the following version of the affair, as reported by J. T. Hair, in Madison county *Gazetteer*, Alton 1866.

It is stated that the judge in passing sentence of death upon the prisoner made use of language something like the following: Well Mr. Green the jury in their verdict found

you to be guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hanged. Now I want you and your friends down on Wood river to understand that it is not I, that condemns you, but the jury and the law. Now I wish to allow you all the time you want to prepare, so the court wants to know at what time you would prefer to be hanged, etc. The story is continued extensively. Green replied that any time would suit him. Then the Judge wants to know if four weeks from this day is on a Sunday and the like. Next follows a colloquy between Judge Reynolds and the attorney general about the propriety of endeavoring to impress upon the conscience of the culprit a sense of his guilt and to lead his thoughts to a serious preparation for death, to which suggestions the judge is said to have replied as follows: Oh, it is no use Mr. Turner, Mr. Green understands the whole matter as well as if I had talked to him for a week. He knows he is to be hanged this day four weeks. You understand it in that way, Mr. Green, don't you?"

The death warrant of Eliphalet Green was issued on the 11th of February, 1824, signed and sealed by Joseph Conway, clerk of the circuit court of Madison county.

On the reverse side of this warrant we found the following brief endorsement:

"Executed on the 12th of February, 1824, at half past two of the clock, A. M.

N. BUCKMASTER, Sheriff."

The "convenient" place selected by the sheriff was in the creek bottom, near the bridge, on the Springfield road. Spectators had come from a distance, and it is related that a number of Indians had assembled to see how civilized people killed their fellow men. Green died like a man, sincerely repenting his wicked deeds. The opinion of the public was divided in reference to his crime and its penalty. Some of the leading men had their sympathies aroused for the poor fellow. He was buried near the place of execution. It is stated that Paris Mason guarded the grave against body snatchers, and caused the corpse to be taken up and re-interred in his (Mason's) own graveyard.

The sheriff, about as much agitated at the execution as the judge had been at passing sentence of death, certified as seen above, that he had hung Green at *two o'clock in the morning*.

The story would not be complete if left without the bill of costs. The writer found it among the vouchers of the year 1824. It reads as follows:

Madison County, to N. BUCKMASTER, Sheriff.

1824, March Term.

Cash to Watts for making gallows and coffin for E. Green, . . .	\$25 50
Paid cash to White for a hook to hang him on,	2 00
Cash to Paris Mason for a rope,	1 50
Cash for a small rope at Pogue's,	50
Cash for digging grave and filling it, to Jarrot and Roberts, . .	3 50
Cash for shroud and cap,	4 13
Cash paid to Jarrot for driving wagon with coffin to place of execution,	50
Cash to Meeker for nails to make the gallows,	1 40

All specie, \$39 08 1/2

Illinois State paper now being worth 30 cts. per dollar, this amount of \$39.08 1/2, in specie, is equal to \$130.30 in State paper.

N. B., Sheriff.

1824, March Term. Hon. John Reynolds on the Bench. Augustus Langworthy, foreman of the grand jury.

The case of William Parkinson, indicted for forgery, was found guilty of the intent to defraud John Herrin to the amount of \$80.00. Parkinson took an appeal to the supreme court and gave bail in the sum of \$6,000.00, with Washington Parkinson and William Lee as sureties. William Parkinson, who had brought a damage suit against Herrin for assault and battery, obtained a judgment for \$93.00 against Herrin.

The celebrated suit of Madison county versus Edward Coles was commenced at this term of court. This suit had its origin in personal hatred and malice. We have shown on a preceding page, that W. L. May had by a well written representation of facts in the case, succeeded in making the county commissioners believe it to be their duty to prosecute Governor Coles for manumitting his slaves, ten in number. Gov. Coles spoke of this suit in a private letter to Robert Vaux, Philadelphia, in January 1824, in the following manner: "For having been instrumental in effecting the defeat of the pro-slavery convention plans, and also for having acted up to my principles in restoring liberty to certain slaves given to me by my father, it would seem I am never to be forgiven, but to be subject to an unrelenting and cruel persecution, which aims to destroy not only my political influence, but my personal character and property. After having resorted to various means to injure my standing with the people an effort is now made to cripple my pecuniary resources and thus to disable me from promoting the cause of freedom and of punishing me for what I have done in this way. A suit has recently been instituted against me to recover the penal sum of \$200, for each negro emancipated and brought by me to this state. This suit has been brought under a law passed about the 1st of April, 1819, which prohibited any person from bringing into this state any negro for the purpose of emancipation, unless he would give bond under a penalty of \$1,000, that the negro should not become a county charge, and that if the emancipator neglected to give this bond he should forfeit the sum of \$200, for each negro emancipated. My negroes emigrated to and settled in this state about one month after the passage of this act, but more than five months before it was printed or promulgated. To the peculiar hardship of my case, from the impossibility of knowing of the existence of the law, until after I had violated its provisions and incurred its penalty, is to be added the fact of my not being content with freeing the negroes in Virginia, and thus relinquishing more than one-third of the property given me by my father, but from a desire to promote their interest, removed them to this state at an expense of between five and six hundred dollars, and then gave them as a remuneration for their past services and a stimulus to future exertion, one hundred and sixty acres of land to each one who had passed the age of 24. They all behaved uniformly well, and are honest, industrious and prosperous. And what is truly farcical in this suit is,

that it has been instituted at the instance of a worthless fellow,* the tool of a faction, who is destitute of property† and pays no tax, and of course has no direct interest whether the negroes become a county charge or not. Never having been sued before I feel the more mortified at being persecuted for violating the laws of a state over which the people have called me to preside."

Another passage in this letter is so beautifully characteristic of this noble and generous citizen of Madison county, that the writer of this sketch feels it his duty to copy it also: "Having had the good fortune, through every period of my life, to live in great harmony with my fellow-men, the enmity and persecution I have lately had to encounter have created a new state of feeling and caused me to look into my own conduct to see whether it has been correct. In this view I have been gratified to find that I have not given just cause of offense to any one; but I have been grieved to perceive with what virulence I have been pelted, when the only complaint against me is, that I am a friend to the equal rights of man and am considered a barrier to my opponents acquiring the power of oppressing their fellow-men. Under this view of my situation, I am gratified that Providence has placed me in the van of this great contest, and I am truly thankful that my system is so organized as to leave no room for doubt, fear or hesitation. My opinions have long since been naturally formed, and my course deliberately taken, and is not now to be changed by distraction, prosecutions or threats of 'convention or death.'"

They were sterling words. Honor to the man who uttered them. No wonder that the greatest American of the age, Thomas Jefferson, had honored Edward Coles with his friendship, love and confidence, and that James Madison entrusted a highly responsible mission to St. Petersburg to him.

But to return to the suit: The case came up for trial during this (March 1824) term of court, but went over to the September term. At this term John Reynolds presided again. The plea of the Statute of Limitations and several special pleas put in by defendant to the declaration of the plaintiff had been demurred to and the demurrer had been sustained by court. The defendant now pleaded *nil debit* (he does not owe anything). Issue was joined and the case submitted to the jury, Oliver Foster, Daniel Brown, William B. Penny, William Head, Daniel Wise, Thomas Bates, Philip Penn, Alfred Allen, Julius L. Barnsback, John Howard, Curtis Blakeman and Paris Mason, who returned a verdict against defendant for two thousand dollars. From a bill of exceptions taken during the trial and spread upon the records of the court, it appears that the defendant offered to give in evidence and prove to the jury that three of the negroes mentioned in the declaration of

the plaintiff had departed this life before the commencement of the suit, but the court would not permit the testimony to be given, thus practically deciding that it was necessary to give a bond to hold the county harmless from the support of "dead negroes." The defendant then offered to prove by, Joseph Conway, the clerk of the County Commissioners Court, that the defendant had never been notified or required to give bond, but the court would not permit such evidence to be given. The defendant farther offered to prove by Daniel T. Cook, the attorney under whose advice he acted, the conversation he had with him before the date of certificate of manumission, and that Cook advised him to give such certificates in order to protect the negroes; and also to prove by said Cook all the circumstances and conversation between said witness and defendant, all of which evidence was rejected, the record to state that the plaintiff gave in evidence the following certificate:

"Whereas, my father, the late John Coles, of Albemarle, in the state of Virginia, died in his last will and testament give and bequeath to me certain negro slaves, among others Robert Crawford and his sister Polly Crawford, the said Robert being a mulatto man, about 5 feet seven inches high, and now about twenty-seven years of age; and the said Polly being a mulatto woman about five feet one inch high, and now about sixteen or seventeen years of age. And whereas, I do not believe that man can have a right of property in his fellow-man, but on the contrary, that all mankind are endowed by nature with equal rights, I do, therefore, by these presents, restore to the said Robert and his sister Polly, that inalienable liberty of which they have been deprived; and I do hereby renounce for myself and my heirs forever, all claim of every description whatever to them and their services, and I do hereby emancipate and make free the said Robert Crawford and his sister Polly Crawford. In testimony whereof, the said Coles set his hand and seal, on the 10th day of July, 1819."

The motion for a new trial, which had been made in the case at the September term, 1824, was not decided at that term, and the case went over to the March term, 1825. At this term of the court Judge Samuel McRoberts presided, who overruled the motion for a new trial at once. Between September 1824 and March 1825, the legislature passed an act releasing all penalties incurred under the act of 1819 (including those sued for) upon which Coles was prosecuted. The law required a condition precedent to the release of the penalties, the execution of a bond that the negroes should not become a charge upon any county in the state, and that all the costs of the suit and damages incurred should be paid. To enable the defendant to take advantage of this act at the June term, it was moved at the same time to set aside the verdict and judgment to enable him to plead *puisne darrain* continuance. McRoberts proved equal to this last phase of the case; he overruled the motion for a new trial and rejected the plea, holding that the legislature could not make a law to bar the recovery of the penalty in this case. The judge, however, was not able to prevent the defendant from taking an appeal to the Supreme Court of the state. This appeal was taken at the June term of the

* This fellow "was W. L. May, subsequently member of Congress for the Springfield District."

† May was one of the early merchants in Edwardsville, but had probably become poor. A. W. L. May was indicted for burglary in Edwardsville, September term, 1823. It is impossible to ascertain if this May and the one who caused this suit to be instituted are identical.

court at Vandalia, 1826. The Judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to receive the defendant's plea. The case was argued before the Supreme Court by Henry Starr for Coles and Turner and Reynolds for the county of Madison.

The case was finally disposed of in July term 1827, as will be seen from the following extract of the records:

The county commissioners of Madison county *vs.* Edward Coles. On motion it is ordered that the judgement of the Supreme Court rendered in this cause be spread on the record of this court, which is in the following words, to wit: "At this day came again the parties aforesaid by their attorneys aforesaid, and the court having diligently examined and inspected as well the records and proceedings aforesaid as the judgement given upon the same and being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises. For that it appears to the court, that in the records and proceedings aforesaid and also in the rendition of the judgement aforesaid, there is *manifest error*. It is considered by the court that for that error and others in the records and proceedings aforesaid, that the judgement aforesaid be reversed, annulled and entirely for nothing esteemed, and that the aforesaid plaintiff be restored to all things which he may have lost by reason of the judgement aforesaid. It is further considered that the proceeding be remanded with directions to the Circuit Court to receive the defendant's plea upon his paying costs, etc.

September term 1824. This term was held immediately after the most exciting election on the convention question, and the reader need not be surprised that 42 cases of assault and battery were put on the docket. There were 3 cases of kidnapping disposed of by heavy fines, to wit: \$600 and various and diverse "lashes well laid on," ordered and decreed.

March term 1825—Samuel McRoberts, judge, Emanuel J. West, clerk by appointment of the judge, who was not at all friendly disposed to Joseph Conway, former clerk—now superseded.

Palemon H. Winchester, a prominent member of the bar, was indicted at this term for murder, the second case of that crime in Madison county. Winchester had slain a certain Daniel D. Smith for pasquilling Mrs. Col. Stephenson, mother-in-law of Winchester. Smith was the great caricaturist, the Nast or Kepler, of the times, and his cartoons, pen or pencil sketches only had quite a renown. In this case his caricature had become a pasquill, by insinuating criminal intimacy between the virtuous and excellent lady mentioned above and Governor Edwards. The case was tried at a subsequent term. The prosecution was conducted by Benjamin Mills and Alfred Cowles, the defense by Henry Starr of Edwardsville and the famous Felix Grundy of Nashville, Tennessee, formerly chief justice of Kentucky, and later, 1829, senator of the United States.

Winchester was acquitted amidst the rejoicing of his fellow citizens, men and women alike.

Mrs. Stephenson must have been an exemplary lady, for it is not often that a son-in-law will take up the cudgel in defense of a mother-in-law, or even risk his life to avenge

her, as Winchester did. All honor to Winchester. Winchester subsequently removed to Carlinville, Macoupin county, where he became the first attorney.

William Cornelius was indicted and tried for horse stealing, the first case on record—March term 1825, and was—acquitted, nevertheless he received his 20 lashes well laid on for some other and minor offense.

An uninteresting divorce case—Barbara Burton *vs.* Wm. Burton—on account of desertion was tried before Judge McRoberts in August 1825, at which term the judge is accused of having persuaded the grand jury to indict Gov. Edward Coles for "libel." The hatred of McRoberts against Coles was so intense that his acts became very indiscreet. Washburne, in his sketch of Governor Coles, makes the following comments in reference to this libel matter: "In a temperate article in a newspaper he (Coles) made a legitimate criticism on some of the outrageous and indefensible rulings of Judge McRoberts in the case of Madison county against him for freeing his slaves without giving bonds. Eagerly seizing hold of this publication, the judge had the gross indelicacy to go before the grand jury of his own court, and by virtue of his official influence and position, he procured an indictment for libel against Governor Coles. As that was not enough, he commenced a civil suit against the governor, laying his damages at five thousand dollars. This action of McR. was as malicious as was the suit of Madison county, as the sequel proved. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of indictment, and the civil suit was never brought to trial. The following letter of the governor to A. Cowles, the circuit attorney, shows that he never consented to the dismissal of the indictment, and that he was determined to probe the judge's conduct to the bottom. It is to be regretted that the answer of the circuit attorney is not to be found.

EDWARDSVILLE, August 16, 1826.

DEAR SIR: Believing that I should have been able to prove that I had not libelled Judge McRoberts and explain how the grand jury had been induced to present me for so doing, it was with great regret that I heard you had thought proper to dismiss the prosecution. Fearing that some malicious person may mis-represent this transaction at some future day, when those who now understand it may have forgotten many of the details in relation to it, or perhaps be dead, or have removed from the country, I have determined to ask the favor of you to give me a written answer to the following questions:

Did you summon or request Judge McRoberts to appear before the Grand Jury which presented me for libeling him?

Did not Judge McRoberts request to see the indictment before it was delivered to the Grand Jury, and did he not examine and alter it, and if so, what were the alterations made by him?

Why was not Judge McRoberts returned as a witness on the back of the indictment?
etc., etc.

E. COLES.

A special grand jury of sixteen members, Thomas Lippin-

cott, foreman, indicted at the same term one James Clark for attempted rape. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to stand in the pillory for two hours. His fine, \$300, was reduced, on petition of various citizens, to \$10.

The succeeding term, March and August, 1826, offer no items of interest. The February term, 1827, adjourned, because the county authorities had neglected to select juries for that term. A special term was held May, 1827, to try "Titus," a man of color, for larceny, P. H. Winchester prosecuting and Thomas Ford defending him. "Titus" received *sixty lashes* well laid on, in the settlement of his larceny case. July term, 1827, was presided over by T. W. Smith; Telemachus Camp, a member of the grand jury, was discharged at the request of the grand jury from serving as a grand juror during the present term.

George Harlan, Philip Aldrich and Zadock Newman report the jail to be in good order, and suggest the necessity of sweeping the rooms of the jail occasionally! Nothing of interest in subsequent term, in 1827 and 1828.

June term, 1829. The case of the county vs. Nathaniel Buckmaster, sheriff, for \$1928.17½ arrearages, was tried before Judge S. D. Lockwood, and decided against the county.

October term. David Dunlap indicted for murder; papers lost, and case stricken from docket, October, 1832. The grand jury reported the jail "insufficient" for the safe-keeping of prisoners, the door of one cell being "destitute" of a lock, and a large hole having been cut through the door of the other cell, through which prisoners had escaped; the security of the jail was "jeopardized" by the insecurity of the prison.—George Churchill, foreman grand jury. David Thorp, shame on him, was indicted, June term, 1830, for Sabbath-breaking!! June term, 1831, George Kelley was appointed clerk. It was afterwards made one of the charges against Hon. T. W. Smith, the judge who appointed him, at the judge's impeachment trial, January, 1833, that Kelley was hired by him to do the official work for \$25, and that the actual earnings of the office went into the judge's pockets. At any rate, Kelley was superseded in 1831, October term, by the appointment of Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.

The records of the court, June term, 1831, contain the following entry: "In consequence of the invasion of our northern frontier by the Indians, it is considered by the court that the juries be discharged from serving this court, many having volunteered in the service of their country. Two hundred volunteers have gone, and the sheriff reports that a draft of two hundred more was to be expected soon. The court was adjourned."

The October term, 1832, was adjourned at the request of the bar, after hearing the statement of governor and ex-governor and several other men of distinction about malignant cholera in St. Louis and St. Clair county, approaching towards the "village." Nothing of interest until May term, 1834, when Daniel Piper was tried and convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to fifteen lashes, the last instance of corporal punishment of the kind in Madison county. A strange coincidence would have it, that this same Piper, was at the same term, sentenced to a three years'

service in the penitentiary at Alton, as the first convict from this county, thus "blending," as it were, the age of pillory and lash with that of modern modes of punishment.

William E. Starr was appointed clerk of the circuit court April, 1831. November special term, 1834, was the last term over which Judge T. W. Smith presided, having been succeeded by Hon. Sidney Breese.

By act of legislature, January 7, 1835, all laws requiring the justices of the supreme court to hold the circuit courts were repealed, and it was provided that there should be elected by the General Assembly, five judges in addition to the one then authorized by law, who should preside in the several circuit courts then or thereafter required to be held in the several counties of the state. The first term under this new arrangement was held in March, 1835; Hon. Thomas Ford presided in place of Hon. Sidney Breese, as agreed between themselves; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr. attended as attorney general, W. E. Starr as clerk, and Thomas G. Lofton as sheriff. L. S. Wells was foreman of the grand jury. No cases of interest tried. From August term, 1835, Hon. Sidney Breese presided at the various terms of the court for years, at one of which, April special, 1836, sheriff T. G. Lofton was tried on an indictment for palpable omissions of duty, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10. Lofton was terribly indignant at this verdict and sentence, and resigned his office at once. The balance of the term was filled by James Wilson, coroner, and under the law successor to the office of sheriff in certain contingencies.

John T. Clark, indicted for murder, name of victim unknown to writer, found guilty of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary for three years. James F. Dwyer went there for two and a-half years on being convicted of forgery.

George W. Olney officiated as prosecuting attorney in 1838, in place of his father, Attorney General G. W. Olney.*

* It might be stated here that he was the last resident of Madison county who held a *state office*. He resigned in 1830, and since then no Madisonian has graced an office at the State Capitol. Madison county gave, in the persons of Edward Coles and Ninian Edwards, in 1822 and 1823 two governors; in Samuel D. Lockwood in 1822, a secretary of state, in him previously (1821); in James Semple, 1833; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835; and G. W. Olney 1835, attorneys-general. Three of the twenty-one distinguished United States senators from Illinois, to wit: Ninian Edwards, Jesse B. Thomas and James Semple, hail from Madison county. Robert Smith of Alton represented the congressional district, of which Madison forms a part, from 1843 to 1849, and from 1857 to 1859. An amusing incident, characteristic of the parties concerned, occurred to Smith at Highland during his last campaign. He had put up there at the well and favorably known Highland House, owned by Jacob Weber, Esq., an unflinching democrat and glowing admirer of S. A. Douglas. Weber had learned that Smith was making the campaign this time as a republican, and received him rather indifferently. Smith, who could or would not understand why, kept talking to Weber about his (Smith's) many friends in Highland, and how he would like to have them all there at Mr. Weber's to have a social chat, and perhaps a social glass with him; but had no time to remain, etc., etc. He wound up by leaving a larger amount of money on the counter than his legitimate bill amounted to. Weber pushed the surplus back, saying: "This is a heap" too much. Smith insisted that Weber should keep the money and make it a treat to those friends that

1839. August Term. Judge Breese appointed W. Tyler Brown clerk of the circuit court; John Adams was sheriff, elected in 1838. Adams died before the expiration of his term.

✓ Solomon Keopli, of Highland; Dr. Fred. Humbert, of Alton; Anthony Teipel and Dennis Lane were naturalized.

James W. Smith, a counterfeiter, was sentenced to four years hard labor in the penitentiary; William Bell, three years; Jeremiah Doyle, one and a half years; Joseph Vanie, one year; Reuben Shuster, five years; and Julius Scott, two years, all on charges of larceny.

In 1840, Winfield Shoutts and C. R. Walter were sentenced to two years and one year respectively for similar crimes.

A larger number (nine) went to the penitentiary in 1841. Wilkinson Edwards, for administering poison, five years; George Small, five years; John Morgan, four years; Henry Theile and John Adams, each three years; Nathaniel Howard, Hiram Sweezy, and Martin Benson, each one year—all thieves; and James C. McManneman, a burglar, also, one year.

In 1842, William Hopewell Henry Knight and James Greely, each twelve years, for robbery; John McKinstry, three years; and James Keagor, two years and four months for larceny.

1843. May Term. Hon. James Semple on the bench.

The following prisoners were sentenced to the penitentiary: For burglary—Theodore Brown, ten years; John Wilkinson, two and a half years; and Tyrell Hall, one year. For larceny: George Jones and William Price, each five years.

In October, 1843, and May and October, 1844, court was held by Hon. James Shields, who sent W. J. Russell, Lewis Williams, and Benjamin Caldwell each one year to penitentiary for larceny.

1845. May and October Terms. Hon. Gustavus Koerner, of Belleville, on the bench; with W. H. Bissell as prosecuting (then called circuit) attorney. Andrew Miller, sheriff. W. J. Anderson and W. W. Pulliam were sentenced to penitentiary, each two years, for passing counterfeit paper money; and William Williams eight years for larceny.

1846. May Term. Hon. D. Caton on the bench, as agreed between him and Hon. G. Koerner. John Cain and Edward Hanley were each sentenced to five years penitentiary; and J. A. White one year, on charges of larceny.

1846. October Term. Hon. Gustavus Koerner presiding. James Harris was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to two years; Israel Mayfield, manslaughter, eight years.

The grand jury, presided over by Hiram Arthur, Esq., presented an indictment for murder against Wilson Penny, Robert Bailey, William Bailey, Jeremiah Claypole, Jackson Pelham, Jacob Lewis, Martin T. Kurtz, Josiah Preswood, William Matthews, Stephen Gaskill, John Gaskill, John Cormack, Daniel Robinson, John Teter, Luke Townsend, George Morfit, Daniel Berkey, Samuel Seybold, Zachariah Chance, Abner Clark, Charles Spangler, James Clark,

Smith had wanted to see, but who had failed to come. "Ah," said Weber, "that is too much 'anyhow,' for you have not friends enough in Highland to drink it up in a year."

William Norris, Milton Blackburn, James White, Duane Nichols, Andrew Simpson, Green Simpson, James Moore, Matthew Nichols, Samuel Teter, Francis M. McMahan, Samuel Hall, Guy Morrison, and W. T. Edgar.

The files of criminal papers having been destroyed, as heretofore mentioned, the indictment itself cannot be reproduced. The circumstances of the case are known to many of the older residents of the county, and may be briefly stated. A certain man named Duncan had made his house in T. 3, S. 8, near the bluffs a rendezvous for people of lax morals, much to the annoyance and chagrin of the respectable people of the vicinity. It is said that Bob O'Blennis of St. Louis, together with other characters of his ilk, gamblers and worse than gamblers used to celebrate their orgies there in common with women of the town. In order to rid the county of this nuisance, a number of the best citizens concluded to buy Duncan's farm with a view of *making him leave*. An obligation binding on the subscribers, was drawn up in writing and communicated to Duncan, who was to have his property paid for, with the understanding, however, that he had to vacate the place and the vicinity at a stated day. Duncan refused the offer, and it is said had his place well supplied with arms and ammunition, and made preparation to have it thoroughly "garrisoned" on "*moving*" day. In order to avoid violence, the citizens on the other hand, sent a delegation to Duncan Fort on a prior day. The number of this delegation increased on the way to Duncan's by volunteers, falling in line along the road. Duncan was not found at home; he had gone fishing in company with one of his lady associates. The party found them near the lake, in the bottom, and surrounded them. During the parley the woman mentioned, drew a revolver and discharged it, however, without injuring any one. The fire was returned and Duncan was killed. It was never ascertained by whom. The case remained on the docket for several years. Many of the parties indicted were *not pros.* and remaining defendants applied for and obtained a change of venue to St. Clair county. They were ably defended by Hons. Lyman Trumbull and Joseph Gillespie, and finally acquitted.

The Mexican war had by this time absorbed all public interest, and there were no cases of any consequence tried for a year.

There were, of course courts held, and grand juries called to see that the laws of the land were respected, and not being able to capture larger game, the grand juries contented themselves with indicting people for selling liquor without license and for similar offenses.

In order to show that the memory of the patriots, who had taken the field against the foreign enemy was cherished at home we introduce here the proceedings of the circuit court of Madison county, had on August 16, 1838, at length. They are taken from the records *verbatim et literatim*.

Madison County Circuit Court—August Term, 1847, Hon. Gustavus Koerner presiding. August 16.

At this day the attorneys of the court, by E. Keating, Esq., presented and read to the court the proceedings of meeting of the member of the bar of this court held to take proper notice of the death of Franklin Miles and Lauriston Robbins, late attorneys and councillors

of this court, and the court having been very feelingly and appropriately addressed upon the occasion by Messrs. Keating, Gillespie and Bissell, and joining in the sentiments expressed in the said proceedings, that the same be spread at length upon the record in words as follows:

"WHEREAS the bar of the Madison County Circuit Court have received the painful information that two of their professional brethren have died while in the performance of the high and noble duty of volunteer citizen soldiers, the one, Captain Franklin Miles, of the Fifth Regiment of Illinois volunteers, who was stricken down by disease on the 24th day of July, 1847, upon his march with his company to Santa Fe; the other, Lieutenant L. Robbins, of the Second Regiment of Illinois volunteers, who was slain while among the advance of his company, on the 23d day of February, 1847, upon the ever memorable field of Buena Vista, and feeling that a proper tribute of respect is due by the bar of Madison County to the memory of those who have been ornaments to our profession, and who, in all their relations in life, have discharged their duties with promptness, scrupulous fidelity and signal ability.

Therefore Resolved, That in the death of our departed brethren, the profession of which they were members have lost those who in life well and truly aided to sustain its character and reputation, and in the circumstances attending their death, have merited for it a new source of honor and pride. As citizens we respected them, as friend we loved them, as members of our profession we were proud of them, and in their death we will ever cherish their memories.

That the duty in the performance of which our brothers died, is so truly noble and worthy of the American citizens, that while we express our grief for their death, we cannot avoid giving utterance to our feelings in knowing that the character of our profession has been thus worthily sustained.

That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved friends and families of the departed, and truly tender them our condolence on account of their great and irreparable loss.

That we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days in honor of their memory.

That we respectfully ask leave of the Honorable the Circuit Court of Madison County, to have this testimonial of our regard for our deceased friends and brothers spread upon the records of said court.

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the families of the deceased by the chairman.

That we respectfully request of the Honorable Judge of the Madison Circuit Court, as a further token of respect for our departed friends and brothers, that we adjourn said court until to-morrow morning. And in further token of respect and regard for the deceased—

Ordered, that the court be adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Hon. G. Koerner presided at the Circuit Court in March and August, 1848.

D. L. Heath was sent to penitentiary for larceny—one year.

Guy Morrison, Charles Spangler, Luke Townsend, W. H. Edgar, Daniel Berkeley, J. P. Moore and John Gaskill, indicted for murder (Duncan case) were *not pros.*

The August term, 1848, was the last term of the period of the sixty years embraced in this sketch.

Subsequent proceedings will be treated on pages following these.

It was stated above that the offices of Justices of the Peace were made elective in the year 1827.

A list of these officers, alphabetically arranged, will also be of interest to the citizens of the County; it is here introduced:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—MADISON COUNTY—1827, to 1849.

Atwater, Thomas, 1834	Official term.	1 year.
*Arthur Hiram, 1835 to 1839	1843 to 1848.	9 years.
Allen, Rowl. P., 1842 to 1843		1 year
*Atwood, Moses, 1847		1 year.
*Adams, W. R., 1847		1 year.
Barnsback, J. L., 1827 to 1843		16 years.
*Bartlett, Joseph, 1835 to 1848		13 years.
Bailey, S. G., 1837 to 1839		2 years.
Botkin, Alexander, 1838 to 1841, resigned		3 years.
Blakeman, Curtis, 1839 to 1842, do. do.		8 years.
Burk, Thomas B., 1843 to 1847		4 years.
Brown, G. T., 1843 to 1847		4 years.
Claypool, John, 1827 to 1828, resigned		1 year.
Cox, Isaac, 1820 to 1835		6 years.
Caswell, Josiah, 1831 to 1835		4 years.
Chilton, Thomas, 1831 to 1833		2 years.
Clement, Samuel C., 1836, resigned		—
Crownover, Garrett, 1843 to 1847		4 years.
Charter, John, 1844, died 1845		1 year.
*Charlton, Charles, since 1847		1 year.
*Cook, Charles, since 1847		1 year.
*Carr, G. W., since 1847		1 year.
*Cain, W. M., since 1847		1 year.
*Duncan, Joseph, since 1827		21 years.
Dugger, Jarrot, 1827 to 1831		4 years.
Dugger, John C., 1831 to 1839		8 years.
*Dugger, Wesley, since 1847		1 year.
*Dorsey N. M., since 1847		1 year.
Elliot, Thomas, 1838 to 1839		1 year.
Eaton, H. K., 1839 to 1843, and from 1846 to '47.		5 years.
*Edwards, John, since 1843		5 years.
Flagg, Gersham, 1831 to 1835		4 years.
*Ferguson, John L., since 1843		5 years.
Gillham, Thomas, from 1827 to 1835		8 years.
Greathouse, John, 1831 to 1834, moved away		3 years.
Graham, George, 1831 to 1835		4 years.
Garrett, Robert, 1837 to 1839		2 years.
Gillespie, Joseph, 1837 to 1839		2 years.
Gillespie, Matthew, 1839 to 1843		4 years.
*Gilliland, Alexander, since 1847		1 year.
Hudson, Jonathan 1832 to 1836, resigned		4 years.
Harnsberger, Ephraim, 1835 to 1841, when he resigned, was re-elected in 1843 to 1847		10 years.
Hundley, J. B., 1843 to 1847		4 years.
Ives, John, 1839 to 1843		4 years.
Johnson, Stephen, 1835, resigned 1836		1 year.
Job, Moses, 1840 to 1843		3 years.
Kell, William, 1831 to 1839		8 years.
Kimball, George, 1838 to 1839		1 year.
Kill, Jacob, from 1839 to 1843, and 1846, to '47		5 years.
*Look, Horace, 1828 to 1835, and since 1840		14 years.
Marsh, Ephraim, 1827 to 1831		4 years.
Meeker, Daniel, 1827 to 1831		4 years.
Miller, William, 1831 to 1832		1 year.
Martin, William, 1835 to 1837, resigned		2 years.
Mason, Hail, 1835 to 1839		4 years.
Matthews, Abraham, 1843 to 1847		4 years.
*Maxey, J. A., since 1843		5 years.
*Meeker, O., since 1847		1 year.
*Moine(?) Jacob, since 1847		1 year.
Ogle, William, 1827 to 1831		4 years.
Owen, J. P., 1839 to 1843		4 years.
Olive, Abel, 1835 to 1843 and 1845 to '47		10 years.
Pearce, James, 1827 to 1831		4 years.
Prickett, David, 1829 to 1835		6 years.
Pearcy, Henry, 1831, moved away		—

Pinecard, W. G., from 1837 to 1848	10 years.
*Pearce, William, since 1847	1 year.
Renfro, Jesse, 1828 to 1831	3 years.
Rhodes, Samuel W., 1827 to 1831	4 years.
Randle, Barton, 1828, resigned 1830	2 years.
Reynolds, James, from 1833 to 1839, and from 1844 to '47	8 years.
*Roseberry, Robert, since 1835	13 years.
Randle, John H., 1836 to 1843	7 years.
Robbins, S. W., 1838 to 1839	2 years.
*Randle, I. B., since 1850	8 years.
Renfro, Silas, 1843 to 1847	4 years.
Reynolds, Renben, 1846 to 1847	1 year.
Snell, Roger, 1827 to 1831	4 years.
Suds, Moses, do. do.	4 years.
Seybold, Samuel, 1827 to 1843	16 years.
Starkey, Jesse, 1827 to 1829, resigned	2 years.
Selhorst, Justus D., 1827 to 1828, resigned	1 year.
Starr, W. E., 1831 to 1835, and 1839 to '43	8 years.
Smith, George, 1831 to 1843	12 years.
Scott, Cyrus, 1835 to 1839	4 years.
*Spaulding, Harry, since 1835	13 years.
*Equire, Samuel, 1835 to 1847, resigned in 1848	12 years.
Swett, David, 1835, died in office	
Smaal, Aaron, 1836 to 1841	5 years.
Skillman, Charles, 1839 to 1843	4 years.
*Smith, W. H.,	} since 1847
*Scott, H. F.,	
*Sawyer, S. T.,	
*Skinner, William,	
*Smith, Samuel,	
*Showalter, J. G.,	
*Suppiger Joseph,	
Taylor, John R., 1835, moved away 1836	
*Turner, Timothy, since 1843	5 years.
Vincent, Isham, 1827, resigned in 1828, was re-elected in 1831 to 1835	5 years.
West, Emanuel, J., 1827, to 1829, resigned	2 years.
Wilcox, Stephen, Jr., 1829, resigned in 1830	1 year.
Wright, James, 1830 to 1831	1 year.
Wheeler, Erastus, 1835 to 1846, resigned to fight the Mexicans	11 years.
Waddle, Thomas, 1835 to 1839	4 years.
Wood, Cornelius, 1841 to 1843	2 years.
Winship, Franklin, 1843 to 1847	4 years.
Walker, Benjamin, 1843 to 1847	4 years.
Webb, James, 1843 to 1847	4 years.
*Warner, D. H., since 1846	1 year.
Young, John C., 1839 to 1847	8 years.

Names marked by asterisks (*) are the names of Justices in office in 1848, and whose terms will expire in 1851.

PROBATE COURT.

The probate business of the county was during the first decade transacted by the same authorities, to whom the government of the county affairs was entrusted. An act of the legislature, February 10th, 1821, created a probate court for each county of the state. The judges of these courts were chosen or appointed by the legislature of the state. The time had not arrived, when the masses were thought competent to elect their judicial officers. It was feared that the dignity of the judiciary might be lost in the vulgar practices of elections.

Jacob W. Walker was the first probate judge of Madison county, and held his first term at the house of James Mason, in the town of Edwardsville, on the 7th of May, 1821.

Judge Walker was his own clerk, and his records are models of accuracy and comprehensiveness. He resigned his office in March, 1822, being succeeded by Judge John York. Sawyer, who held his first term on the 13th day of April, 1822, and his last on the 25th of November, 1824. He was succeeded, January 26th, 1825, by Hon. Abraham Prickett, who resigned in April, 1827, succeeded by William Gillham. Judge Gillham officiated from July 1827, to February 9th, 1829. Hon. David Prickett succeeded him, and presided over the court until September 21st, 1835. His successor, Hon. John M. Krum, of Alton, held the position not quite four months. Hon. Joseph Gillespie was probate judge from January 4th, 1836, to August 31st, 1839. During his term, on the 25th of February, 1837, the office of probate judge was made elective by act of legislature, the tenure of office being four years. Hon. Matthew Gillespie, a brother of the former, was elected in August, 1839, and qualified on the 31st day of that month. He in turn was succeeded in August, 1843, by Hon. G. W. Prickett, a son of Hon. Abraham Prickett, frequently mentioned in this and other chapters. George W. Prickett resigned his office on the 21st of July, 1846, to take charge of a company of volunteers, ready to take the field in the war against the sister republic, Mexico. Hon. Henry K. Eaton succeeded Mr. Prickett, and continued in office until 1857. There were 1455 estates put under administration during this period; 1819 to 1849; 10 in 1819; 15 in 1829; 40 in 1839, and 109 in 1849. The mortality in 1849 was uncommonly severe on account of the prevalence of the cholera in various parts of the county.

RETROSPECT.

During the period, 1819 to 1849, the county had been reduced in area to its present size, about 760 square miles. The population of the county, *in its present limits, may have been* 4,000 in 1820; *it was* 6,221 in 1830, 14,433 in 1840, and 20,441 at the close of the period. All the public land, with the exception of a few straggling forty acre tracts that had been overlooked, had become the property of individuals, and been converted into thousands of productive farms. New towns and villages had sprung up on paper, and also in reality, while others mentioned in the preceding pages had ceased to be. Milton, for instance, a thriving and prosperous village, with mills, distilleries, shops, stores and manufactories, had gone out of existence, and its lots, valued at from three hundred to eight hundred dollars each in 1820, are not mentioned as lots any longer in the tax-books of the county. The paper town, Madison (laid out by Allen in the Marine settlement), Augusta, (Parkinson's town in section 3, range 6), Fitz-James, in section 4, range 5, or section 5, range 5, Mount Auburn, Chippewa, Gibraltar, at or near the mouth of Wood river, had come and gone.

Other towns laid out during the period of the speculation in town property have remained, as for instance, Collinsville, Highland Marine, Venice, Monticello and Troy. Troy, Alton, Venice and Edwardsville were prominent enough in 1832 to be mentioned by European tourists in prominent and standard works. We read, for instance, in Heinrich Christian

Gerke's "Observations made in North America," the following: *

Collinsville is also mentioned by this author. "It consists," said he, "of a mill, a Methodist church, the dwelling-house of Mr. Collins, a brother-in-law of my son, and the farm house of Major Post, who has a most amiable family, and keeps tavern."

The work of H. C. Gerke, from which these notes are taken, contains innumerable items of interest, and the reader will find many more interesting quotations from it in the chapter on European Immigration.

* I spent a most pleasant winter (1831-32) in Edwardsville. The town has but one street, and unpaved at that! It is situated on a ridge alongside the Cahokia river, has a castor oil mill, a wool-carding machine, a flouring and saw-mill, on the Cahokia; four Attornies' offices,—James Semple, Thomas, Prickett and Greathouse; one physician,—Dr. Edwards, brother of my friend, Ninian Edwards, formerly governor of the state; a post-office, Prickett, postmaster; a real estate broker's office,—Lusk, father and son; a newspaper office,—Judge Sawyer, proprietor and editor; a United States land office; five stores of some magnitude and importance, and one tavern, with the sign, "Washington." During the winter of my stay we had six balls and two soirees, one at Judge Smith's and the other at Mrs. Prickett's, and every Saturday a meeting of the literary and debating society. On the 22d of February the militia was out on parade, and inspected by the honorable and dignified Reynolds, governor of the state, who remained four days occupying my room at the tavern. Thus I got acquainted with the American city or town life. I spent two months on my son's farm in Marine settlement, making frequent visits among the neighbors, and thus posted myself also with rural life in this grand republic of America. I have closely observed everything I have had occasion to see; I have studied the labors of the American mechanic and agriculturist as diligently as possible, and was favorably impressed with everything I saw. The most striking feature of this people in Illinois is their hospitality and their uniform kindness to one another, and to strangers and foreigners. I shall always remember with gratitude how I was treated by those people. Illinoistown (he calls) the *worst thing* contained in the state, and mentions it only because the St. Louis ferries make their landing there. Alton (he says) is situated on the Mississippi river, some twelve miles north of Edwardsville. The town is growing wonderfully. During my stay (one year) it increased its number of dwelling-houses from five to fifty. Its future growth may be materially influenced by the location of the national road, the terminus of which is to be either Alton or St. Louis. Alton is situated on lime-rock formation, sloping west towards the river. The town site belongs to Mayor Hunter and Mr. Russell, who at first gave lots away for forty or fifty dollars, but now they get two hundred dollars or more for each lot. Most of the town is still a dense forest; but if the national road is located to Alton, it will greatly enhance the values and open a fine field for speculation. The farms of Mayor Hunter, William Lowe, Widow Morris, William Montgomery and others, are for sale, and will soon become high-priced. Mr. Russell has lately bought some *eighty quarter sections* of woodland, near Alton, and these lands are also in the market. On the bluff, near Alton, at an elevation of two hundred feet above the river, stands the state penitentiary, and from this place one can see the Mississippi, the Missouri, and also the region of the mouth of the Illinois river. On the side of this bluff, painted on the rock, are found two figures, representing the Good and the Bad Manitou, sixty feet above the surface of the water. One seems to represent the body of a large goose, head turned backwards, and arranging feathers with beak, the other has four dragon heads. Indians make their appearance here quite frequently, and in large numbers, to worship. It is remarkable that the red color of the Manitou never fades.

The towns, described by Gerke as he found them in 1831, were then the only towns in the county existing in reality, and they have remained the leading towns of the county to this day. At the close of the period 1849, the towns had of course grown and developed in keeping with the general progress. During this period—1818 to 1849—the county was represented in the state senate by George Cadwell, 1818 to 1822, Theophilus W. S. Smith, 1822 to 1826, Joseph Conway, 1826 to 1834, Cyrus Edwards 1834 to 1838,* George Churchill 1838 to 1842, George Smith 1842 to 1846,† and Joseph Gillespie from 1846 to 1850. In the house of representatives we find John Howard, Abraham Prickett and Samuel Whiteside from 1818 to 1820; Joseph Borough, Nathaniel Buckmaster, William Ottwell, 1820 to 1822. Curtis Blakeman, George Churchill and E. J. West, 1822 to 1824; Curtis Blakeman, George Churchill and William Ottwell 1824 to 1826. George Churchill and David Prickett 1826 to 1828; George Churchill and William Jones 1828 to 1830; John B. E. Canal and George Churchill 1830 to 1832; (part of Macoupin and Madison counties forming then one representative district) Cyrus Edwards and James Semple 1832 to 1834; Nathaniel Buckmaster, James Semple and Jesse B. Thomas Jr. 1834 to 1836. John Hogan, James Semple and Robert Smith 1836 to 1838; William Ottwell, George Smith and Robert Smith 1838 to 1840; Cyrus Edwards, Joseph Gillespie and James Reynolds 1840 to 1842. Robert Aldrich, John Bailhache and Curtis Blakeman 1842 to 1844; George Barnsback, George Churchill and N. D. Strong 1844 to 1846; Curtis Blakeman, W. A. De Wolf and William Martin 1846 to 1848. Names of Senators and Representatives after the adoption of the constitution of 1848 will appear hereafter.

Madison county was represented in the constitutional conventions of 1818 by Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough and Abraham Prickett, and in that of 1847, by Cyrus Edwards, E. M. West, Benaiah Robinson and George T. Brown.

1849 to 1852.

The year 1849 found the county subdivided into sixteen precincts to wit: *Highland*, W. W. Ramsey, Joseph Suppiger and Oliver Hoyt, judges of elections; *Saline*, John Giger, J. W. Coventry and Christian Waage; *Looking Glass*, Wesley Dugger, Joseph Miller and John Lindley; *Marine*, W. W. McLain, Lewis L. Judd and R. P. Allen; *Silver Creek*, Lewis Ricks, J. R. Prickett and Abel Olive; *Troy*, George Churchill, Jesse Renfro and Jubilee Posey; *Omph Ghent*, Samuel L. Miller, Samuel Sumner and Moses Barber; *White Rock*, Henry H. Snell, Archibald Lamb and Alexander Fleck; *Collinsville*, Horace Look, J. J. Fisher and George Moffit; *Edwardsville*, Samuel Smith, G. N. Kerr and Joshua Dunnagan; *Bethel*, Isaac Cox, Joel U. Starkey and Edward J. Dorsey; *Upper Alton*, Isaac War-

* Madison, St. Clair and Monroe counties were entitled under the apportionment of 1836 to an additional senator. John D. Whiteside was elected in August 1836, but resigned March 5, 1837, when James B. Moore was elected to fill vacancy to 1838.

† James A. James, of Monroe was the additional senator for Madison, St. Clair and Monroe counties 1842 to 1846.

nock, John A. Maxey and George Smith; *Six Mile*, Hiram Sippy, Hiram Arthur and J. W. Delaplain; *Madison*, P. S. Day, J. R. Gillham and Jesse Rhodes; *Alton*, William Hayden, John Chaney and Mark Dixon; *Monticello*, Timothy Turner, Aaron P. Mason and Josiah Randle.

The county was officered as follows: Henry K. Eaton, county judge, with I. B. Randle and Samuel Squire associates. Under the state constitution of 1848, the county judge was ex-officio probate judge, and he, with the associates were entrusted with the civil government of the county.

John A. Prickett, was county clerk; Andrew Miller, sheriff; William Gill, coroner; E. S. Brown, treasurer; E. M. West, school commissioner; Benaiah Robinson, surveyor; and W. Brown, clerk of the circuit court and recorder. Hon. W. H. Underwood, of St. Clair, was judge of the second judicial circuit of which Madison formed a part.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY—FIRST COUNTY COURT 1849 TO 1853.

Henry K. Eaton, judge, I. B. Randle and Samuel Squire associates.

One of the first measures of this court was to bring order into the financial chaos, mentioned on a former page in this chapter. The judge caused the following order to be entered, to wit: The subject of borrowing money or levying a special tax in view of the depressed state of the county finances, and the depreciated value of the county orders, having been frequently submitted to the consideration of the court by many of the tax paying citizens of the county, and the court being desirous to pursue such a course in the premises as a wise and prudent policy would dictate, have this day appointed Fred. T. Kraft, Esq., an agent to make inquiry and obtain information on the following points, to wit: From whom money can be borrowed, the amount from each individual, at what rate of interest from each, for what length of time the loan from each can be had, and to make his report at the March term, 1850. The report, if ever made, was not recorded and cannot be found among the files. It is to be presumed that Mr. Kraft reported verbally that no money could be had except at ruinous rates of interest, for the court raised the tax rate to 75 cents on the assessed value. The appointment of a fiscal agent was of very questionable propriety at any rate, for it created a new office, for which no provision had been made by the fundamental law. The officers authorized by law should attend to the public affairs and if the controlling officers attend strictly and diligently to their duties, confusion and financial misery need not be feared. The system of "financial agents" of the county has been the cause of great losses to the county. As long as the "fiscal agent" was an outsider, no harm came from the system, but in later years it became the practice that the controlling officer—the county judge—made himself the fiscal agent, to borrow money for county purposes and disburse it together with the revenue raised by taxation. The system, with some interruptions, existed for 24 years.

The court, in 1849, aided the construction of a plank-road from Edwardsville to Venice by granting to the plank-road company the right of way, 22 feet off of the right hand

side of the county road, free from charge and also the use of the embankment across Wet Prairie, and of the county bridges, on the condition that the company keep the bridges across Cahokia and Long Lake in repair. In case that new bridges became necessary, the company were to pay each one half of the costs.

At the March term, 1850, large claims for taking care of paupers were presented, and Judge Eaton caused the following to be spread on the record: The court do conclude and adjudge that these claims cannot be allowed, for the reason, that the county finances are not in condition to warrant it, that the allowance of them and many others of the kind, which have been presented to the court, would open the door for such a flood of claims for pauper services, as if paid would nearly, if not entirely, exhaust the whole revenue of the county. The court have furnished a Poor House for such paupers with a view of lessening the county expenses for taking care of them, and if persons will make heavy bills on account of paupers apart from the Poor House, they must do it at their own risk.

The Collinsville Plankroad company obtained the same privileges granted to the Edwardsville company.

1850 JUNE TERM.

W. W. Jones, who had contracted with the county for keeping the Poor House, was released and a new contract entered into with Robert Stewart, who was to have \$624 per annum, for keeping, feeding, clothing and nursing the inmates, provided their average number was not more than six. For every additional one, Stewart was to be paid \$2 00 per week.

1850—JULY TERM—DEATH OF E. S. BROWN.

At a special term of the county court of Madison county, held on the 18th of July, 1850, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS since the last adjournment of this court, it has pleased the allwise and merciful Creator of the universe to remove from our midst our esteemed associate, Edward S. Brown, late treasurer and assessor of Madison county; and WHEREAS we are desirous of rendering a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased friend who has endeared himself to us by his many virtues and manly deportment, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the decrees of God, we deeply deplore the untimely death of our friend and fellow citizen Edward S. Brown; that in his death the county of Madison has lost an able, impartial and faithful officer, and the community a valuable and worthy citizen; That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased in their sad affliction; and That the clerk of this court present to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions and also cause the same to be published in all the public newspapers of the county.

The grand jury of the county memorialized the court on the subject of dramshop licenses in the fall of 1850 as follows: That they (the grand jury) find a number of those who become inmates of the jail and the poor house addicted

to the use of ardent spirits, and in consequence become charges to the county, they believe the granting of license to keep groceries at the usual low rates is the cause of much intemperance and crime, and recommend to the court that hereafter no grocery licenses be granted for less than \$100, believing that if the rates shall be materially raised, there will be fewer groceries and less intemperance, poverty and crime in our county. The court acted promptly on this suggestion by raising the license to \$100.

The autumn election of 1850 resulted in the election of Andrew Miller and N. G. Edwards, as members of the House of Representatives, Fred. T. Kraft, Sheriff, William Gill, Coroner, and Thomas W. Yates, Treasurer, in place of E. S. Brown, deceased.

At the close of the year the court caused the clerk to prepare a statement of the outstanding county orders, from which statement it appears that this floating debt amounted to about \$35,078.17; "about" because a large number of county orders, supposed by W. T. Brown, former clerk, to have amounted to \$1700, were paid and destroyed in 1843 without being canceled on the books. Mr. Prickett had reported \$36,778.17 as unpaid, and then the court deducted the above amount of \$1700, leaving an apparent debt of \$35,078.17.

The county revenue of 1850 was \$17,550.44, and the expenditures—Roads and bridges, \$6,987.79; Courts and officers, \$4,599.71; Paupers, \$2,797.15; Jail, \$439.11; Election, \$127.40. Interest, \$1868.86, amounting to \$16,820.02; leaving a surplus of \$730.42. The court had trouble with the deputy assessors on account of their "unheard of" charges, and ordered that hereafter their officers should present itemized accounts, duly authenticated and certified by the county assessor. The clerk was instructed to make settlements and report what he had done. Mr. Prickett reported in March 1851 that he had paid \$738.00 for the assessment of 1850, which report was sanctioned by the court.

A ludicrous error occurred about the Alton assessment. Lewis Kellenberger, appointed deputy county assessor for Alton, was at the same time the assessor of the city, and had, as such to make two assessments, one for city, and the other for state purposes. As city assessor he found the Alton taxable property to be worth \$1,082,549, while as deputy county assessor he found the same property to be worth only \$771,556, a difference of \$310,993. He, however, made by mistake, return of the city assessment to the clerk, who proceeded to extend state taxes on city valuations, and in this manner the state tax of Alton was about 30 per. ct. higher than Kellenberger had intended it to be. Doctors are said to dislike taking their own medicine, but, nevertheless, it may sometimes be well to do so.

The first report of the county school commission was filed in the court on the 5th of March, 1851, from which it appeared that there were then 65 school-houses in the county, that 2753 children had attended the schools during the year, that the township school funds amounted to \$4000,—and that there were four school-libraries in existence, at Alton, Upper Alton, Edwardsville and Collinsville. The tax levy for the year was again 75 cts. per \$100, of which 4-15 was

appropriated towards reducing the county debt. The assessed value, Alton property excluded, amounted to \$2784,775. A subsequent report of the county debts shows an actual reduction of \$5,765.02. The measures of economy of this court were in many cases too rigorous and at times unjust. As an instance it may be related that the treasurer of the county in 1851 was allowed a compensation of \$10.00 only, because the collector had made his returns to the county court direct, instead of through the treasurer, who ought to have known that the law gave him 1 per. cent. both on receipts and disbursements. Mr. Yates should have received \$356.40 instead of \$10. A grand jury report in reference to the poor house was submitted to the court, in which the examining committee recommended to the court, that more attention be bestowed upon this institution (poor-house) by their honorable body (meaning the court) by visiting frequently the institution and seeing that the persons employed perform their duties and secure a little more comfort to the unfortunates confined there.

The county bought 100 acres of land in section 4, township four, range eight, of B. J. Head, two miles west of the court-house, intending it for a poor-farm, and ordered the forty acres heretofore bought for that purpose to be sold at public sale; Mr. Kraft became the owner of that tract and paid for it in March, 1853. The poor house expenses, with an average number of thirteen inmates, amounted to \$2074, or about \$160 per capita. This is a great deal of money, much greater than it should have been, and it is not to be wondered at that the county authorities contemplated a change in the system. Many claims presented to the court for allowances, bear evidence of the court's displeasure; we will here introduce a few marginal remarks in the unmistakable handwriting of Judge Eaton. A county printing office had presented a bill of \$50 for two plain record books. The following sentence is endorsed on this bill: "The court allows this claim, although it looks upon it as an extortion." A store account of \$41.25 is endorsed by Eaton as follows: "\$41.25 allowed, but members of the court do complain of the excessive amounts for medicines, an unheard of charge until last year, also of whisky for the poor house at \$2 per gallon! of brooms, what can the county want with a dozen of brooms at one time? Some of the articles of stationery for the court-house, such as blotting-paper at 40 cents a quire, and so many quires (10) at once, etc."

At the June term, 1852 Joseph Suppiger, F. Ryhiner, Garritt Crownover, Christian Kuhnen and W. Fisher, all citizens of Highland, presented the following memorial to the court:

"The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Highland, held on the 11th of June, for the purpose of making some regulations for the purpose of nursing and attending the sick and burying the dead, in case our place should again be visited, as in 1849, by cholera, respectfully urge the Hon. County Court to appoint an overseer of the poor for the Highland district. Some symptoms of this dreadful scourge have made their appearance amongst us, and caused us to hold the meeting mentioned above. Generally, in the spring, and until the latter part of July, the greatest number of immigrants arrive; and those coming in June and July are more apt to carry the seed of sickness in their system. The influx of immigration

cannot be stopped; there are no laws prohibiting strangers to settle among us, nor do we wish for any such laws; but, of course, we have to take the bad consequences together with the good, and a wise community ought to prepare in time to avoid the worst, and to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow beings. It is not only these new comers, but very often poor, single individuals, who have been living for some time among us, that are taken suddenly, and, having no relatives or friends to take proper care of them, are sent adrift, and for want of care suffer often dreadfully, even beyond description, and if they have the good luck to die, there is nobody to have them decently buried. In such emergencies it is absolutely necessary to have an overseer of the poor ready to attend to the business. There were cases here where such duties were denied for some time. And it is another important requirement, besides the appointment of such overseer, that such overseer be not restricted in the manner in which the order of the County Court of the 27th of December, 1850, did restrict all former overseers. There is no possibility in most of the cases to make timely application, and if it should be in time, and the patients could be brought to the poor house, we presume that the citizens of Edwardsville would object to such importations, and more so for dead bodies than only sick persons. Whenever it comes to such a pass, even the most benevolent families will refuse to receive the victims into their houses. And if there is no overseer of the poor to act in such cases, whose duty is it to act? Several applications have been made these last three or four weeks to the former overseer, who does not consider himself empowered to give any orders, and made only arrangements with the provisor, that the agent, hereafter to be appointed by your honors, would ratify the measures taken. It is impossible to apply to the County Court in such emergencies,—the distance forbids any such attempts and principally in cases of death, where putrefaction sets in quicker than in all other diseases. The committee would respectfully recommend Doctor Theophilus Bruckner, as a fit and proper subject for such an overseer, he being a young physician, and able to make the necessary discrimination; and, as neither sickness nor death waits for convenience, and as there is at no other season of the year the same necessity as at present, they would urge to the Hon. Court the absolute needfulness of immediate action, and to send out the appointment of such an overseer,—and, further, to make such orders and not restrictions as would directly annul all the benefits intended by the framers of the statute of our state. All of which is respectfully submitted to your Hon. body."

The court appointed Dr. Bruckner at once, as Joseph Suppiger had peremptorily refused to act. The fears of the citizens of Highland were too well founded. The plague made its appearance, and a dreadful mortality ensued.

The county revenue of 1851 was larger than ever before, amounting to \$23,342.93, and quite an amount was appropriated in the support of the dying and friendless immigrants at Highland.

The tax levies were not lowered in subsequent years; they amounted to \$27,506.57 in 1852, and to \$27,114.53 in 1853.

T. W. Yates was re-elected treasurer in 1851, and J. R. Woods succeeded Mr. West as school commissioner.

In 1852, Joseph Gillespie was re-elected to the state senate, S. A. Buckmaster and Thomas Judy became members of the lower house, C. A. Murray sheriff, and S. W. Robbins corner. Hon. W. H. Bissell, of St. Clair, was re-elected representative of the first congressional district of Illinois.

SECOND COUNTY COURT 1853-1857.

Henry K. Eaton, county judge, and D. D. Collins and Joseph Chapman, associate justices. John A. Prickett was

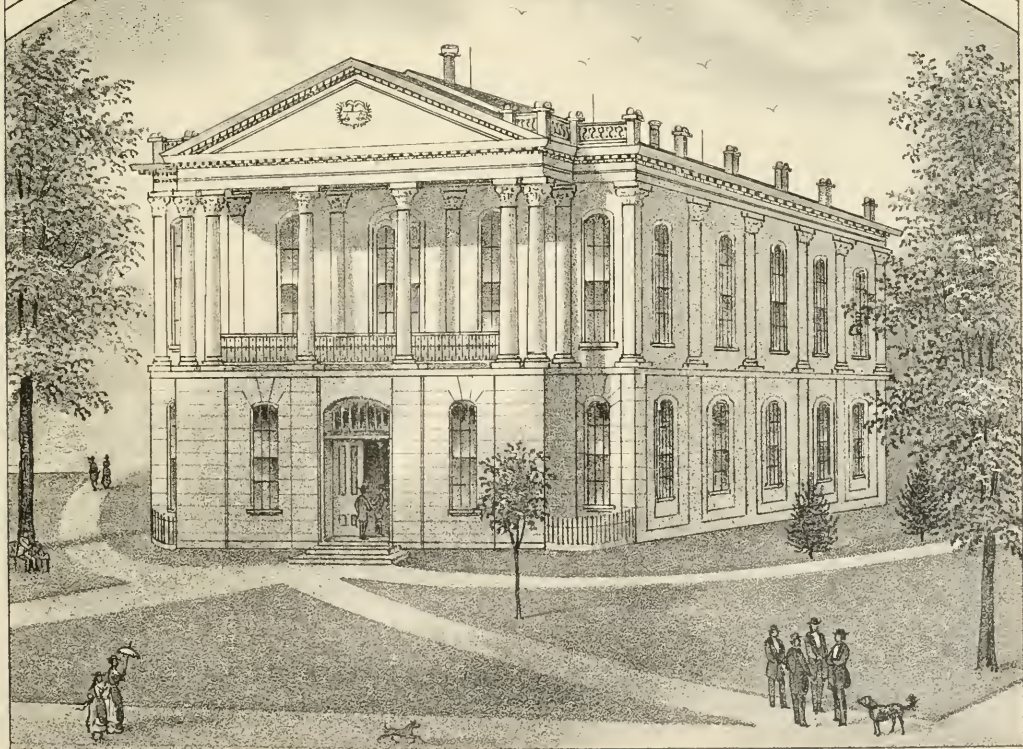
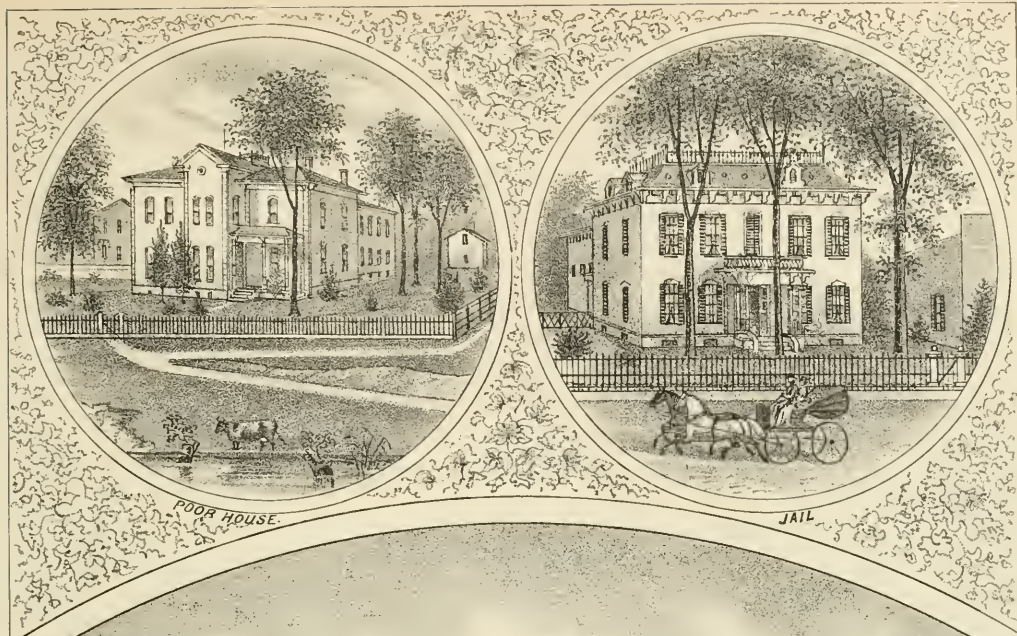
re-elected county clerk, J. W. Terry was elected school commissioner, T. W. Yates treasurer and W. E. Wheeler county surveyor, with Joseph Burnap as surveyor of the western district of the county.

The building of the present court-house was the principal public work done during this administration. The people of the county were greatly agitated about it, a large number making strenuous efforts in opposition. The question of dividing the county was again mooted, and this very agitation nerved the court in its proceeding to build, in order to put a quietus on the opposing element. Petitions pro and con. poured in from every part of the county, and we shall here introduce two samples, to wit: "The petition of the voters of Madison county respectfully sheweth: That they regard with feelings of lively emotion, all measures which have for their object the advancement of the welfare of the community of which they form a part; while, on the other hand they deprecate, as injurious, all schemes that tend, by undue agitation, to disturb public tranquillity, or on slight pretences, to destroy the order of long established institutions. Of this latter character they deem all attempts to dismember the old and respectable county of Madison. They have learned with regret, that it is in the contemplation of some, to divide and form a new county by cutting off a large portion of Madison. They believe that such a measure would be injurious to all concerned; it would destroy the political importance of both the counties, while, as a matter of expenditure, it would increase the cost to the whole people. Two sets of buildings would have to be erected in the first instance, and in all future time there would be rendered necessary an increased taxation for county purposes.

"With a view to quiet this matter and secure the solid advantages of certainty and repose to every part of our county, they deem it politic and proper to erect, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the people, the convenient administration of justice, the safety of the public records, and the growth of a free and prosperous people, suitable public buildings at the present county seat. As yet, the people of this county have expended little or nothing for public buildings, the court-house now in use having been erected at the expense of the citizens of Edwardsville. These buildings are unsafe, inconvenient, uncomfortable and unworthy of the county; and in our opinion, the period has arrived when they should be replaced with others of a more permanent, convenient and substantial character.

"The undersigned, therefore, pray the Honorable County Court to take such measures, as in its wisdom shall seem best, to cause the erection of suitable public buildings, on a scale calculated to serve the present and future wants of the people of this county." And now—*audiat et altera pars.*

We, the undersigned tax-payers of Madison county, respectfully remonstrate against the recent order of the county court in relation to building a new court-house. Believing, as we do, that the building cannot be prosecuted as contemplated by the court without creating a large interest bearing debt, which will have to be met by an increased rate of taxation, and believing this to be bad policy at any time, and more especially in the present condition of the



COURT HOUSE.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MADISON COUNTY, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

money matters of the county; we, therefore, respectfully request your Hon. Body to suspend the execution of the orders referred to for the present season, etc., etc.

This petition was presented by J. T. Debam, who added the following postscript: There have 32 tax-payers signed this remonstrance. Every man that saw it, signed it, and if any person could have had time to have gone around and presented it, every man that has to pay taxes would oppose the building of a new court-house. In Monticello precinct, I have no fears of vouching for Josiah Randle, etc, etc., mentioning every man in the township!

The court itself was not unanimous, as will be seen by the solemn protest of the member from the western part of the county, the Hon. Joseph Chapman, in words as follows:

Madison county court, March term 1855; whereas, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people of this county, as the undersigned believes, the majority of this court at this term has passed an order to build a court-house in the town of Edwardsville, and whereas, there is no recourse left to the undersigned but to protest against the said order, therefore the undersigned asks that his protest may be placed upon the record of this court.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN.

The order against which Mr. Chapman protested was very brief: That the court appoint Joseph Gillespie, Michael G. Dale, Wm. T. Brown, Fred. T. Kraft and Jno. A. Prickett a committee to decide upon the best plan of a court-house suitable for the county, and that a new court-house be built.

It is said that it took a great deal of argument and reasoning to get the Hon. D. D. Collins to vote "aye." In fact, the members of the court were subjected to very bitter and venomous censure. The plans for the court-house were made by Charles H. Pond, who also became the contractor. The price agreed upon was \$34,846.00, which amount was paid in 10 per. cent. interest bearing county bonds, the greater part of which was a portion of the interest bearing county debt, refunded in 1877.

The court-house was completed in September 1857, and was placed in charge of the sheriff with instructions to have the different rooms locked and to keep intruders out. Political conventions, agricultural and mechanical societies had standing permission to hold their meetings in the court room, others had to get special permission from the county court.

A new precinct, Alhambra, was established March 1855, with poll at the house of W. J. Lowrey, and the precinct of Bethel, formerly Rattan's prairie, received the name Bethalto.

The poor farm bought in 1852, was sold to J. R. Mel-drum and others in 1855. Whenever a county undertakes to raise corn or potatoes, it is sure to pay too much for the whistle, as the immortal Benjamin Franklin would say. During this term a substantial bridge across Cahokia creek on the Springfield road near Edwardsville was built under contract with the county by D. P. Wentworth for \$3,150.00. The county revenue during these four years amounted

to \$27,183.52; in 1854, \$30,779.93, in 1855, \$29,598.46, in 1856, \$30,092.40. One of the collectors during that period failed to settle his accounts in full. George Churchill and John Edwards made good the deficiency which amounted to \$2,250.37. The last payment was made April 16, 1859, and the whole debt, including interest and damages, amounted to \$2,583.91.

The fiscal statements made during those four years have not been preserved. The writer happened to find a statement of 1858, published in a Highland newspaper. The county debt was stated to have been as follows:

12 per cent. interest bearing county orders	\$2,400.00
8 per cent. interest bearing county orders	5,800.00
6 per cent. interest bearing county orders	1,200.00
10 per cent. int. bearing court-house bonds	32,846.35
Floating debt-county orders	7,893.00
Total	\$50,139.35

Election returns of 1854:

G. T. Allen and Henry S. Baker, members of the legislature, John R. Swain, sheriff and W. G. Pinckard coroner.

Of 1855. O. C. Drake, school commissioner and B. D. Berry, treasurer. Of 1856. Joseph Gillespie, senator, Lewis Ricks and Aaron P. Mason, representatives, Z. B. Job, sheriff, W. G. Pinckard coroner and T. O. Springer clerk of the circuit court. Of 1857. John Weaver school commissioner, B. D. Berry treasurer, M. G. Dale county judge, E. M. Morgan and George Stocker associates and John A. Prickett, county clerk.

THIRD COUNTY COURT, 1857 to 1861.

M. G. Dale, Judge, E. M. Morgan and George R. Stocker associate justices.

The affairs of the county were conducted with great prudence and rigid ceremony. The tax rates were not increased although there was an additional expenditure of over \$3,000 interest on court-house bonds. The court succeeded not alone to meet all current expenses of the county but even to materially reduce the interest bearing debt. The revenue of 1858 was \$32,623.37, of 1859 \$33,477.37, of 1860 \$32,954.67, and of 1861 \$31,376.12. Taxes were paid promptly and tax dodging was not allowed to cripple the administration.

The taxable property of the county in 1858 was assessed at \$8,712,283, of which \$2,182,298 worth of property within the corporate limits of Alton was exempt from paying a direct county tax. Alton took charge of the paupers in its corporation, and paid its proportional share of the other county expenses out of its city treasury, as agreed upon by the county court and city council. The total tax for the state, county and school purposes amounted in 1858 to \$90,995.67. In 1859 these valuations amounted to \$8,823,797, including railroad valuations, mentioned above for the first time, to wit: \$272,137; lands were assessed at \$3,998,085; city and village property, \$2,128,809; and personal property, \$2,433,766; the total taxes amounted to \$94,152.72.

In 1860 valuation had increased to \$8,932,153 and the taxes to \$94,952.71. In 1861 the assessor returned but \$8,390,411 of taxable property; the property in Alton, assessed at \$2341,217 in 1859, decreased in 1861 to \$1,794,036, a depreciation of 24 per cent. The taxes levied amounted to \$91,270.14.

Results of election in 1858: Samuel A. Buckmaster, State Senator; Z. B. Job and Joseph H. Sloss, members of the House; W. T. Brown, sheriff; and James Hand, coroner. Philip B. Fouke, of St. Clair, was elected representative of the 8th congressional district, and re-elected in 1860.

A vote on the introduction of township organization, ordered in consequence of the petition of V. P. Richmond, resulted adversely to township organization.

1859: B. D. Berry assessor and treasurer; 1860: Cyrus Edwards and Garrett Crownover, members of the House of Representatives; Julius A. Barnsback, sheriff; ---- Allen, coroner; and T. O. Springer, clerk of the Circuit court. 1861: M. G. Dale, re-elected county Judge; Constantine Rilliet and W. B. Hundley, associate justices; Joseph Chapman, county clerk; Nelson D. Sweeney, surveyor; W. P. Eaton, school commissioner; B. D. Berry, treasurer; Solomon Koepfli and Samuel A. Buckmaster, delegates to the constitutional convention.

FOURTH COUNTY COURT, 1861 to 1865.

M. G. Dale, county judge; Constantine Rilliet and W. B. Hundley, associate justices. Mr. Rilliet died in 1862, and was succeeded by Xavier Sutter. He was held in high esteem, and his sudden death was deplored by all who knew him. He was a foreign born citizen of distinction. Mention is made of him in the chapter on European immigration. The records of the county, December term 1862, containing the following resolutions, spread upon the record of the county court by its order.

"WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, since the last meeting of the court, our associate justice, Constantine Rilliet,

Resolved, By the members of the court, that we have received with deep regret the intelligence of his death; That we bear our heartfelt testimony to the strict integrity, gentlemanly demeanor and devotion to duty which marked his character; That we tender to his family and friends the sincere tribute of our sympathy."

The civil war was now raging throughout the United States. Young men and men of families rushed to the field in defense of the integrity of the Union, and it became the duty of the court, to see that the families of our patriotic men were properly provided for. Money had to be raised at once, as the slow process of tax-collecting could not meet the emergency. The court called on E. M. West, G. W. Phillips, Joseph Gillespie and John Suppiger as members of a committee to aid in providing funds and distributing the same judiciously and economically. Large and larger amounts were needed as time went on, bounties had to be paid in order to fill the ranks thinned out by death on the field of battle, or in the dreaded hospital. Every order of the court to borrow money was immediately succeeded

by another order to levy a special tax in discharge of temporary debts so created. While many other counties throughout this and other states loaded themselves down with permanent war debts, under which some are groaning to this day, Madison county had raised by taxation funds, amply sufficient to pay off every dollar of its war debt, even before the war had ended! It was a difficult task, but prudent government and ready tax paying accomplished it.

The war taxes collected in Madison county amounted to \$108,292.59. Hon. E. M. West managed the financial part of this work. The moneys were disbursed in support of families of volunteers, in payment of bounties, interest on moneys borrowed and other expenses.

Turning to the regular county expenses during the second term of Judge Dale's administration we find them to have been fully met leaving even a surplus, with revenues as follows: 1862, \$32,981.18; 1863, \$33,409.05; 1864, \$35,098.22; and in 1865, \$37,397.80. It should be borne in mind that the current money of the land had been greatly depreciated, the greenback dollar of 1863, 1864 and 1865 being at times scarcely worth 50 cents in coin. The credit of the county was good and the 8 per cent. county war loan mentioned above was readily taken at par.

The debt of the county was reduced to \$35,066.50 in bonds and \$10,421.71 in unpaid county orders, as per statement of June, 1864, the balance of revenue of 1863 then in process of collection was stated to have amounted to \$25,871.43, amply sufficient to redeem the floating debt above mentioned.

Officers elected in 1862: W. H. Underwood, Senator of the 5th district—Madison and St. Clair, Samuel A. Buckmaster and William Watkins, representatives of the 16th district (Madison and Bond), W. E. Wheeler, sheriff, and St. W. Gaskill, coroner. William R. Morrison, of Monroe county, was elected member of Congress for the 12th congressional district of Illinois.

In 1863: K. G. H. Knowles, surveyor, with D. A. Spaulding—who had been county surveyor in 1823—as surveyor for the western district, and James B. McMichael, assessor and treasurer.

In 1864: Julius A. Barnsback and Hiram Dresser, representatives; George Ruegger, sheriff; Wm. T. Brown, clerk circuit court, and P. G. Regan, coroner; Jehu Baker, of St. Clair, was elected member of Congress and re-elected in 1866.

In 1865: Thomas R. Wilson, surveyor; W. P. Eaton, school-commissioner,* and James B. McMichael, treasurer.

FIFTH COUNTY COURT, 1865 to 1869.

David Gillespie, county judge, Edmond D. Keirseay and Anthony Suppiger, associates; C. W. Dimmock, clerk.

The times succeeding the war have always been considered very prosperous, the land was flooded with currency and all expenditures, public and private, increased perceptibly.

* Mr. Eaton resigned in 1867, and was succeeded by W. J. Roseberry. Roseberry died during his term, and Joseph W. Van Cleave was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The tax levies of Madison county were as follows: in 1866, \$39,693.96; in 1867, \$73,599.96; in 1868, \$72,709.35, and in 1869, \$81,841.32.

These amounts did not suffice to meet the current expenses of the county. Temporary loans made at various times to save the county from losses apprehended by a depreciation of county orders, became a permanent debt. At the end of this administration, December 6, 1869, the interest-bearing debt of the county was as follows:

Old interest bearing co. orders of 1843.	\$ 915 50
Court-house bonds, 1856, balance.	26,346 35
Bounty bonds of 1865, balance.	4,000 00
*Promissory notes for temporary loans made to meet current expenses of the county.	22,604 59
*David Gillespie at various times pledged his personal credit to keep county orders at par, which they had never been before and maintained them at par during his administration. When settling his fiscal agency in 1870, the county was found indebted to David Gillespie to the amount of over \$3,000 for moneys advanced by him.	
Upper Alton, Rock Road purchase.	\$ 4,500 00
Jail bonds issued.	33,000 00
	\$91,366 44
From which deduct jail bonds turned over to the succeeding administration, leaving the bonded debt.	\$91,366 44
Less	33,000 00
Leaving absolute indebtedness	\$58,366 44

The county had been at very great expense in building bridges and roads. A new jail had to be erected. The order in reference to the building of this jail is as follows: It is ordered by the county court that a new jail be erected at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$30,000 on such lot of ground as may be determined by the agent appointed for that purpose, due regard being had to the best interest of the county. And it is further ordered by the court that David Gillespie, county judge, be and he is hereby appointed agent for the county to make contract for the purchase of ground to be selected by him for the location of said jail, and also to contract for plans, specifications and the building of said jail, and to have a general superintendence in the construction of the same, and have power and authority to make all contracts in the building thereof. The said agent to determine the location of said jail and also the place and specification for the building and to make all necessary deeds to the county for the ground purchased and to make all necessary contracts and arrangements for raising the necessary funds under an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois, approved February 22d, 1867, authorizing the county court of Madison county to issue \$50,000 bonds for the erection of a jail for said county.

During the preceding administration it had become necessary to erect proper buildings for the increasing number of helpless paupers. An order of court had, however, provided for the necessary funds for this purpose, which were to be obtained from the sale of swamp lands belonging to Madison county. A few words in reference to these lands will here be in proper place.

County Swamp Lands.—Under acts of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, and June 22, 1852, Madison

county had come in possession of 1480 acres of swamp and overflowed lands, situated in townships 3-9 and 4-9. M. G. Dale had been appointed agent to sell these lands. From his reports and the county treasurer's statements it appears that 840 acres of this land were sold in 1865 and that the county received a net income of \$3498.30 from said sale. \$2,040 of this money had been expended in the erection of the county poor house. The balance on hand December 5, to wit, \$1458.30, were ordered by the county judge to be applied in the erection of an addition to the county-poor-house. The balance of the swamp lands, to wit, 640 acres, were sold by order of the court in 1873. The amount realized was \$1920, so that the whole amount received by the county for the lands in question aggregates \$5,418.30. It was thought at the time of this last sale that the county had a claim against the federal government for a larger quantity of land, and the authorities of the county entered into a contract with James A. Dickenson and others to prosecute the claims of the county. This contract, made and signed December 11th, 1873, was subsequently declared null and void by the board of county commissioners, and no steps were taken to investigate the merits of the claim.

Elections in 1866.—A. W. Metcalf, state senator; John H. Yager and J. F. Alexander, house of representatives; Joseph G. Robinson, sheriff; and W. B. Wright, coroner. Jehu Baker, of St. Clair, was chosen representative to Congress from this district; F. E. Schell, of St. Clair, member state board of equalization. In 1867 Nelson D. Sweeny and T. W. Long, surveyors; W. J. Roseberry, superintendent of schools; and Thomas H. Kennedy, assessor and treasurer. 1868: Willard C. Flagg, state senator, and Daniel Kerr and Samuel H. Challis, members of the house; L. W. Moore, sheriff; Jonathan Quarton, coroner; H. H. Kuhlbebeck, clerk of the circuit court, and C. W. Dimmock, Jr., county clerk to fill vacancy; Irwin B. Randle, member state board of equalization; and J. B. Hay of Belleville, member of Congress. 1869: Wm. T. Brown, county judge; George R. Stocker and Henry C. Gerke, associates; B. E. Hoffman, county clerk; John Weaver, school superintendent, and Thomas H. Kennedy, treasurer.

SIXTH COUNTY COURT, 1869 TO 1874.

Wm. T. Brown, judge; George R. Stocker and Henry C. Gerke, associate justices.

This administration has frequently been criticized for its measures of introducing a system of expensive internal improvements. The flush times induced the people at first not only to look upon lavish expenditures with indifference, but even to urge the court to make greater and more expensive improvements. Petitions, signed by the heaviest tax payers poured in, asking for the building of bridges, the purchasing of plank roads, the making of rock roads, etc., etc. Incorporated towns solicited and obtained aid in constructing expensive roads, planked and rocked, leading to and through their incorporated limits. When told by the authorities that there were no funds for such appropriations the answer was almost invariably: "Let future generations help to pay"—a cry so often heard when an incredibly huge na-

tional debt was created in an incredibly brief space of time—there is a plenty of money to be had, go and “borrow!” The very first act of the court was to make a temporary loan.

The expenditures of the first year exceeded the revenue nearly \$60,000, although the tax levy of the year 1870, to wit: \$86,034.50, was over \$4,000 higher than ever before. The people in the southeast part of the county, the frugal and vigilant natives of the Swiss Republic showed signs of uneasiness at this state of affairs as early as December, 1870. They remonstrated in a respectful but decided manner against the system of creating a large and permanent debt. The signers of the remonstrance were invited to attend court, and have an explanation. Louis Vullirt, John Balsiger and C. P. Chipron were the only ones to answer this invitation, which had more the appearance of a summons. The records of March 14th, 1871, contain the following entry: “Whereas, a remonstrance has been presented against the action of the county court, and said parties having been duly notified, that the same will be heard this day: L. Vullirt, John Balsiger and C. P. Chipron, three of the parties appeared in court, and said remonstrance was duly and fully considered, and the court having shown that there were no good reasons for complaint really existing, as said parties in person and by letter admitted, the said remonstrance is laid on the table indefinitely.”

Petitions, numerously signed, praying for a vote on the adoption of township organization, were presented from year to year, but the measure was in each case defeated by large majorities, showing that the court enjoyed the confidence of the people, and that its actions were endorsed. Good roads and safe and substantial bridges were highly appreciated, and the more so, as there was no increase in the *tax rate*. The values of lands and other property were constantly increasing, and the higher prices obtained for all agricultural productions, led many tax payers to forget that those many so-called *temporary* loans would mature and have to be met.

Speaking of the constant enhancement of values, it is proper to state that the taxable property of the county was assessed in 1873, as \$24,981,571, nearly three times as much as in 1863—to wit: \$8,390,411.00.

The lands of the county were assessed at \$13,052,816; the town and city property at \$5,112,954; personal property at \$3,407,383; and railroad property at \$3,408,418. The taxes were as follows: State, \$89,933.65; county, \$137,398.63; city and town, \$77,373.42; district school tax, \$94,948.90; road tax, \$24,981.57, or \$424,636.17 in the aggregate. This was an enormous tax for a population of scarcely 45,000 inhabitants; \$9.00 *per capita*!

Lavish as were the expenditures in reference to the improvements, they might still be considered moderate in comparison with the extravagant pauper expenses, which in 1873, reached the enormous amount of \$42,000!

The oft repeated orders in reference to borrowing certain *limited* amounts of money, were now followed by a more dangerous and wholly arbitrary one of December 14, 1872:

“Ordered by the county court, that upon any person presenting to W. T. Brown, county judge, who is appointed

agent of the county in the premises, orders of Madison county, to the amount of five hundred dollars or upwards, the said county judge, as agent of the county, is authorized to issue to the holder of orders, county bonds in lieu thereof, with ten per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and said bonds to run for such period of time not to exceed ten years, as may be deemed advisable by said agent.”

This was a dangerous order. It opened the flood gates to financial ruin; there was no limit any longer; millions of dollars might have been borrowed under it. And yet, this “order” was not original with the court. Turning back a few pages in this chapter, to 1843 and 1844, the reader will find a funding order, in substance and bearing the same as the one above. Judge Brown had been county clerk during that period, and some of these funded orders or bonds of 1843, made out by him when clerk, were presented for payment and paid during his administration as judge.

The tax levies during this period were as follows: in 1870, \$86,034.50; in 1871, \$105,057.00; in 1872, \$130,287.35; and in 1873, 162,380.20. The taxes were not as closely collected as in former years. Some taxpayers fell behind, and these delinquencies, amounting to only \$2,302.32, in 1869, reached their height in 1876, when they amounted to \$161,104.26; \$54,691.75 of which, were due to Madison county, as part of the county levies of prior years. In speaking of the county debt and “bawailing” its magnitude, this item of delinquent taxes has never been mentioned.

The current expenditures of the county, together with accrued interest of county debt amounted in these four years to \$776,447.58. The gross receipts from tax levies, grocery licenses, sale of swamp-lands and all other sources amounted to \$462,744.51 and \$314,231.107 were raised by loans. The interest bearing debt of Madison county, was now—1874 \$485,460.17 to wit:

Old court-house bonds.	\$26.000
Jail bonds.	\$50.000
Bonds issued in payment of prior debts, and temporary loans made during this term	\$314,934.23
Notes and interest bearing county orders	21,401.44
	\$412,335.72
From which are to be deducted interest bearing assets	6,875.55
	\$405,460.17

It should here be stated that a large number of county orders and unadjusted claims amounting in the aggregate to nearly 50,000 formed a heavy floating debt—March 1, 1874. The tax levy for the current year, to wit: \$148,280.98 was then in process of collection, and as not a dollar of it had been expended or paid into the treasury at that date, the above mentioned floating debt of \$50,000 is not, nor ought it to be made part of the exhibit of the county indebtedness, and further it should be stated here, that, on a later day, the administrators of the estate of Wm. T. Brown deceased, paid \$19,975.83 of the assets of his estate into the county treasury in payments of a judgment of nearly \$49,000 obtained by the county against the late W. T. Brown. This amount was afterwards applied towards paying off a part of the county debt.

The death of Judge Brown was one of the saddest events in the county history. In making himself the financial agent of the county, and, in a measure the superintendent of public improvements also, he added so many labors to his official duties as county Judge, that he broke down under the load. The very fact, that his financial agency was out of place and had forced him into a false position, weighed heavy on his mind, clouding an intellect as bright and brilliant as but few mortals are blessed with. Whoever has seen our lamented judge in the last days of his life, tottering under that load of fearful responsibility will ever remember with grief and sorrow that picture of hopelessness and despair. All know how he put an end to his troubles and sorrows. Judge J. G. Irwin, his successor in office, caused the following entry to be made in the records of the probate court of April 1874. As a token of respect to the memory to William Taylor Brown, late judge of this court who departed this life on the 21. of March 1874, his successor in office has caused to be spread upon the pages of this record, the following brief outline of the career of the deceased as a public man.

"He was born April 26, 1817. The whole period of his manhood save an interim of seven years was spent in the public service of the people of Madison county, from 1837 to 1856 he held the office of clerk of the circuit court, and during the first ten years of that period also discharged the duties of clerk of the county court. In 1858 he was elected sheriff and filled this office for one term of two years. In 1864 he was again elected clerk of the circuit court in which position he served until autumn 1868. In November 1869 he was elected Judge of this court, and continued to serve the people in that capacity until his death, having been re-elected in November 1873 for a second term."

These facts are the best testimonials of the esteem in which the deceased was held as a public officer.

His has been a career of honor and success unparalleled in the lives of the public men of this county. Although possessed of many public and private virtues, the chief ornament of his character was his generosity and charity. He was incapable of saying "No" in the presence of want and misery and his charity regarded neither creed, race, nor color. If the earnest and sincere prayers of the poor of this earth may smooth the pathway of the traveler on his journey from this world to the bourne from whence no traveler returns, let us trust and believe that his has been a happy exit.

The authorities of the county being of the opinion that the large amounts of money borrowed by the late Judge Brown, had not all been satisfactorily accounted for, made a proposition to the administrators of his estate to effect a speedy and amicable settlement. They appointed a committee of investigation, composed of the Hon. A. W. Metcalf, and Messrs. Cyrus Leverett and Otto Brodtbeck, to act with the administrators in examining persons and papers with a view of settling the affairs without going to court. The administrators declined to enter into the proposed arrangement, preferring to have the claim of the county, if one really existed, adjusted before the probate court. The

county employed Hon. A. W. Metcalf, as attorney, while Messrs. Krome and Hadley appeared for the estate. The trial ended in a judgment against the estate, as mentioned above.

Election—1869 to 1873. At a special election he'd for the purpose of electing two delegates to the constitutional convention—16th representative district—Madison and Bond counties; C. F. Springer, of Edwardsville, a republican, and H. W. Billings, of Alton, a democrat, were chosen.

1870.—House of representatives: D. B. Gilham, A. F. Rogers and Theodore Miller. Sheriff, R. W. Crawford, and coroner, T. J. Irish. 1871.—Treasurer, T. H. Kennedy; surveyor, N. D. Sweeney. 1872.—State senate, J. H. Yager; house: Henry Weinheimer, B. R. Hite and Thomas T. Ramey; sheriff, J. T. Cooper; clerk of the circuit court, John D. Heisel; county attorney, E. B. Glass, and coroner, W. H. Greipenberg. 1873.—W. T. Brown, county judge; B. E. Hoffman, county clerk; T. H. Kennedy, treasurer; A. A. Suppiger, school superintendent; N. D. Sweeney, surveyor; W. E. Wheeler, W. W. Jarvis and T. W. Kinder were elected county commissioners.

The former system of county government, the so-called county court, was abolished by the new constitution, substituting a formerly tried system of county commissioners, with a three years' tenure of office for members elected after the year 1873. Those elected in 1873 had to draw lots for respective terms of one, two and three years. Owing to an imperfection in the law, introducing the system, the commissioners could not take charge of public affairs until January 24th, 1874.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, JANUARY 24, 1874 TO APRIL, 1876.

First Year.—W. E. Wheeler, chairman; W. W. Jarvis and T. W. Kinder, members. This board took charge of the county affairs under very unfavorable circumstances. The finances of the county were in confusion, and a large interest bearing debt made the semi-annual payment of interest a heavy burden. Besides, there were county orders and unadjusted claims amounting to nearly fifty thousand dollars to be met, with not a dollar of available funds in the treasury. The tax books for the year were in the hands of the collector, but no effort at collection had been made. The law provided for the collection of the revenue in the first quarter of the year, but usage had made the third quarter of the year the tax gathering quarter for Madison county. The great commercial crisis of 1873 began to be severely felt in the west about this time, and at last, the railroad companies combined to have the tax collectors enjoined from collecting all taxes levied on railroad property. The prospect was gloomy, but the members of the board proved equal to the task allotted to them. Firmly resolved, not to allow the public debt to be increased another dollar; the board set to work to ascertain in the first place, what the net revenue for the year would amount to. All sanguine views were banished and stern reality bravely met. It was resolved that the expenditures of the county should be kept within the revenues derived from taxation, and this

resolution was rigidly adhered to. A number of county bonds were maturing during the year, and of course, they could not be paid out of a crippled revenue. The board, however, succeeded in protecting the credit of the county by finding purchasers of the bonds, and at lower rates of interest at that.

The heavy and unheard-of pauper expenses were reduced to a minimum, despite bitter words and rude threats.

The new order of things did by no means please all, and, in some instances, it became necessary that the firmness of mind was aided by strength of muscle and pluck.

The current expenses of the county, exclusive of interest, during the year, amounted to \$89,088.45. The interest paid during the year amounted to \$36,925.04.

The second county board, with T. W. Kinder as chairman, and R. W. Crawford as new member, conducted the affairs pretty much on the same plan and with similar success.

The current expenses of the county during the year 1875 amounted to \$90,987.62. The tax levy of the year was \$115,531.85. The voters of the county adopted township organization at the November election, 1875.

John Bardill, who had been elected member of the board as successor to W. W. Jarvis, served from December 1, 1875, to April, 1875, when the county commissioners board was superseded by the board of supervisors.

The districting of the county under the new order of things, was an easy task,—the congressional townships in all but one instance, forming non-political corporations named as follows :

Town 3 Range 5 Helvetia.				Town 3 Range 8 Collinsville.			
" 4 "	5	Saline.		" 4 "	8	Edwardsville.	
" 5 "	5	Leef.		" 5 "	8	Fort Russell.	
" 6 "	5	New Douglas.		" 6 "	8	Moro.	
" 3 "	6	St. Jacobs.		" 3 "	9	Nameoki.	
" 4 "	6	Marine.		" 4 "	9	Chouteau.	
" 5 "	6	Alhambra.		" 4 "	10	Wood river.	
" 6 "	6	Olive.		" 6 "	9	Fosterburg.	
" 3 "	7	Jarvis.		" 3 "	10	Venice.	
" 4 "	7	Pin Oak.		" 5 "	10	Alton.	
" 5 "	7	Hamel.		" 6 "	10	Godfrey.	
" 6 "	7	Omph Ghent.					

The first board was composed of John A. Prickett, of Edwardsville, chairman, 1876 and 1877: H. M. Thorp, Helvetia; Jones Tontz, Saline; Daniel Ruedy, Leef; Andrew Jackson, New Douglas; F. S. Pike, St. Jacobs; J. L. Ferguson, Marine; R. D. Utiger, Alhambra; James Olive, Olive—chairman in 1879; Ignatius Riffin, Jarvis; J. B. McKee, Pin Oak; W. A. Mize, Hamel; James Kell, Omph Ghent; B. R. Hite, Collinsville (chairman 1880-'82); J. B. Gibson, Fort Russell; E. K. Preuit, Moro; Philip Bradon, Nameoki (T. J. Irish, of Nameoki, was chairman in 1878); Amos Atkins, Chouteau; S. B. Gillham, Wood river (chairman in 1881); Edmund Dooling, Fosterburg; R. J. Brown, Venice; Henry C. Sweetzer, Ed. Woodman, J. M. Tonsor, and C. A. Herb, Alton; and John M. Pearson, of Godfrey.

This board found the financial affairs of the county in a better shape than the first board of county commissioners had found them in 1874. Other difficulties, however, had meanwhile arisen between the county commissioners and the

collector, whose office had been declared "vacant" by a majority of the commissioners. This order had no other effect but to delay the collection of the much needed revenue, thus compelling the new board of supervisors to begin its official life with another "whereas," and an order to borrow \$19,000 to meet the payment of interest of the county debt due June 10, 1876.

Before the expiration of the first year the board ordered to have a vote taken on the question: "Shall the present interest bearing debt be refunded, and will the people consent to the issuing of \$400,000 of 6 per cent. interest bearing bonds to replace existing 10 per cent. and 8 per cent. bonds?" The legality of the bonds issued by former authorities, was questionable and as the new or prospective bonds would be legalized beyond peradventure by an affirmative vote of the people, it was hoped that the county debt could be refunded at a much lower rate. The voters of Madison county bore witness by a decided majority, that they looked upon the county debt, as just and again endorsed by an affirmative vote, to approve the measures taken by their representatives in office. The board immediately resolved to have the financial transactions of the county authorities from December 6, 1869 to April 24, 1876 overhauled, and a committee of five members, to wit: John B. Gibson, chairman, B. R. Hite, H. M. Thorp, S. B. Gillham and J. A. Prickett appointed, to investigate the matter. This committee called Hon. A. W. Metcalf and Hon. J. G. Irwin to their assistance and after a laborous and searching investigation, lasting many days and weeks reported in substance, that all outstanding bonds of the county were issued for a valuable consideration. That all moneys raised by taxation, by loans and from other sources during that period of time amounted to \$1,183,512.12, and that the disbursements, properly authenticated, together with the amounts of judgments recovered against the financial agent and the county treasurer amounted to \$1,188,512.14 or two cents more than the receipts.—

This report was published in pamphlet form and freely distributed over the county, as well as spread on the county records at length;—hence it is deemed superfluous to repeat said report in full.

The interest bearing debt of the county, subject to be called in and converted into 6 per cent. bonds, amounted, according to the report of the clerk, June 5, 1877 to \$392,500.

The condition of the treasury was such, that the board felt justified in ordering the payment of \$7,500 in money, leaving \$385,000 to be refunded. This then was the debt of the county in 1877. The reduction \$20,000 of interest bearing bonds, and \$50,000 unpaid claims and county orders, \$70,000 in the aggregate, had been effected without resorting to special tax levies. The amount of money received from the estate of William T. Brown, to wit: \$19,975.83 and \$22,743.79, back taxes collected under the new system, making a snug total of \$41,719.62, have materially aided in the reduction, but the prudent economy of the board should be credited with the balance of said reduction.

The county debt at present, June 1, 1882, amounts to \$316,000, with balance of \$46,589.28 cash in the treasury. The present financial system of the county was inaugurated by the first board of County Commissioners, and it is but just to state that the presiding officer of the board, with whom the plan of reform had matured before entering upon the duties of his office, was ably and earnestly supported by his colleagues.

The succeeding boards have strictly adhered to the plan which, after all, may be couched in the brief expression, "*Live within your income.*" The tax levies since adoption of township organization have been \$155,628.27 in 1876; \$137,058.88 in 1877; \$151,714.90 in 1878; \$151,654.58 in 1879; \$137,902.95 in 1880, and \$122,300.33 in 1881.

The current expenses of the county, including disbursements made by township officers on account of roads, bridges, assessments and elections, and exclusive of interests paid or bonds redeemed, appear to have been as follows:

1876	\$90,607.08
1877	91,194.75
1878	106,769.20
1879	96,911.28
1880	87,098.15

The disbursements made by the county direct in 1880 were as follows:

Court of assessment and tax books	\$2,609.86
Panpers } County farm	\$9,750.90
} supported elsewhere	8,221.25
Courts and jurors	6,062.40
Elections	1,042.70
Jail and dieting prisoners	2,608.35
Stationery	2,363.38
Court-house	2,084.89
Inquests	976.05
Roads	500.00
Inspection of mines	400.00
Salaries of county officers	8,667.05
Sundry expenditures	885.40
Total	\$43,272.23

The interest matured and paid during the year amounted to \$23,615.00.

Elections 1874, State senator, W. H. Krome; House of Representatives, F. S. Pike, G. H. Weigler and George A. Smith; Sheriff, J. T. Cooper, and coroner J. A. Miller, 1875. Hugh E. Bayle treasurer and Walton Rutledge surveyor. 1876. House of Representatives, Samuel A. Buckmaster, F. M. Pearce and John S. Dewey; sheriff, James T. Cooper; clerk of the circuit court, John D. Heisel; states attorney, C. L. Cook, and coroner C. S. Yourie. 1877 M. G. Dale, county judge, H. E. Bayle county clerk, Adolph Ruegger, treasurer, B. F. Sippy, school superintendent and W. Rutledge, surveyor. 1878. State senator, A. J. Parkinson; House of Representatives, W. R. Prickett, J. M. Pearson, and John S. Dewey; sheriff, James T. Cooper and coroner, C. S. Yourie. 1879. A. Ruegger, treasurer. 1880. House of Representatives, Henry O. Billings, John M. Pearson and Jones Tontz; sheriff, J. T. Fahnestock; clerk of the circuit court, William Dacch; states attorney, J. H.

Yager, and coroner, C. S. Yourie. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1880, changed the tenure of office of sheriff and treasurer, and also the years of holding elections for other county officers, hence no election took place in 1881, the judge, clerk and treasurer holding over one year, and the superintendent being reappointed by the board of supervisors.

ADDENDA.

The census of 1880 fixes the population of the county at 50,141; and the agricultural statistics made by the township assessors for the same year give us the following reports.

The figures are, as a matter of course, not absolutely correct, but may safely be taken as a criterion of the rich agricultural resources of the county. According to reports we find:

83,500	acres of corn, producing 2,752,100 bushels.
139,750	" " wheat, " 3,374,300 bushels.
14,150	" " oats, " 261,000 bushels.
6,580	" " apple orchard, producing 190,250 bushels of apples.
112	" " peach " producing 1,480 " of peaches.
40	" " pear " producing 38 " of pears.
1,160	" " vineyard producing 146,000 gallons of wine.
14,500	" " timothy meadow producing 15,350 tons of hay.
3,150	" " clover " " 2,750 tons of hay.
3,330	" " prairie " " 4,300 tons of hay.
2,900	" " Hungarian and millet producing 2,580 tons of hay.
1,410	" " rye producing 19,600 bushels.
5	" " buckwheat producing 180 bushels.
5,750	" " Irish potatoes producing 490,000 bushels.
100	" " Sweet potatoes " 7,200 bushels.
290	" " broom corn producing 580,000 pounds.
250	" " sorgho producing 20,000 gallons of syrup.
250	" " turnip producing \$5,090.
1,575	" " fruits and berries producing \$15,000.
4,500	" " other crops.
39,500	" " pasture.
66,000	" " wood land.
29,220	" " uncultivated land.

One hundred sheep killed by dogs, valued at \$450.00, 111 pounds of wool shorn, 2,400 sheep sold, weighing 264,000 pounds, 6,750 cows kept, 202,500 pounds of butter sold, 31,700 pounds of cheese, and 5,200 gallons of cream, 637,000 gallon of milk sold, 750 colts foaled, 300 horses died, 1,600 fat cattle weighing 1,763,000 pounds sold, 21,050 fat hogs, weighing 4,210,000, sold, 1,300 hogs died of cholera, 131,400 pounds in weight; 3,920,000 pounds of grapes produced.

Statistics in reference to births and deaths in the county are omitted, because the reports are incomplete, and statistics based on such reports would, of course, be wholly worthless. The county records show that 13,040 marriages were solemnized in the county since 1812.

The county of Madison was represented in the state senate after the adoption of the constitution of 1846, under the name of 6th senatorial district by Joseph Gillespie from 1848 to 1858. Under the apportionment of 1854 Madison, Bond and Montgomery counties formed the 21st senatorial district, and were represented by Samuel A. Buckmaster from 1858 to 1862. The apportionment of 1861 formed the 6th senatorial district out of Madison and St. Clair counties. This

5th district was represented by W. H. Underwood of St. Clair from 1862 to 1864, by A. W. Metcalf of Madison, from 1864 to 1868, by Willard C. Flagg of Madison, from 1868 to 1872, and W. H. Underwood. Since 1872 Madison county has formed the 41st senatorial district, and was represented by Senators John H. Yager 1872 to 1874, W. H. Krome 1874 to 1878, and by A. J. Parkinson from 1878 to 1882.

The county being designated the 20th representative district, from 1848 to 1854, was represented by Edward Keating and Curtis Blakeman, 1850, by Andrew Miller and N. G. Edwards; the latter resigned during his term, Samuel A. Buckmaster filling vacancy 1850 to 1852; by Samuel A. Buckmaster and Thomas Judy 1852 to 1854; and as the 14th representative district 1854 to 1862 by G. T. Allen and Henry T. Baker 1854 to 1856; Lewis Ricks and Aaron P. Mason 1856 to 1858; Z. B. Job and Joseph H. Sloss from 1858 to 1860; and Cyrus Edwards and Garrett Crownover 1860 to 1862. In 1862 Madison and Bond counties formed the 16th representative district, and were represented in the 23d General Assembly by Samuel A. Buckmaster and N. Watkins from 1862 to 1864; Buckmaster was elected speaker of the House of Representatives and became famous for his energetic administration. The civil war was raging and passions ran high. On one occasion Buckmaster cried out: "I'll have order in this house, even if I should use a shot gun for a gavel!" The very man, who caused Buckmaster to burst out in this exclamation of wrath, was Speaker of the house at a later period, and was then very much in need of a Gatlin gun or "Mitrailleuse" to preserve order against the very element, which he represented in 1862. By Julius A. Barnsback and Hiram Dresser from 1864 to 1866; by John H. Yager and Jediah F. Alexander from 1866 to 1868, and by Daniel Kerr and Samuel H. Challis from 1868 to 1870. From 1870 to 1872 Madison county formed the 26th representative district with Daniel B. Gillham, A. F. Rodgers and Theodore Miller as members, and since 1872 the county has formed the 41st district, and was represented by Henry Weinheimer, B. R. Hite, and T. T. Ramey from 1872 to 1874; by Franklin S. Pike, George H. Weigler and George A. Smith, from 1874 to 1876; by Samuel A. Buckmaster, F. M. Pearce and J. S. Dewey from 1876 to 1878; by W. R. Prickett, J. M. Pearson and J. S. Dewey from 1878 to 1880; and by H. O. Billings, Jones Tontz and J. M. Pearson from 1880 to 1882.

In the constitutional convention of 1862 the county was represented by Samuel A. Buckmaster and Solomon Koepfli. The constitution proposed by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held June 17, 1862. The county was represented in the convention of 1870 by Charles F. Springer and Henry W. Billings.

I. B. Randle represented the county in the state board of equalization from 1868 to 1872; George Hunter of Macoupin, from 1872 to 1876; Frederick Sunckel of St. Clair, from 1876 to 1880, and John E. Coppinger of Alton, since 1880.

Among the state officers during this period, 1849 to 1882, there is not one Madison county name to be found.

The county was represented as part of the 1st congressional district of Illinois from 1849 to 1855; by Hon. W. H. Bissell of St. Clair, as part of the 8th district by Lyman Trumbull, and after his election to the U. S. Senate, by J. L. D. Morrison of Belleville from 1855 to 1857; by Hon. Robert Smith of Alton, from 1857 to 1859; by P. B. Fouke of Belleville, from 1859 to 1863; as part of the 12th district by W. R. Morrison of Monroe, from 1863 to 1865; by Jehu Baker of St. Clair, from 1865 to 1869; by J. B. Hay of Belleville, from 1869 to 1873, and as part of the 17th congressional district by W. R. Morrison of Monroe, since 1873.

The state legislature of 1882, rearranged the congressional districts of the state, and Madison county together with the counties of St. Clair, Bond, Washington and Monroe forms now the 18th congressional district of the state of Illinois.

The Presidential Electors, chosen for the congressional district of which Madison county formed a part, were the following: Michael Jones, 1820; A. P. Field, 1824; John Taylor, 1828; Abner Black, 1832; (Daniel Stookey seems to have cast the vote for Mr. Black) John Pearson, 1840; Willis Allen, 1844; William Martin, 1848; John A. McClernand, 1852; W. A. J. Sparks, 1856; Thomas G. Allen, 1860; H. S. Baker, 1864; Charles F. Springer, 1868; John I. Kinaker, 1872; Cyrus Happy, 1876; and W. T. Morton, 1880.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES, 1849 TO 1855.

Hon. W. H. Underwood, presiding—At this term 52 indictments for larceny were returned into court, resulting in 22 convictions, aggregating 77 years, 4 months penitentiary, 2 for arson, 1 conviction, John Sullivan, 2 years; 3 for forgery, no conviction; 1 for bigamy, not convicted; 2 for passing counterfeit money, both James Ryan and Henry Hughes, convicted and sent to penitentiary 1 and 5 years respectively; 1 for libel, no conviction; 3 for murder, John Schnagler, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for two years; 5 for manslaughter, 1 conviction, pardoned by Governor; and 1 for rape, not tried.

1855 TO 1857.

Hon. Sidney Breese, presiding, W. H. Snyder, prosecuting attorney.—Hon. S. Breese presided over three terms, during which 32 cases of larceny, 3 of passing counterfeit money, 6 of illegal voting, 3 of murder and 1 of swindling were placed on the criminal docket. 11 persons were tried and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the state penitentiary for 24 years and 4 months in the aggregate. William Mitchen, indicted for murder, was convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

1857 to 1861. Hon. W. H. Snyder on the bench. P. B. Fouke, Spencer M. Case, A. W. Metcalf and J. B. Hay, State attorneys.

The number of criminal cases placed on the docket during the eight terms presided over by Hon. W. H. Snyder was enormously great. There were 77 cases of larceny, 5 of manslaughter, 1 of arson, 1 of rape and 11 of murder. 6 persons were convicted of larceny, and their penalty fixed at

90 years and 6 months penal servitude in the aggregate. A rapist was sent up for five years; Johann Ludwig Friester, Fred. Welner were sentenced three and five years respectively, for manslaughter; E. Aldred, indicted for murder, obtained a change of venue to Bond county; and Peter Hanson was found guilty of arson and sent up for seven years.

The trial of George Gibson, Edward Barber and Joseph Watson, for the murder of one Barth a peddler and resident of the county, created the most intense excitement throughout the county. These men were indicted on the 16th of May, 1857, by the following grand jurors, to wit: Fred. T. Krafft, foreman, James L. McLanahan, James Whiteside, Aaron Rule, Jacob Leder, William McCain, John J. Parker, James Kell, Josiah K. Gillham, Benjamin L. Dorsey, L. S. Wells, Lancaster R. Weeks, John Mason, Collier Brown, John Cox, George Moffitt, G. W. Layman and Jacob B. Cox.

The trial commenced on the 21st of May, 1857. The parties were defended by S. T. Sawyer, F. S. Rutherford and John Trible, before the following jury: J. H. Williams, S. W. Tindall, George Hedges, William Sandbach, George G. Wilson, Jacob Preuitt, Abram Preuitt, Benjamin Heustis, Ignatius Sweering, I. B. Randle, William Keirseay and Francis Agnew, who found the defendants guilty of murder. One of the murderers, a mere youth, had his death sentence commuted by executive clemency, into penitentiary for life, and was pardoned out during the civil war. He enlisted in the service of the U. S. and served faithfully to the end of the war. It is said that he now resides in St. Louis, and is engaged in business there. The two others ended their lives on the gallows, which had been erected on the grounds of the county poor farm, south of Edwardsville.

The indignation of the people in the eastern part of the county, where the murder was committed and where the poor victim was at home, was very great, and at times it was feared that the murderers would be mobbed. In fact, an organized body, composed of five hundred men, headed by Savage and Smiley—a strange combination of names—all mounted, appeared in the streets of Edwardsville a few days after the murderers had been jailed, with the avowed purpose of taking the prisoners from jail and hanging them at the very place where Barth had been so foully murdered.

Z. B. Job, then sheriff of the county, aided by all the prominent men of Edwardsville, succeeded in quieting the mob. The late John S. Wheeler, as plucky as strong, and Z. B. Job, tore the leaders from their horses and secured their persons. Speeches were made by Hon. Joseph Gillespie, the late F. T. Krafft and the late Solomon Koepfli, of Highland, to quiet the infuriated masses. The latter, having learned what was contemplated, hastened to Edwardsville to give the alarm. The authorities of the county sent to Alton, requiring the two Alton Guards to come to Edwardsville at once. This summons was promptly obeyed, and while they remained in charge of the prison for about 10 days, the citizens of Edwardsville organized a military company, officered by J. H. Sloss, captain, and J. G. Robinson, lieutenant. This company acted as guard and police on the day of the execution. The town was thronged with thous-

ands of people from all parts of the county, who had come to attend the "hanging."

The sheriff, one of the most kind-hearted men of the day, performed the dreadful duty of an execution with firmness, but when he struck and cut the rope which held the plaintiff in position, he sank to the ground from sheer emotion.

1861 to 1873.

Hon. Joseph Gillespie on the bench, J. B. Hay, Joseph D. Manners, R. A. Halbert and E. Breese Glass prosecuting attorneys. This period excelled all previous and all subsequent terms in the number of murder cases, some of which may be traced to the violent passions prevalent during the civil war, while a majority of them were the out-cropping of depravity. There were twenty-four murder cases and eight of manslaughter placed on the criminal docket of the circuit court; other crimes, principally against property, were also very numerous. Seventy-five persons were sent to the penitentiary for larceny, burglary, and robbery, their penal servitude aggregating 251 years; two dealers in counterfeit money received four years each, one rapist ten years, one forger one year and one arson one year. Murder and manslaughter cases resulting in convictions. William Rounds, sentenced for life, October term, 1863. Albert Rose, convicted of manslaughter, sentenced for fifteen years. Rose had killed one Samuel Legett, November 28, 1864. George Harrison, manslaughter, six years. Harrison had killed John Newton in a fight by stabbing him with a knife, Dec. 2, 1866. Henry Margraf, murderer, life sentence. The murder committed by Margraf was one of the most atrocious crimes on record in the county. He lived as a farm hand with Christian Wrisse, enjoying the confidence of his employer to such a degree that he, in cases of absence of the family, was left in full control of the house and every thing in it. Once again left there, with no one except little Henry, a son of Mr. Wrisse, he robbed the house, choked the poor child to death in a horrible manner, secreted the body of his victim on the premises by covering it up with two bags of wheat, and fled. The terrible crime was soon discovered and Margraf arrested. He was put upon his trial in May, 1869, and taking advantage of a statutory proviso—that the death penalty could not be visited on a murderer upon a plea of guilty—pleaded guilty. His Honor, in sentencing him for life, expressed his regrets, that he could not have sent the monster to the gallows, which he had deserved so much. Margraf is still in the penitentiary, but very recently had the audacity to ask residents of the county to sign a petition for his pardon. William Bell, accused of the murder of Hermann Wendell by shooting, Nov. 1, 1868, was at the May term, 1869 indicted for murder by the following grand jury:

H. K. Eaton foreman, Leander McLean, Hilley T. King, Malachi A. Kline, Lewis Riels, Anthony Beck, C. P. Richmond, David Rinderer, Xavier Suter, Frank J. Haag, Joseph G. Robinson, Alonzo Foster, Jacob W. Terry, John Suppiger, Edward Elliff, Charles Edwards, John H. Kuhlbeck, Samuel Cough, William Bond, Wesley Reaves and George L. Whaling.

He was tried at the October term 1869 — before the following jury,

William Jageman, William McNeilly, Thomas Hogg, A. Cowan, Jr., T. M. Tartt, Sidney Robinson, Samuel McKinny, James N. Sandbach, J. W. Scarborough, O. D. Oberlin, Jacob Deck and William E. Lehr, who gave the following verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty and recommend the death penalty"—October 19, 1869. Bell was sentenced on the following day and executed on the 12th of November A. D. 1869 at the old jail in Edwardsville.

George Matthews, indicted for murder at the October term 1871, plead guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to one year penitentiary.

George Gropp was indicted at the same term, and tried in October 1872. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sent to penitentiary for a term of six years. Gropp, who was keeping saloon, "had shot and killed a guest," Michael Loughlin, in 1869. Executive clemency shortened his term of penal servitude.

William Hilgedick, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was sentenced to 14 years penitentiary. He had clubbed his wife, and thinking her to be dead, threw her helpless body under the hoofs of his mules, so as to escape suspicion. While in jail awaiting trial, Hilgedick seemed as unconcerned as though he had not done any wrong. His ideas on the question of woman's rights smacked of barbarian ages.

The assassination of President A. Lincoln — April 14, 1865 — caused the grand jury of Madison county to pass the following resolution which was spread on the records of the circuit court of the county, to wit:

MADISON COUNTY, CIRCUIT COURT, MAY TERM 1865.

The grand jury came into open court by Edward M. West, their foreman, and presented to the court resolutions on the death of Abraham Lincoln, late president of the United States, as follows, to wit:

WHEREAS we have heard by official announcement of the Secretary of War, that Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, was assassinated in Washington City on the 14th day of April last, therefore:

Resolved, by grand jury of Madison county, Illinois, at the May term of the circuit court of said county—that we deeply deplore the sad event which has taken from our country in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States of America.

Resolved, that we cannot express with words our utter abhorrence of the dark and diabolical deed which has deprived the nation of its chief, and our detestation of the fiendish perpetrators of the crime.

Resolved, that while we bow to the mysterious providence of heaven in this national affliction, we feel an increased determination to aid in preserving the union of states and upholding the constitution and flag of our country.

Passed unanimously May 4, 1865: E. M. West, foreman, Wm. Krome, John Baird, Richard Mawdsley, Jacob Mumme, Charles Schoeck, William Mize, Richard Benbow, William Eaves, Madison Williams, Daniel Sanders, Wm.

Frazier, W. J. Roseberry, Joshua Woods, Thomas Woods, O. H. P. R. Spring and Conrad Leseman.

1873 to 1879.

Hon. W. H. Snyder, Judge; E. B. Glass and Cyrus L. Cook, state attorneys.

The transactions of this court are of recent dates, and may be briefly stated as follows: There were fourteen murder cases placed on the criminal docket—James Egan was convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to one year; George Bark, on plea of guilty of murder, sentenced for life; Geo. and Lawrence Peipert, indicted for murder obtained a change of venue to St. Clair county; Walter Pierce, under similar indictment, obtained change of venue to Bond county, where he was sentenced to penitentiary for life; Baptist Masa, indicted for fratricide, was tried and found insane. William White was sentenced to a 14-years' term, October, 1879. Besides these there were seventy-eight persons tried and convicted of various felonies. These penalties aggregated 183 years in penitentiary. The severest sentence fell upon William Hasemann for incest, who received twenty years and one Charles Meyers, a burglar, who was sentenced for 14 years.

An act of the legislature in 1877 divided the state into 13 judicial circuits with three judges for each district. Madison county forms a part of the 3d district. The judges elected in June, 1879, are Hon. W. H. Snyder, of Belleville; Hon. Amos Watts, of Nashville; and Hon. G. W. Wall, of Du Quoin.

Hon. J. H. Yager, of Alton, is at present county attorney, having succeeded C. L. Cook in 1880. The proceedings of the court, during 1879, '80 and '81 are of too late a date to be mentioned in these pages.

PROBATE COURT, 1849 to 1882.

The court was presided over by the late Hon. H. K. Eaton from 1849 to 1857; by Hon. M. G. Dale, 1851 to 1865; by the late Hon. David Gillespie, from 1865 to 1869; by the late Hon. W. T. Brown, from 1869 to 1874. Brown died March 2d, 1874, in the first quarter of his second term. He was succeeded by Hon. J. G. Irwin, April 1874. Judge Irwin's seat was successfully contested by Hon. M. G. Dale, who filled the rest of the official term to which Brown had been elected. Hon. M. G. Dale was re-elected in 1877 and is still presiding. The number of estates administered on since 1812 is 4086. Assuming that one out of every 7 persons deceased was the head of the family, leaving an estate, we arrive at the conclusion that about 30,000 weary heads have been laid to rest in this county since 1812.

CONCLUSION.

The civil history of Madison county commences with the year 1812, and includes, therefore, the events of but 70 years. We have endeavored to give a succinct and accurate account of these events as they occurred from the day when John G. Lofton, Jacob Whiteside and Thomas Kirkpatrick, the pioneer county officers, assembled in the log cabin of Kirkpatrick's to "hold court" until to day

when in 1882 men elected the representatives of 23 townships, each of them representing many times the wealth and population of the whole county in 1812, assembled in the stately court-house, to continue the work, begun by the venerable men mentioned above. Madison county has prospered from the day the first white men built their huts in what they so aptly called "Goshen." Fifty millions of dollars would not suffice to purchase the property owned to-day by the 50,000 inhabitants of the county. Seventy years is but a brief period in the life of nations, and yet how limited is the number of those who have seen the county in its infancy, and have watched its wonderful progress.

An Indian trail, here and there, in 1800, an only road from Edwardsville to Cahokia in 1812, were the means by which the scattered settlements were kept in communication with one another. How great was the joy of these people, when some ten years later the first stage coach came thundering through the county. The days of the stage have passed by, and the cherry sounds of the driver's bugle are almost forgotten.

The county is dotted with prosperous and growing cities and towns. Stately school-houses are found everywhere throughout the county, and numerous church spires, pointing upwards, seem to indicate that the thoughts of this people are not entirely bent on things that perish.

Railroads traverse the county in various directions, and telegraphs connect almost every town of the county with the remotest places on earth. Such is Madison county now. Speculations as to how it will be found 70 or 100 years hence, are idle. There is a limit to all things. The builders of the tower at Babel learned this by their own sad experience, and the Titans, though powerful enough to pile mountains on mountains, could never reach the sacred heights of Olympus.

CHAPTER X.

THE BENCH AND BAR.



THROUGH the rapid growth and immense development of the state in population business and wealth, numerous changes have been rendered necessary in its judicial system, an outline of which is given below. By the constitution of 1818 the judicial power of the state of Illinois was vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as the General

Assembly should from time to time establish. The supreme court consisted of a chief justice and three associate justices, and was vested with appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases relating to the revenue, cases of *mandamus*, and such cases of impeachment as might be required to be tried before it. The justices of the supreme court and the judges of the

inferior courts were chosen by joint ballot of the General Assembly, and were to hold their offices until the end of the session of the General Assembly of 1824; and were required to hold such circuit courts in the several counties, and exercise such jurisdiction as the General Assembly should by law prescribe.

The state was divided into four judicial circuits, within which the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court performed circuit duties till 1824. On the 28th of December, 1824, an act was passed requiring the appointment by the General Assembly of five circuit judges, to continue in office during good behavior, and dividing the state into five judicial circuits. The performance of circuit duties was now wholly assigned to the circuit judges. On the 12th of January, 1827, the act of 1824 was repealed, and the state was again divided into four judicial circuits, in which the chief justices were again required to perform circuit duties. By act of January 8, 1829, a fifth judicial circuit, north of the Illinois river, was created, and a circuit judge was elected by the General Assembly to preside in that circuit, the justices of the supreme court performing the judicial duties of the other four circuits. By act of January 7, 1835, a sixth judicial circuit was created five additional circuit judges were elected, and the justices of the supreme court were again relieved from judicial duties in the circuit courts. In 1837 a seventh circuit was created, and an additional judge elected, and in 1839 the eighth and ninth circuits were formed and provided with judges. In 1841, by act of the 10th of February, the establishing the circuit courts was repealed, and the General Assembly elected five additional justices of the supreme court, who with the chief justice and the three associates just then in office, were to constitute the supreme court. By the same act the justices of the supreme court were to perform circuit duty in the nine circuits into which the state was at that time divided. A re-organization of the judiciary took place in 1848. Up to that time the circuit courts had only a legislative existence. But by the constitution of 1848 the judicial system was to consist of one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace, and such courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases in the cities of the state as the General Assembly should establish. The supreme court consisted of three judges, one of whom was elected for the term of nine years by the people, in each of three grand divisions into which the state was divided by the new constitution for that purpose. Appeals and writs of error could be taken from the circuit court of any county to the supreme court held in the division including such county, or by consent of parties, to the supreme court in the next adjoining division. The state was divided into nine judicial circuits, but the General Assembly increased their number from time to time until there were thirty circuits created under the constitution.

One circuit judge was elected by the people in each circuit for the term of six years and until his successor should be elected and qualified. The first election for justices of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts was held

on the first Monday in September, 1848, and afterwards on the first Monday in June, 1855, and every six years thereafter for county judges. All vacancies in the supreme court or the circuit courts were to be filled by election by the people, unless the unexpired term did not exceed one year, when it might be filled by executive appointment. Two or more terms of the circuit court were to be held annually in each county, and that court had jurisdiction of all cases in law and equity, and of appeals from all inferior courts.

The constitution of 1870 vested the judicial power in one supreme court, circuit courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates and such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns. The supreme court consists of seven judges, and has both appellate and original jurisdiction. One of the number is chief justice, and the concurrence of four judges is necessary to a decision. There are three grand divisions for holding supreme court.

One judge is elected from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided for that purpose. The election occurs on the first Monday in June, and the term of office is nine years. The supreme court in each grand division has a reporter and one clerk, whose terms of office are each six years; the former being appointed by the court the latter elected by the people of his division.

The legislature, in 1877, in accordance with the constitution of 1870, created four appellate courts, with appellate jurisdiction only, and provided districts of the following: First, Cook county; second, all the northern grand divisions except Cook county; third, the central grand division; fourth the southern grand division. Three circuit judges are assigned to each appellate court by the judges of the supreme court for a term of three years. The concurrence of two judges is necessary to a decision, and certain cases may be appealed to the supreme court.

The constitution of 1870 provides that circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all cases in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. The judges are elected by districts for six years.

In 1873 the legislature divided the state into twenty-six judicial circuits and in 1877 the general assembly divided it into thirteen districts, with three circuit judges for each district. The circuit judges not assigned to the appellate courts perform circuit duty in the districts for which they were respectively elected. Cook county is a unit in the judiciary system of the state; it forms a judicial circuit, and the supreme court holds one or more sessions therein annually. The circuit court of that county consists of five judges, who hold office for five years. Their number may be increased by adding one for every five thousand inhabitants over the above a population of four hundred thousand. The superior court of Cook county may also be increased in number in the same manner until the court shall be composed of nine judges.

In accordance with that provision of the constitution, four additional judges were elected at the November election in 1880. The above is an outline of the judiciary system of the state. As it is intended for the general reader and not to furnish professional information, all details

must be sought in the statutes and in the decisions of the courts.

THE BENCH.

From 1813 to 1818, the territory of Illinois was divided into three Judicial districts, as set forth in the following act:

"Be it known that under an act of Congress, entitled an act regulating and defining the duties of the United States Judges for the territory of Illinois, it is allotted to JESSE B. THOMAS to preside in the first circuit; to WILLIAM SPRIGGS to preside in the second; and to THOMAS FOWLES to preside in the third circuit."

Under this regulations, JESSE B. THOMAS presided over the circuit court of Madison county, between the dates already mentioned. He was appointed territorial Judge in 1809, and on the admission of Illinois as a state in 1818, he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1823 was his own successor, serving in that capacity till 1829. In his senatorial career he gained considerable notoriety from having originally suggested the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes as the basis of what is known as the Missouri Compromise. He strongly advocated the recognition of slavery in our state constitution, but, in this, his efforts were thwarted by the spirit of freedom that prevailed in our first constitutional convention. During part of his official life, he was a resident of Edwardsville. About the year 1829, he removed to Ohio, where, in 1850, he died.

In 1818, in March term, DANIEL P. COOK held court in Edwardsville. He was a native of Kentucky, and on the removal of the capital of Illinois from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, commenced the practice of law in Edwardsville. He was subsequently elected to Congress, and made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which position he gained great notoriety. At the bar, on the hustings, and in the hall of Congress, he was a most accomplished orator. He was also a very amiable and popular man. In the presidential election of 1824, the popular vote of Illinois was in favor of Adams; but two of the three electors were for Jackson, and the third for Adams. When the election went to the House of Representatives, Mr. Cook boldly, but honestly cast the vote of Illinois for Adams. This act defeated his re-election to Congress, and he soon afterwards died at his old home in Kentucky. He was pre-eminently a self-made man, brilliant lawyer, and eminent jurist.

The July term of the Madison circuit court in 1818, was held by JUDGE JOHN WARNOCK, who was succeeded in the fall term of the same year, by JOHN REYNOLDS one of the Supreme Judges of Illinois. Judge REYNOLDS was of Irish extraction. He was born in Pennsylvania February 26th 1788, and, at an early age, removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he received his primary education. In 1800 he came to Illinois, and settled at Kaskaskia. He subsequently took a two years' course in Latin and the sciences, and in 1810 commenced the study of law in the office of John McCampbell, Knoxville, Tennessee. In 1812 he was examined at Kaskaskia before Judge Thomas and Sprigg, U. S. territory Justices, and admitted to practice. He received the appointment of Judge Advocate from

Governor Edwards, and in 1814 opened a law office at Cahokia in St. Clair county. On the admission of the state in 1818, he was elected one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois by the general assembly, which then held its session at Kaskaskia. In 1833, he was made Governor of Illinois, and in 1834 was elected to Congress. He was seven years in Congress, and in 1846 was elected to the general assembly of Illinois, becoming speaker of the House. He was always a staunch adherent of the principles of the democratic party, and during the late civil war manifested a deep sympathy with the South. He was a plain, blunt man, without any of the social refinements characteristic of the more modern bench. He died at Belleville in 1865.

SAMUEL McROBERTS was born April 12th, 1793, in what is now Monroe county, Illinois. He received an English education only, from a private tutor. At the age of twenty he was appointed circuit clerk of Monroe county. Two years later he entered, the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated after three full courses of lectures. In 1824, he was at the age of twenty-five, elected by the legislature in the second circuit, one of the five circuit judges of the state. On the 12th of January, 1827, the act providing for the appointment of circuit judges was repealed, and the office of circuit judge then ceased to exist. On all political questions, he was, while on the bench, strongly partisan. In defiance of a release by the Legislature, he assessed a fine against Gov. Coles for settling his emancipated slaves in Madison county without giving a bond that they should not become a public charge. In 1828, he was elected state senator; in 1830, was appointed United States District Attorney for the state; in 1832, receiver of public moneys at the Danville land office; in 1839, receiver of the General Land Office at Washington. He was elected United States Senator, December 16th, 1840. On his route home from Washington, he died at Cincinnati, March 22d, 1843.

Judge McRoberts was succeeded in this circuit by THEOPHILUS W. SMITH, who was Supreme judge of Illinois, from 1825 to 1842. He was a native of New York, and was regarded as one of the most talented of the Supreme judges of his time. Many of his decisions are found in Scammon's Supreme Court Reports, and they compare favorably with the opinions of any of the judges. He was the presiding judge of this circuit from 1827 to 1835. At the request of Judge Smith, JUDGE SAMUEL D. LOCKWOOD presided at the June terms of 1829 and 1831. He was born in New York, and came to Illinois in 1818. In 1821 he was elected attorney-general of the state. He was successively secretary of state, receiver at the land office in Edwardsville, and was elected Supreme judge in 1823, and retained his office till 1848. He died at his home in Batavia, Illinois, in 1874.

JUDGE THOMAS FORD presided in the Madison circuit court at the March term, 1845. He was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1829, Gov. Reynolds appointed him prosecuting attorney. In 1831, he was re-appointed. Afterwards he was four times elected judge by the Legislature; twice circuit judge; judge of Chicago, and associate judge of the

Supreme Court. He was subsequently elected Governor, and died at Peoria, in 1850.

In 1835 SIDNEY BREESE was appointed Circuit Judge of this circuit. This eminent Judge and statesman was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., July 15, 1800. At the early age of fourteen he entered Hamilton College. In 1816 he was transferred to Union College where, in 1818, he graduated, third in a class of 64. He soon removed to Illinois, and entered the law office of his old friend and school-fellow, Elias Kent Kane. In 1820, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced his professional career at Brownsville, Illinois, where he was so unsuccessful in conducting a case before a jury that he determined to abandon the practice of law forever. He returned to his profession, however, and in 1822, was appointed attorney of the second circuit, which position he filled for five years with honor. In 1831, he compiled Breese's Report of the Supreme Court decisions, the first law book in the state. In the Black Hawk war he served as Lieut. Col., in 1835, was elected judge of the second circuit and in 1841 was chosen one of the supreme judges of the state. The next year he was elected to the U. S. Senate. At the expiration of his term, he was elected to the Legislature, and was made Speaker of the House. In 1857, he was again elected circuit judge, and two years later was again elected circuit judge, and two years later was again called to the Supreme bench, in which position having been chief justice two terms, he remained till his death, which took place on the 28th of June, 1878, at his home in Carlyle, Illinois. In 1843, JUDGE JAMES SEMPLE, who was then one of the judges of the Supreme Court, held the May term of the Madison Circuit Court. He had previously been Brigade General in the Black Hawk war, two terms speaker of the house, minister to "Bogota," and circuit judge. Soon afterwards he was appointed U. S. Senator. He died at his residence near Elmhurst, Ill., in 1866.

JAMES SHIELDS, whose remarkable career has been the subject of wide comment, was born in Ireland, and was elected one of the Supreme Judges of Illinois in 1843. From October of that year until May 1845, he held the circuit in Madison county. He was U. S. Senator from Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. On June 1st, 1879, he died at Ottumwa, Iowa.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER is a native of Germany where he commenced the practice of law, and in 1833 emigrated to the United States. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1835. In 1845 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court. He retained his position till 1849, during which time he performed the duties of circuit judge in the Madison county circuit court. In 1852 he was elected Lieut-Gov. During the Rebellion he served on the staffs of Gens. Fremont and Halleck. He has been honored with other high positions, and is still living in a serene and honored old age at Belleville, Illinois.

By agreement with Judge Koerner, Judge JOHN CATON presided in the Madison circuit court at the May term, 1846. Judge Caton came from New York to Chicago, when the latter was but a village in a swamp, and commenced the practice of law there under the most adverse circumstances.

In 1842, when only thirty years of age, he was appointed by Gov. Carlin, judge of the supreme court. He was repeatedly elected to the same position until 1864, when he resigned his seat upon the bench, having served nearly twenty-two years in that capacity. He has by successful business ventures become very wealthy. He has also traveled over a large part of Europe, and now in vigorous old age, enjoys the reward of his labors. The circuit court of the circuit comprising Madison county, was held six years and a half from 1848 to 1855, by JUDGE WM. H. UNDERWOOD, who was a native of New York. In 1840 he removed to Belleville. He was elected and re-elected State's attorney, member of the legislature, and in 1848 circuit judge; he was afterwards for two terms a member of the State Senate, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1870. He is also author of the highly valuable work, "Underwood's Construed and Annotated Statutes of Illinois."

In 1857, after Joseph Breese had ceased to perform the duties of circuit judge, the HON. WM. H. SNYDER, of Belleville, Ill., was elected circuit judge of the twenty-fourth circuit, serving till June, 1861. In 1870 he was elected delegate to the Constitutional convention of Illinois. He had previously been for two terms a member of the Legislature. In 1873, he was again elected circuit court judge, and still holds that position.

THE HON. JOSEPH GILLESPIE was born in the city of New York, and at the age of ten years removed to Edwardsville. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1836 he was elected probate judge, and in 1840, was a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and subsequently was a member of the State Senate for a period of eight years. In 1861 he was elected circuit judge of the twenty-fourth judicial district, comprising the counties of Bond, St. Clair and Madison. He served on this circuit for twelve years. He is still residing in Edwardsville, crowned with the honorable and affectionate regards of all that know him.

On the 16th of June, 1879, GEO. W. WALL, of Du Quoin, was elected one of the judges of the third judicial circuit, embracing Madison Co. Joseph Wall is a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. He graduated from Michigan University in 1858, and was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1859. He was for many years attorney for the Illinois Central R. R.; was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1862. In 1864 he was elected State's Attorney for the third judicial district, in 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and also the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and in 1872 was a Democratic candidate for Congress. He is an able and impartial judge.

JUDGE AMOS WATTS was born in St. Clair county, in 1825. His early education was obtained under a private tutor, who gave him instruction in the evening after the day's work on the farm had been done. This was all the education he ever received with the aid of a teacher. In 1847, he was elected county clerk of Washington county, and was twice re-elected. In 1854, he was admitted to the bar. He was elected State's attorney in 1857, and in 1860 was re-elected. From 1866 to 1873 he was an assiduous student of the law. In 1873 he was elected judge of the United States

circuit, and has shown himself a learned and accomplished jurist.

THE BAR.

Non-resident Lawyers.

Madison county has always had so many resident attorneys that those from other counties have never had very extensive practice in her courts. However, by a thorough examination of the court records and considerable questioning of old residents, the names of quite a number who occasionally practiced at the bar of this county have been obtained. Several of those mentioned below are known to have been residents of other counties; the others were either non-residents or were simply admitted to practice here.

Among the former, were WILLIAM MEARS, a native of Ireland, who appeared as an attorney at the Madison county courts at an early day. He came from Pennsylvania to Cahokia, and was the third lawyer at that place, JOHN RICE JONES, being the first, in 1790; and ISAAC DARNIELLE, the second, in 1794. In 1814, Gov. EDWARDS appointed MEARS attorney-general of Illinois Territory. He had some knowledge of law, and made a fair living at his practice. He died in 1826, at Belleville, whither he had gone on the removal of the county seat of St. Clair county from Cahokia to that place.

ALEXANDER P. FIELD, a nephew of Nathaniel Pope, lived at Vandalia, but practiced in the courts of this county at an early day. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and was originally a Jackson Democrat, but became a Whig. He was a man of strong feeling, and was very ultra in the avowal of his political sentiments; was an able politician and a good stump speaker, but owing to his being on the weak side could not attain the distinction to which his merits entitled him. During the ten years he resided at St. Louis, whither he had gone on leaving Vandalia, he became eminent as a criminal lawyer. Just before the opening of the Rebellion, he removed to New Orleans, and lived there for a number of years, although during the war he was often in danger of losing his life on account of his being an outspoken Union man. He held the office of Attorney-general for the State of Louisiana, and claimed to have been elected to Congress from the New Orleans district, but, on account of some irregularities in election matters, was not allowed to take his seat.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL was born in 1811 at New York, and there, after acquiring a good common education, studied medicine. After removing to Monroe county, Ill., he practiced a few years; but having no liking for the profession he had chosen, he abandoned it for the law, for which he had a great fancy. In a very short time he was admitted to the bar, and was soon thereafter appointed prosecuting attorney. As a prosecutor he was so successful that it soon came to be considered a hopeless task to defend where he was the opposing counsel. He served in the Mexican war, as a colonel, and evinced a very high order of military talent. After the war, he served two terms in Congress; and, in 1856, was elected Governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket. He

died March 18, 1860, ten months before his term of office expired. The following sketch is given in the language of Judge Joseph Gillespie, to whom we are indebted for much of the early history of the bar:

"BENJAMIN MILLS was a son of an eminent Presbyterian divine in Massachusetts, but was not very godly himself. He was gifted with a wonderfully retentive memory and had a happy faculty of extricating himself from difficulties and embarrassing positions whatever their nature might be. When a boy, he was required to copy all his father's sermons, and they were stamped upon his memory. When quite a young man Ben, with a young companion by the name of Waite, a famous singer, started west. They ran out of money in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va.; and, in order to raise the amount necessary to carry them on their journey, Ben gave out that they were missionaries going to Illinois. Ben was requested to preach in Richmond. He, with greatunction, delivered one of his father's best sermons, which accompanied by Waite's singing, took Richmond by storm. Their exchequer was soon replenished, and Ben and Waite went on their way rejoicing. Ben settled in Greenville, Bond county, established a law office there, and was elected justice of the peace. At that time the law of Illinois authorized a J. P. to impose a fine of one dollar upon any one guilty of using profane language in his presence, but the fine might be remitted on the production of evidence of deep contrition on the part of the offender. Ben and one Squire Enlow were discoursing one day, and Ben indulged in some profanity. After a few minutes' absence, Ben rejoined Enlow, when the latter said: "Squire, you know it is my duty to impose a fine upon you for swearing." Ben said: "Brother Enlow, I'm a little ahead of you. I've been to my office, and entered a fine against myself, and am now considering the propriety of remitting it."

Mr. Mills was one of the most witty and brilliant orators ever known in this part of the state. He made a famous speech at Vandalia against Theophilus W. Smith, during the impeachment trial of that gentleman; and with the attorney-general, Alfred Cowles, prosecuted P. H. Winchester for the killing of Daniel D. Smith,—Felix Grundy, the eminent criminal lawyer of Tennessee, being attorney for the defense.

Mr. Mills moved to Galena and was nominated for Congress on the whig ticket for the northern district of Illinois, but was defeated at the election by Wm. L. May.

JOHN S. GREATHOUSE was one of the lawyers who, in past years, came from Carlinville to attend cases in the Madison county courts. He was a forcible speaker and a good lawyer. While in this state he had an extensive practice, and his services were always in good demand. In 1843 he removed to Kentucky, where he resided until the time of his death in 1860.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Belleville, ex-lieutenant-governor, has at times been engaged as counsel at the Madison county bar, and is a lawyer of considerable ability. A great deal of his time has been spent in public offices, but when not so engaged he has given his attention to his profession.

Sketches of the lives of James Semple, Samuel D. Lock-

wood, and Samuel McRoberts, will be found in the article on The Bench.

The names of the following persons are found on the records of the courts of this county, but they never figured conspicuously in law circles, and we have been unable to obtain data of their lives with the exception of the year in which the names were recorded: John Cook and Edward Hempstead (1816); Thomas Reynolds (1817); La Fayette Collins, Robert Farris (1819); Nicolas Hinson (1820); Alfred W. Calvary, David Blackwell (1822); Duff Green (1825); Gustavus Bird, Joshua T. Bradley (1828); Wm. Winchell (1829); Theodore N. W. Narcik (time unknown); Aaron Woodman (1833); L. M. Olden and John M. Stanton (time unknown).

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

NIXAN EDWARDS was born in Montgomery Co., Maryland, in 1775. His parents being wealthy, he was enabled to get private instructions, and up to the time of his entering college, was the pupil of Rev. Mr. Hunt. When only nineteen years old, he left college without completing his course and went to Kentucky. He was a young man of firm mind, great energy, and rare intellectual gifts, and fast rose to prominent public positions, becoming at a very early age Attorney-General of Kentucky. At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Appeal. He held that office till Chief Justice Boyle of Kentucky was appointed first Governor of Illinois Territory, in 1809. Mr. Edwards preferred to be Governor of Illinois; Mr. Boyle, to be Chief Justice of Kentucky. All parties being pleased with the exchange of appointments, President Madison sent Edwards out as the first Governor of Illinois Territory. He held this office till 1818, when he was elected to the U. S. Senate. At the end of his term as Senator, he was re-elected. In 1812, Gov. Edwards established, by proclamation, the counties of Madison, Pope, Johnson and Gallatin. Edwards county and Edwardsville were named in his honor.

While serving as U. S. Senator, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Monroe. In 1826, he was elected Governor of Illinois, and, after serving his term of office, remained at Belleville till his death, July 20, 1833.

JAMES W. WHITNEY, familiarly known as "Lord Coke," came from Providence, R. I., in 1811, and settled at Upper Alton. He practiced law in Madison county till about 1830, when he removed to Quincy, Illinois. He died some ten years ago at an advanced age, in Pike county, Illinois. He was a man of remarkable memory, a law library in himself, hence his title of "Lord Coke." He always wore a cue. During the sessions of the Legislature he was always chosen Speaker of the "Legislative Lobby," the "Third House," which was an assembly of citizens and legislators for the discussion of public questions. Whitney lacked application, so that notwithstanding his admitted ability, he never attained a leading position in his profession.

HENRY STARR came from the east and settled at Edwardsville about 1818. He remained here till 1827 or 1828,

when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a profound lawyer, and rose to distinction in his profession.

In 1820, CHESTER ASHLEY opened a law office in Edwardsville. He was a man of stylish dress, and, in this respect, he was distinguished as the only man in these parts that wore knee breeches and white top boots. He was a brilliant man and a profound lawyer. In later years he moved to Arkansas, from which state he was elected to the U. S. Senate.

JESSE B. THOMAS settled at Edwardsville about the year 1840, and remained here in the practice of law some six or eight years. He then moved to Springfield, and thence to Chicago. Mr. Thomas was a man of fine personal appearance and commanding presence, and his legal attainments were of the highest order.

For a short time GOV. THOMAS FORD was a member of the Madison bar. This was about the year 1830. While here he married a Miss Hambaugh. He was a very able man and a good lawyer.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS removed from the state of New York to Illinois in 1832. He was a good lawyer, and for several years had an extensive practice. He remained in Alton till 1846, when he became private secretary to Gen. Shields, on whose staff he continued throughout the Mexican war. Soon after the close of the war he became associate editor of the *Louisville Journal*, then edited by the celebrated George D. Prentice. Davis was a man of versatile talents and a very fluent writer. From Louisville he went to the city of New York and became interested in the Goodyear Rubber Company. He still lives in that city, and has accumulated a magnificent fortune. He has three grandchildren now residing at Alton.

About the year 1832, WILLIAM MARTIN came from Utica, New York, and made his home in Alton. He studied law with George T. M. Davis, and commenced practice in Alton in 1833. He was a man of great professional industry, and was an able lawyer. He continued to practice here till his death, which occurred in March, 1855. He was for several years judge of the municipal court of Alton.

In 1834, JOHN M. KRUM removed from New York to Illinois, and, on his arrival at Alton, formed a partnership with Geo. T. M. Davis for the practice of law. He was a well-read and skillful lawyer. During his residence in Alton he dissolved partnership with Davis, and was for some time a partner of Alfred Cowles. He was the first mayor of Alton. In 1834 he removed to St. Louis. After his removal to St. Louis he was elected circuit judge, and afterwards became mayor of that city. He is still a resident of St. Louis.

HENRY F. SEDGWICK came from Albany, New York, to Alton, about 1834. After practicing here for a short time, he returned to New York.

J. RUSSELL BULLOCK was born in Rhode Island, and removed to Alton about 1835. He was an excellent lawyer. He practiced in Alton till 1840, when he returned to Rhode Island and became a judge of the supreme court. While in Alton he was partner of Edward Keating. Judge Bullock is still living in Rhode Island.

EDWARD KEATING removed from Maine to Alton, Ill., in 1835. He was a brilliant lawyer, and was for some time a partner of J. Russell Bullock. Subsequently, he entered into partnership with the distinguished lawyer, U. F. Linder. For a considerable period, he was financial agent for the Chicago and Alton R. R. Co's. During a business visit to New York, and while his family was residing in Alton, he died, March 10, 1857. Mr. Keating was a man of fine social qualities.

SAMUEL G. BAILEY, a native of New Hampshire, came to Alton, from Pennsylvania, in 1836. He was a fair lawyer and practiced in Alton until his death, which took place about 1846. But little is now known of an attorney by the name of WM. L. SLOSS who came to Upper Alton in 1836. He died in St. Louis.

WM. F. D. WOLF was born in Bristol, R. I., April 21, 1811. He completed a course of study in Brown University, Providence, R. I., received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1831, and four years later had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He studied law with Hon. Theron Metcalf of Massachusetts, and afterwards with Hon. Thomas Burgess of Providence, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1834. He practiced law in partnership with Mr. Burgess till the fall of 1836 when he removed to Illinois and located at Alton.

After practicing at Alton eleven years he was elected (in 1847) to the Legislature as a member of the House. Soon after his first term as Representative, he moved to Chicago, where he now resides. He has served the city of his residence as City Treasurer and Justice of the Peace, and now, at the age of seventy-one, has retired from active business.

JOHN W. CHICKERING, formerly a resident attorney of Alton, came to that place in 1835 from the East. In 1843 he removed to Chicago, where he still resides.

ALEXANDER M. JENKINS was born in one of the Southern States, Kentucky most probably, but removed to Illinois and settled in Jackson county, where he married a Miss Brush, an Eastern lady. Jenkins was by trade a carpenter, but turning his attention somewhat to politics he was elected Lieutenant Governor of this State in 1834, which office he filled very creditably, and was afterwards appointed in 1836 to the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, Illinois, which office he retained until 1838. During his residence here he studied law, and when he left returned to the Southern part of the State and became an excellent lawyer and was soon elevated to the bench, which place he filled very acceptably for many years. Gov. Jenkins was a remarkable man. He attained a respectable position in the legal profession solely by dint of his assiduity backed up by a large stock of natural ability and good common-sense. He had no extraneous aid whatever in climbing the hill of fame. His dependence was solely upon himself. His reputation was that of an honest lawyer and judge.

HENRY W. BILLINGS came from the East at a comparatively early day and settled at Cairo, Ill., where he remained a few years and then removed to Monroe Co., Ill. About 1845 he established himself in the practice of law at Alton

and continued to practice there till his death in 1872. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 from the 16th district, composed of Madison and Bond counties. He was a very able and excellent speaker, and was greatly above the average and was able to compete on equal terms, with the most eminent of his profession in the state. He conducted his cases in the circuit court with great adroitness, and was not often excelled in the preparation and management of business in the higher courts. He was in partnership while in Alton with Lewis B. Parsons, now of Clay county Illinois, and the firm was considered one of great strength and reliability. Billings was a man of remarkably engaging manners and splendid presence, and was exceedingly popular with both bar and people.

DAVID JEWETT BAKER was born at East Haddam, Conn., September 7th, 1792. He was the oldest son of Bayze and Johanna Baker. His maternal grandfather was Captain Miner, who commanded a vessel in the Revolutionary War; and his paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier who died in New York City while a British captain. His father removed to West Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1800, and settled on a farm. David had no taste for farm work, and early determined to go to college. He prepared himself, and entered the Sophomore class of Hamilton College, from which Institution he graduated in 1816. He decided upon the law as his profession, and for several years devoted his entire time and attention to fitting himself for the work—After being admitted to the Bar he removed to Illinois, the journey being made down the Ohio river in a flat-boat as far as Shawneetown, thence on horseback, to Kaskaskia, then the capital and largest town in the State. He entered upon the practice of his profession, but did not use it as a stepping-stone to political preferment. He was made Judge of the probate court of Randolph county, and held the office for several years. In 1829 he was appointed United States Senator from Illinois by Governor Edwards. While in Congress he successfully carried through the measure for disposing of public lands in tracts of forty acres, making a great change in the old laws of the disposition of lands, and one that greatly benefited settlers. In 1833 he was appointed United States Attorney for Illinois by president Jackson, and was re-appointed in 1837 by president Van Buren. In 1843 he ran for Judge of the Supreme court of Illinois, but was defeated by Judge Lyman Trumbull. Judge Baker was one of the earliest and leading Republicans in the state. He was with Owen Lovejoy and others in 1854 when the party was organized. He was a bitter and unrelenting advocate of the prohibition of slavery. When it was attempted to introduce the iniquitous traffic in this state he turned his whole power against it. For his bold utterances he was attacked in the streets of Kaskaskia by Gov. Reynolds of Missouri. The marks of the bludgeon used by Gov. Reynolds on Judge Baker's head were carried by him to his dying day. As a lawyer he was distinguished and eminent, and a majority of the important cases in the Supreme court reports up to the time of his retirement from the profession will be found to be connected with his name. In 1844 on account of the wonderful overflow of the Mississippi

River, he removed to Alton, where he continued the practice of his profession until the year 1854 when he retired from its active duties and devoted the remainder of his days in beautifying and ornamenting his home in Middletown. Judge Baker was married twice. His first wife was Miss Sarah Tenney Fairchild, of Geneva, N. Y. She died May 4th, 1859. He was united to his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Swanwick, of Chester, Ills.

Judge Baker died at Alton, on the 6th of August, 1869, at the age of 77 years. At the January term of 1870 of the Supreme court, resolutions were placed upon the record of the court commemorative of Judge Baker. Chief Justice Breese, who had known Judge Baker from boyhood, in closing his remarks upon the resolutions said: "In a few words he was a ripe scholar, a genial gentleman, a faithful friend, a true patriot and a Christian, and well worthy of the honors this day done to his memory."

DANIEL KERR was in former years a practicing attorney of Edwardsville. He is of Scotch descent, and possesses the industry and thrift that are characteristic of the Scotch people. He married a daughter of John Estabrook, an old and wealthy citizen of Madison county, and, some years ago, removed to western Iowa. Mr. Kerr is a well read lawyer, of good promise; is attentive to his business and faithful to his clients. JOHN FRER, who lived at Edwardsville a number of years ago, was a lawyer, but never figured extensively in the courts. He was engaged as editor of a spirited newspaper about the beginning of the rebellion; entered the military service of the United States; wrote and published some very interesting reminiscences of the war; and, since peace was declared, has resided at Chicago.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, a former lawyer of Madison county, was originally from Connecticut. From his native state, he moved to Georgia, and thence to Illinois, locating at Belleville, where he practiced about ten years. He resided next at Alton, and while there, was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Carlin. In 1848, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and held that position for a long term of years, and in 1858 was elected to Congress, but before taking his seat in the House was chosen United States Senator. He is a very able and successful lawyer; exceedingly diligent and ambitious to win his cases; thoroughly versed in organic and statute law; and when on the bench, was one of the most acute and discriminating judges.

LEWIS B. PARSONS is a member of the celebrated Parsons family of Massachusetts. He emigrated somewhere about 1835 or '36, and settled in Alton, and soon became a member of the firm of Billings & Parsons. He had the reputation of being a very sound and industrious lawyer. His forte, however, consisted in his remarkable business capacities. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was selected for commissary of subsistence of the west, and he discharged its multifarious and complicated duties with transcendent ability, and gained a world-wide reputation. Since the close of the war he engaged extensively in farming in Clay county, Illinois, where we believe he now resides. Parsons when at the bar was always confided in,

as an enterprising attentive, successful, and honorable member of the profession.

JOHN YORK SAWYER, came here from Vermont and settled in Edwardsville as early as 1817, and commenced practicing law. He was very soon however, placed upon the circuit bench, which he occupied when he died. He married a Miss Ground of this county, who survived him, but by whom he never had any children. But little was known of him as a lawyer, though he was reputed to be a good judge.

JOHN G. CAMERON, was born in New York and removed to Edwardsville, where he opened a law office or rather occupied the office of James Semple. He was soon placed in the office of receiver of the land office, which he filled from 1845 till 1849, when he removed to the southern portion of Illinois, where he practiced his profession for some years, and then removed to and settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was the brother-in-law of Alexander M. Jenkins, who held the office of register of the land office in Edwardsville for many years, and who removed or rather returned to southern Illinois and read law, and was elected to a judgeship, which position he occupied we believe until his death. Cameron's practice was but slight here, owing to his soon engaging in political life, but he was considered by those who knew him intimately, to be a well-read lawyer. He died in St. Louis not many years since.

WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS, now member of Congress from the Carlyle district, was formerly a resident of Edwardsville. He is an Indianian by birth, and removed with his parents to Illinois in 1836. In early life, being dependent upon his own exertions, he labored on a farm, and at intervals attended the country schools. He afterwards taught school, and in 1820 graduated at McKendree College. Studied law with Judge Breese, and in 1851, was admitted to the bar, began practice at Carlyle, and in 1853 was appointed by President Pierce, United States land receiver for the Edwardsville, (Ill.) land office, and held the office until 1856. He has represented his district several times in Congress. Mr. Sparks is a ready speaker, fine debater and very popular in his congressional district.

JOSEPH H. SLOSS, practiced for a time in partnership with Col. Rutherford. He was an easy, graceful speaker, and good lawyer. Mr. S. is a native of Florence, Alabama, where he received a good education. He left here about 1861, and went south, subsequently was elected to Congress from Alabama, and is now one of the prominent and well known men of that state, is a Republican and at present U. S. Marshall for the northern district of Alabama; now a resident of Huntsville.

DAVID PRICKETT, was the son of Elisha Prickett, and brother of Absalom, Isaac, Jacob, John, George and Elisha Prickett, former residents and prominent citizens of Madison county, Ills. David studied law at an early day, and practiced in conjunction with Thomas Atwater with very good success. Atwater, however, soon removed to the northern part of the state, and David Prickett became judge of probate of this county, which office he filled until his removal to Springfield, where he married a Miss Lamb, a connection of the family of Thomas Mather, President of

the State Bank of Illinois. Prickett we believe withdrew from the profession, when he took up his residence in Springfield. The firm of Prickett and Atwater was regarded as a reliable one. Prickett died in Springfield, leaving a widow and several children.

ALFRED COWLES, a native of Connecticut, on coming to Illinois settled first at Belleville, and removed thence, in 1839, to Alton. While serving as Attorney-general he and Benjamin Mills prosecuted P. H. Winchester for the killing of Daniel D. Smith, a citizen of Pike county, Ill. In this celebrated case, which was tried at Edwardsville about 1824, Henry Starr, of Edwardsville, and that eminent criminal lawyer, Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, were attorneys for the defense. The trial, which was a battle of legal giants, resulted in the acquittal of Winchester. Mr. Cowles spent the last years of his life in Oregon. He was a man of acknowledged legal ability, and was considered a very safe and reliable lawyer.

FRANCIS B. MURDOCK was an attorney of Madison county for several years preceding 1841, at which time he removed to St. Louis. He afterward went to California, and there died. He was engaged in general practice and was called a good lawyer.

HORATIO BIGELOW came to Madison county in 1837, and began the practice of law. He was appointed assignee in bankruptcy for Madison county, when the county was laboring under financial embarrassment in the 40's. Mr. Bigelow removed to Boston some years ago, and still resides there.

DAVID H. BRIGHAM, formerly a resident of Alton, had a legal education and was admitted to the bar, but never devoted much time to practice. He engaged in speculations, and after living here a few years went to Iowa in 1850.

USHER F. LINDER lived in this county some three or four years; came about 1837. He was a very brilliant lawyer, and had a good practice. On leaving this county he went to Chicago, where he died a few years ago.

PALEMON H. WINCHESTER settled in Illinois about 1819 or 1820, and was united in marriage to a daughter of Col. Benjamin Stephenson, of Edwardsville. He practiced law here until his trial for the killing of Daniel D. Smith, in 1824, for which he was tried in this county and acquitted. He was a native of Tennessee, and was defended by the celebrated Felix Grundy of that state. He lived here a few years after his trial and then removed to Macoupin county, in this state.

From 1835 to 1840, there lived at Edwardsville a young attorney, named JUNIUS HALL. He was an accomplished lawyer and had a fine practice for those times, but became discouraged, as it seemed to him that the West was making very slow progress, and returned to Boston, whence he had come only a few years before. He was a partner of NEWTON D. STRONG, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he studied law with his brother, William Strong, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He came to Edwardsville about 1835, and while here he married a daughter of Hon. Cyrus Edwards. After his marriage he returned to Easton, and there engaged

in the practice of his profession. Shortly after the death of his wife at Easton, he again came west and located at St. Louis, where he died. Mr. Strong was a man of marked ability, a finished scholar, and as a lawyer had few equals. He once represented Madison county in the Illinois Legislature; his style of addressing the court was purely Websterian—never using a word too many nor a word too few.

FRANKLIN NILES, who was a young lawyer from Easton, Penna., came to Edwardsville about 1840 and opened an office with Judge Joseph Gillespie. He left his practice to engage in the Mexican war under Col. Doniphan, who afterwards became a general, but died at the commencement of the march at 110 mile creek. He was an excellent lawyer, and was remarkable for the facility with which he could prepare his papers and for the accuracy of his pleadings. Had Mr. Niles lived he would have become, in all probability, an eminent lawyer.

WM. S. LINCOLN, a son of Gov. Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, lived in Alton from about 1835 to 1840. He had a fair share of the law practice in this county in those times, and had he remained would, perhaps, have become one of the leading lawyers of this section, but becoming discouraged by the hard times that set in here about 1840 he returned to his native state. His brother, John W. Lincoln, was a lawyer here about the same time, but never practiced much.

NELSON G. EDWARDS came with his father, Hon. Cyrus Edwards, to Illinois when a mere child. Having completed his literary education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., he began the study of law under the supervision of his father. He was admitted to the bar when quite young, and formed a partnership with Levi Davis of Alton. He was a lawyer of good promise, and would no doubt have attained considerable prominence in his profession and in political life as well, had he not died a few years after his admission to practice. He was a man of rare gifts, and was exceedingly popular and engaging in his manners; was zealous and indefatigable, and had the entire confidence of the public for integrity and ability. Perhaps no other young man in this country made a more favorable and lasting impression upon acquaintances and friends than did Nelson G. Edwards.

ALEXANDER W. JONES, an eccentric man, but well educated and a good lawyer, located in Madison county in 1836. He was appointed register of the land office at Edwardsville about 1841 or 1842 by President Tyler, and died at that place some years afterward.

LAURESTEN ROBBINS, who resided at Alton from 1830 to 1846, prepared himself for practice under the direction of Hon. Seth T. Sawyer of Alton; as also did Foster Fletcher, who came to the county in 1842 and remained here till 1845, when he removed to Carrollton, Ill. Neither of these gentlemen practiced very extensively, and both went into the Mexican war and were killed at the battle of Buena Vista.

JAMES W. DAVIS, was a young man who was admitted to practice just before the beginning of the rebellion. He enlisted in the Union army, served out his term of enlistment,

and returned to Alton, but soon went west and settled in the vicinity of Omaha, where he has since lived.

JOSEPH CONWAY was one of the early settlers of Illinois. He came from Kentucky to this state as early as 1812, perhaps earlier. When Illinois became a state he was appointed clerk of the circuit court for the county, and held that position till 1825. In 1828 he was elected to the state senate from Madison county. At the close of his service as state senator, or shortly thereafter, he removed to Rock Island, Ill., and while residing there, fell from the upper to the lower deck of a steamboat, thereby sustaining injuries from which he died.

JOHN TRIBBLE came to Alton in 1852, opened a law office, and was engaged in the duties of his profession till the beginning of the late war, when he entered the Union army. While serving his country, he was so badly wounded that he was sent home to Alton, where he died of his injuries.

FRIEND S. RUTHERFORD was a resident lawyer of Edwardsville, and afterwards of Alton, from 1856 till the opening of hostilities between the north and the south, when he enlisted and became colonel of an Illinois regiment. He served throughout the war as a soldier, and at its close came back to this county, where he died a few years later.

GEORGE T. BROWN, of Alton, who died some years ago, was an attorney, but he did not give his attention so much to law as to politics, in which he played an important part in Madison and the adjoining counties.

B. F. LUCAS, who came from Pennsylvania, opened an office at Edwardsville in 1876, and after remaining about a year, removed to Missouri.

CHARLES NEWMAN, a native of Madison county, graduated from St. Louis Law School in 1874, was admitted to the bar in Illinois; and after practicing a year, closed his office and engaged in farming.

CHARLES F. SPRINGER, a cousin of Wm. M. Springer, M. C. from Springfield district, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, Aug. 10, 1834, and emigrated to Illinois in 1848. He graduated with honor at Asbury University, Greensburg, Ind., in 1858, and soon after completing his collegiate course began his legal education in the office of Judges David and Joseph Gillespie at Edwardsville. Upon his admission to the bar in 1859, he became the partner of Judge David Gillespie, and the remaining years of his life, with the exception of intervals during which he was called to public duties, were devoted to his profession. He was a man of splendid presence and pleasing address, and at once convinced those with whom he came in contact, of his sterling integrity. He was a profound thinker, a good lawyer, a shrewd politician, and was eminently gifted as a speaker. He was one of the prominent members of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. His death, which occurred November 15, 1870, filled with deep sorrow the hearts of his numerous friends and admirers.

FRANK W. BURNETT, a former resident attorney of Edwardsville, was born in Michigan in 1849. His literary education was acquired in the public schools of his native state and in Germany. He received his legal education at the University of Michigan, from which institution he gra-

duated in 1873. In the same year he was examined and licensed to practice in Illinois, and soon after was admitted to partnership with Messrs. Dale and Burnett of Edwardsville. Judge Dale withdrew from the firm in 1876, on account of his election to the office of county judge, leaving George B. and Frank W. Burnett to continue the business. In 1877 the brothers dissolved partnership, each establishing a law office for himself. After practicing alone for some months, Frank W. became a law partner of B. R. Burroughs. He was associated with Mr. Burroughs till 1881, when he removed to Springfield, Ills. He still remains at that place in the practice of his profession.

JUDGE DAVID GILLESPIE was born in Edwardsville, September 30, 1828. In the absence of public schools at that early day, he received a rudimentary education in the private schools of his native town, and afterwards continued his studies for a time at Shurtleff College. While yet a lad, he entered the office of his uncle, Joseph Gillespie, and applied himself diligently to the study of law. He afterwards attended a course of law lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, and on attaining his majority in 1849 was examined and admitted to practice in Illinois. He immediately became the law partner of his uncle Joseph, the style of the firm being J. & D. Gillespie. This partnership continued till 1861, when Joseph Gillespie was elected circuit judge, and David became the law partner of Charles F. Springer, with whom he was associated till the death of the latter in 1870. He practiced by himself from 1870 to 1872, when he took Cyrus Happy into partnership with him. Mr. Happy was his partner till 1879, after which time and till his death, Aug. 1, 1881, he had an office by himself. The subject of this sketch was one of the noted lawyers of Illinois, and was well worthy of the high reputation which he bore among the legal fraternity.

His eminent success as a lawyer was due chiefly to his wonderful powers of mental abstraction. While engaged in the consideration of questions, he seemed oblivious to everything else. He was a man of logical mind and of remarkably retentive memory. His devotion to the cause of his clients, of whom he always had a great number, was constant and untiring. He was a most conscientious attorney, never advising to bring suit unless fully satisfied of the justness of his cause. He was a large-hearted, generous man, bestowing benefactions upon the needy and the friendless wherever he met them. His great professional ability was always at the command of the poor as well as of the rich; and fees were of minor consideration to him in defending the right or exposing the wrong. His wonderful power over a jury consisted, not in the ordinary method of appealing to their sympathies, but in presenting the facts of his case with such sincerity and clearness as to produce conviction in the minds of all intelligent hearers. In his conduct of cases he made no attempt at oratorical display, but every sentence he spoke rang with true eloquence.

He was naturally averse to political life, and scorned the many petty schemes and intrigues by which men often rise to official position. Consequently he held no political office except that of county judge of Madison county, for

one term. Prior to his election, Madison county orders had always been at a discount, and consequently the medium of unjust speculation, greatly to the detriment of the county's credit; but during his term of office he borrowed money on his own account, paid off the county orders, and brought them to par, where they have since remained, thereby saving large amounts of money to the county. Judge Gillespie was a man of the finest morals; was very plain, and somewhat careless in dress. He was exceedingly fond of his family. He was very fixed in his likes and dislikes, but was never disposed to antagonize anybody. Like Fabricius of old, he could not more easily be turned from honesty than the sun from its course. He was everybody's friend, but to the poor and unfortunate his sympathy and services were especially extended. His death, in the prime of his noble manhood, has left in the community a void that can not soon be filled.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

SETH T. SAWYER is the oldest practicing lawyer in Madison county, and is one of the oldest active members of the profession in the State of Illinois. He was born on the 19th of August, 1806, at Reading, Windsor Co., Vt. His early education was obtained first in the common schools of his native state and in Chester Academy of Windsor county. In 1830, he commenced reading law in the office of Nathan Sawyer at Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., and continued there till October 9, 1831, when he removed to Illinois, reaching Alton, October 29. He at once resumed the study of law in the office of Hon. James Semple, who was then practicing at Edwardsville. He remained in Judge Semple's office till the spring of 1832, when he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of his preceptor. He thus practiced till 1836, when the partnership dissolved and he removed to Alton, where he has, since that time, had an office. He has been a notary public for twenty years. In 1836, he was appointed State printer, *vice* his brother, John Sawyer, deceased. Since 1855, he has been U. S. Commissioner. Although engaged in a general practice he has been best known as a real estate lawyer. He has also had an extensive practice in the federal courts. His practice in this state has been mainly in the first, second and third judicial circuits. Mr. Sawyer, notwithstanding his advanced years, still conducts cases in the courts with much of the vigor and energy of his younger days.

Among the ranks of the present veterans and distinguished lawyers of Illinois, no one, perhaps, is better known or more illustrious than JUDGE JOSEPH GILLESPIE of Edwardsville. This eminent jurist was born in New York in the year 1809, and as there were few schools at that day, he received his early education under the direction of his mother, who was a woman of superior intellectual ability. In 1819 he came with his parents to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Madison county. About the year 1830 he became acquainted with the Hon. Cyrus Edwards, then a distinguished retired lawyer of this county, who saw in young Gillespie indications of true mental worth, and invited him to become his student of law.

After two years of diligent application to his legal studies in the office of his generous patron, Mr. Gillespie attended a course of lectures on law at the Transylvania University, of Kentucky. In 1837 he was examined and admitted to the bar, and during the same year opened a law office in Edwardsville, where he has since continued in active practice. In 1840 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, and there made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln, which afterwards ripened into a life-long, intimate friendship. In 1847, Mr. Gillespie was elected to the State Senate, and was one of the leaders of that body during the next eight years. In 1861 he was honored with the election to the circuit bench of this district, and filled with distinction that position till 1873. As a citizen, lawyer, legislator, or jurist, Judge Joseph Gillespie stands in the ranks of the distinguished men of our great commonwealth, and is one of the few survivors of those noble sons of Illinois who for the last half century, both in field and forum, have won their way to fame and distinction.

HENRY S. BAKER, son of Judge David J. Baker, was born at Kaskaskia Ill., November 10, 1824. He received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., and in 1843 went to Brown University, at Providence, R. I. He graduated at Brown in 1847, and studied law with his father at Alton, during the next two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to practice. He was in partnership with his father for some time, but when the latter retired from active practice he formed a copartnership with Wm. B. Gilbert, his nephew, who is now a prominent attorney at Cairo, Ill. This firm lasted until 1855, when Mr. Gilbert left Alton. In the same year he was elected judge of the city court of Alton. He held this office until 1881, a period of sixteen years, although he was a Republican and the city strongly Democratic. In March, 1881, he was defeated for the office by Judge A. H. Gambrill, a Democrat. He then formed a partnership with John J. Brenholt, of Alton, and the firm at once took a leading place among those of the Madison county bar, and is still in successful continuance. Judge Baker has had little to do with politics, although a popular man and a pleasing public speaker; yet he has from time to time been honored by his party by being chosen member of State and National Republican conventions; notably the Republican convention held at Bloomington in 1856; the Republican State convention, of 1876, of which he was president, and in the same year, the Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati.

Another able and prominent member of the Madison county bar, and one long identified with the profession, is the Hon. A. W. METCALF, of Edwardsville.

Mr. Metcalf was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 6th, 1828, and received his literary education at Madison College in his native county, from which institution, having completed the classical course, he graduated in 1846. He afterward studied law three years in the office of Evans and Scott at Cambridge, Ohio, and in 1850, having passed the required examination, was admitted to the bar of his native state. In January, 1851, he went to Appleton, Wis-

consin, where, in company with George H. Myers, he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession.

Having remained there a year, he in 1852 went to St. Louis and came thence to Edwardsville, whence, after stopping a few months, he went to Alton to transact the legal business of George T. Brown and to perform the duties of reporter for the *Alton Courier*.

In January, 1853, he returned to Edwardsville, opened a law office, and has here, ever since, continued in active practice. In 1859 he was appointed state's attorney by Gov. William H. Bissell, and served one year in that capacity. In 1864, he was elected to the state senate from the district composed of Madison and St. Clair counties, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body till the expiration of his term in 1868. In 1872, he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which met at Philadelphia, and which nominated Gen. Grant for re-election to the Presidency. In 1876 he was a lay delegate from the southern Illinois conference to the national Methodist conference, which held its session that year at Baltimore, Md. He was also a delegate to the national Republican convention which met at Chicago in 1880 and which nominated Gen. Garfield.

During the last twenty years he has been a trustee of McKendree College, and in that capacity has done much to advance the interests of that institution.

Mr. Metcalf has always taken a deep and active interest in the Sunday-school cause, attending most of the State Sunday-school conventions and otherwise contributing to the advancement of that work throughout the state. He was for one year the law partner of Judge John G. Irwin, and had for several years a branch office at Greenville, Ill., J. F. Alexander being in charge of the office at that place. In 1874 Mr. Metcalf formed a partnership with William P. Bradshaw, which firm, under the style of Metcalf and Bradshaw, still continues, and is one of the leading law firms in this part of the state.

JUDGE ALEXANDER H. GAMBRILL was born in the city of Annapolis, Md. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Maryland; those on his mother's side settled in Virginia at an early day and were prominent citizens of that state. He was educated at St. John's College in his native city, and graduated from that institution having completed the full classical course of study. He then studied law with Hon. Alexander Randall of Annapolis, Md.; was admitted to the bar of that State in 1850; and practiced law till October, 1855, when he removed to Alton, Ill., where he immediately opened a law office by himself. He has never been in partnership with any one. In 1857 he was elected city attorney of Alton, and was afterward re-elected to the same position for several consecutive terms. At that time the office of city counselor had not been established, and he therefore performed the duties pertaining to both offices during his successive terms of office as city attorney. For several years prior to 1881, he was Master in Chancery of the city court of Alton, and in discharging the duties of that office, so fully demonstrated his fitness for the position of Judge of that court that he was

elected to that office in 1881. His administration has been marked by ability and integrity.

HON. JOHN H. YAGER was born in Germany, Oct. 12, 1833. He attended school in various places when a boy, but finished his literary education in the St. Louis high school. He read law with Hon. A. W. Metcalf; and, subsequently, with T. L. Dickey of Chicago, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois. While in the office of the latter, he was admitted to the bar, in April, 1857; and in June of the same year, he removed to Alton, Ill., where he has since remained in the practice of law.

He has held several important offices since locating in this county; among them the following: elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of Illinois House of Representatives in 1861; appointed Surveyor of Customs for Port of Alton by President Lincoln, in 1861; elected member of the House of Representatives, in 1866; in April 1871, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 12th District of Ill., by President Grant; in November 1872 elected State Senator from the 41st District of Illinois; and in 1880 elected State's Attorney for Madison Co., Ill., the duties of which office he still very ably performs. He is a sound lawyer and a useful man.

IRWIN B. RANDLE was born in Stewart county, Tennessee, March 24th, 1811, and came with his parents in 1815 to Illinois, and settled near Edwardsville. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Madison county, Illinois, and a High School in Christian county, Kentucky. In 1834 he removed to Upper Alton, and in 1839 commenced the study of law. In 1859 he was examined, and admitted to the bar of Illinois. Immediately after obtaining license to practice, he opened a law office in Upper Alton, and was there engaged in legal business till 1870, when he removed to Edwardsville, where he has since been engaged in the work of his profession. From 1845 to 1853, Mr. Randle was a member of the county court of Madison county. On October 24th, 1881, Mr. Randle and wife celebrated their golden wedding, and on this occasion the other members of the Madison county bar showed in what high regard they held him and his estimable lady, by presenting to them a cushion covered with white satin, upon which were placed twenty-eight gold dollars, so arranged as to form the number 50. The twenty-eight gold dollars, represent twenty-eight members of the present Madison county bar. This was an honor and an occasion long to be remembered by Mr. Randle, his family, and their posterity.

GEORGE B. BURNETT, one of the prominent lawyers of the Madison county bar, was born in Ontario county, New York. He pursued his legal studies under the supervision of his father, Benjamin F. Burnett, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. From 1860 to 1862, he practiced law at Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois. In 1862 he came to Edwardsville, and began the practice of law, by himself, and thus continued till 1866, at which time he formed a partnership with Judge Dale, which lasted till 1876, his brother, Frank W. Burnett being admitted to the partnership in 1873. In 1876, Judge Dale was elected county Judge, and withdrew from the firm. The brothers, Barnett, continued

their partnership about a year, and then dissolved, each establishing a practice for himself. Quite early in life Mr. Geo. B. Burnett gained considerable distinction as a criminal lawyer. He has been for twelve years past the attorney for the St. Louis Branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. He is a fine lawyer, and excels as an advocate.

JUDGE M. G. DALE is a native of the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the schools of his native city. In 1832 he entered Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, and graduated in full course in 1835. He had the honor of being salutatorian of his class, and delivered his graduating oration in Latin. His legal education began in the office of Judge Champney, at Lancaster, and in 1837 he was admitted to the bar. On coming to Illinois in 1838, he settled at Greenville, Bond county, and opened a law office. From 1859 to 1853 he served as probate judge and county judge of that county, and was by President Pierce appointed register of the land office at Edwardsville, to which place he removed. On the removal of the land office from Edwardsville, he was elected county judge of Madison county, in which capacity he served eight years. At the close of his term as judge he resumed the practice of law, and continued it till seven years ago, when he was again elected county judge of Madison county, which office he still holds. Judge Dale is a very affable and courteous gentleman, and an excellent county judge, as is shown by his successive elections to that office.

HON. LEVI DAVIS, SR., of Alton, Illinois, is a native of Maryland, having been born in that state in May, 1808. On coming to Illinois he located at Vandalia. In 1835 he became Auditor of State, and removed to Springfield, where he remained till 1846, when he came to Alton, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He is considered one of our best lawyers, one to whom some of the best lawyers of the country have said they could entrust their cases with a feeling of security, a feeling that whoever might be the opposing counsel, he would have hard work to gain the case against Mr. Davis, if the latter had justice on his side. Davis is pre-eminently trustworthy on account of his accuracy and extent of legal knowledge, but also by reason of his integrity. He has been conspicuous during his life as a peace-maker; his advice to his clients was invariably to keep out of the law, or if in, to compromise their cases, if they could do so consistently with their honor. Davis and Nelson G. Edwards, formed at one time one of the most successful and popular law firms in the county of Madison. He is now living in the enjoyment of a character of which any man may be proud.

CHARLES P. WISE, one of the leading lawyers of this county, is a native of Maryland, and was born at Emmetsburg, in that state, in 1839. His education was acquired principally at the University of St. Louis, Missouri, where he pursued the classical course till some time during his junior year, when he left college to prepare for entering the legal profession. He first read law in the office of Levi Davis, Sr. at Alton, during the years 1858-59; his legal studies were further prosecuted at the Albany Law School, from which institution he received his degree of LL. B. in 1861.

In the same year he was licensed to practice law in the State of New York, also at the bar of Illinois, and in the latter part of the year opened a law office in Alton, where he was soon in successful practice. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Judge Henry W. Billings; this partnership was dissolved in 1871, and Mr. Wise continued practice by himself from this time till 1880, when he and Levi Davis, Jr., formed a partnership which still exists. He is engaged in a practice which embraces all branches of the bar.

He was for two years city attorney and for the same length of time city councilor for the city of Alton. In 1878 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of the United States. He is also one of the attorneys for the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, has a large and lucrative practice, and ranks high as a councillor and practicing attorney.

G. M. COLE is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio; born in 1834. His early school years were spent in Kingsville Academy, in his own native county. About the year 1854, he came west, and during the next fifteen years was employed as principal of various graded schools of Illinois, being a part of the time principal of the Edwardsville schools. In 1863, under the instruction of George B. Burnett, he began to prepare himself for the practice of law; was examined in 1864, and admitted to the bar. During the next two years he was a partner of George B. Burnett, his preceptor, since which time he has practiced law by himself. From 1873 to 1879 was Master in Chancery of Madison county.

JUDGE JOHN G. IRWIN was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, January 21st, 1842, and passed his boyhood days in the public school of his native town. At the age of twenty-three commenced reading law in the office of Judge David Gillespie, at Edwardsville. In December, 1866, he was examined, and in January following, received license to practice law. Shortly after his admission, he formed a partnership with Hon. A. W. Metcalf, which continued about a year, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Krome, which continued till April, 1874, at which time he was elected county judge, to succeed the late Judge William T. Brown, at a special election held in April, 1874; was declared elected by one majority by the board of canvassers. M. G. Dale, one of his competitors, contested his election, upon trial in the circuit court; the contest was decided in his favor, but upon appeal to the supreme court the judgment of the circuit court was reversed, and Judge Dale declared to have been elected. The only questions involved in the case were irregularities, which were the result of mistakes of the judges of election, due to a lack of familiarity with the election law which had been changed shortly before the election. The most important case decided by Judge Irwin was that of Madison county vs. the estate of the late Judge William T. Brown, and as some difference of opinion was expressed in regard to the matter, we append a brief synopsis of the theory of the decision.*

* There was no dispute as to the funds he received as financial agent of the county. The law cast upon his administration the burden of accounting for the funds so received, and the judgment rendered represents the difference between the whole amount he received and

Judge Irwin served the county as judge two years, and at the expiration of that time formed a law partnership with Edward C. Springer. Messrs. Irwin & Springer are engaged in a prosperous general practice of their profession, and the firm is one of the most prompt and reliable in the county. Judge Irwin is justly regarded as a man of profound cast of mind, and a deeply read lawyer. He carefully investigates and analyzes every subject or case presented for his consideration, and exhibits his side with remarkable clearness and force. His forte is in his masterly presentation to the court of the legal propositions in his case. In addition, he is known to be actuated by the highest sentiments of honor.

LEVI DAVIS, JR., is a native of Illinois, and was born at Springfield, Nov. 2, 1842. He received a thorough common school education in the public school of Alton and afterward pursued a course of collegiate study at the University of St. Louis, Mo. Being thus prepared for professional study he began to read law in the office of his father at Alton, in 1865, and after studying there one year entered the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y. Soon after his graduation from that institution in 1867, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and opened an office with his father at Alton. He remained associated with the latter till 1871, when he joined the ranks of the profession in St. Louis, where he practiced till 1879, at which time he returned to Alton and formed a law partnership with Charles P. Wise, with whom he is still connected under the firm name of Wise & Davis. He has twice been city attorney of Alton; is a man of ability, and is in every sense a sound and successful lawyer.

CAPTAIN ANTON NEUSTADT, one of the enterprising foreign-born citizens of this county, received his literary education at the University of Prague, subsequently emigrated to America, and settled in Madison county, Illinois. He studied law under the direction of Gillespie & Springer, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1867. He began the practice of law in Collinsville, where he has since continued to reside, and has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

the aggregate amount of credits proved. The proceedings were pending about eighteen months, and every opportunity was given to the administrators, as respects time and otherwise, to make as full and complete a defense as it was possible to make, and neither they, nor their counsel were in any degree negligent in the performance of their duties; they had access to all public records and were aided by the county clerk. They also had the private books and memoranda of the deceased, and preserved as vouchers a great many papers pertaining to public affairs, and obtained credit for them; among these were \$84,850.67 cancelled coupons paid by the deceased and preserved by him as vouchers. In these reports counsel for the estate had advantages which counsel for the county did not possess. A written opinion was rendered and placed on file, and from an inspection of this document it will be found that the estate got the benefit of all the doubts, besides the estate had the right of appeal and trial *de novo*, and although an appeal was taken, the only question raised on the trial of the appeal was as to the correctness of the ruling of the probate court in the classification of the claim. The circuit court affirmed the decision of the probate court in this respect.

CYRUS L. COOK was born and reared in Madison county, Illinois. He entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, in 1856, and graduated from that institution in 1862, in full classical course. His legal education was acquired by taking private lessons and attending law lectures in the University of Michigan. About the year 1867 he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and established himself in the practice of law at Edwardsville, where he has since continued in active practice. During the late war he was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. In 1876, he was elected States' Attorney of Madison county, and filled the office with eminent ability till the election of his successor in 1880. His opinions on legal points are sound, and evince a thorough knowledge of law. He is a most genial gentleman, an eloquent advocate, and a lawyer of the finest scholarly attainments.

CYRUS W. LEVERETT was born at Upper Alton, Illinois, in 1841. His literary education was received at Shurtleff College. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Levi Davis, Sr., of Alton, and in the law department of the University of Michigan. Since his admission to the bar, about 1867, he has been engaged in an extensive practice at his native place.

HENRY O. BILLINGS has been for several years in the practice of law at Alton. He was elected in 1880 a member of the Illinois legislature, as the democratic candidate of Madison county.

HON. WILLIAM H. KRONE, was born in July, 1842, at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1848 he left that city with his parents and came to St. Louis. Two years later his parents removed to Madison county, Ill., and settled on a farm nine miles south of Edwardsville. Mr. Krone received a common school education in the public schools of this county, and in the fall of 1858 entered McKendree College for the purpose of better preparing himself for the battle of life. He took a classical course and graduated in June, 1863. In 1865, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Dale of Edwardsville, and remained a student in that office till the fall of 1866, when he entered the law department of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he graduated in 1868. He had been examined with reference to his legal qualifications in June, 1867, and had been admitted to practice in Illinois but did not open an office till April, 1868, when he and John G. Irwin of Edwardsville formed a partnership the firm name being Irwin and Krone. This firm continued till 1874, when Mr. Krone entered into a partnership with W. F. L. Hadley; the firm Krone and Hadley still continues. Mr. Krone was a member of the State Senate from 1874 to 1878, and served as mayor of the city of Edwardsville from 1873 to 1875. He is an able lawyer, a good pleader and a successful advocate.

JOHN J. BRENHOLT, is a native of Missouri, born in the city of St. Louis, in 1843. He acquired a thorough scholastic education at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., graduating in 1856, and then entered the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y., from which institution he received his diploma in 1867. In

the same year he was admitted to the bar in New York, and in the following year was examined and received his license to practice in Illinois. In 1873 he began the practice of law in Chicago, where he remained two years; he then removed to Alton, opened an office and at once engaged in the general practice of his profession. From April 1879 till April 1881 he was corporation counsellor for the city of Alton. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Judge H. S. Baker, with whom he is now associated in general practice under the firm name of Baker and Brenholt. In 1878 Mr. Brenholt was appointed by Gov. Cullom a member of his staff with the rank of Colonel, and still holds that position. He is a clear-headed, active, painstaking lawyer.

ALEXANDER W. HOPE, was born at Alton, Ill., July 10, 1848. He spent his youth in gaining a thorough education and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1868, having taken the full classical course of that institution. After completing his collegiate course he attended the law department of his *Alma Mater*, and at the end of two years received the degree of LL. B. He was immediately admitted to the bar of Illinois and opened an office in Alton, where he has since remained. He was for three terms city attorney of Alton, and has been elected mayor twice. Mr. Hope has been engaged in many important cases, and is regarded as a very promising member of the profession.

ROBINSON S. SAWYER, was born in Alton, Ill., in 1845. After acquiring a preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, he attended Shurtleff College one year. In the fall of 1867 he began the study of law in the office of his father, Seth T. Sawyer, and read till 1870, when having successfully passed examination he received license to practice. In January, 1871, he entered into partnership with his father for the general practice of law, the firm name being S. T. and R. S. Sawyer.

E. BREESE GLASS, Master in Chancery for Madison county, is a native of St. Clair county, Ill. Having completed the studies pursued in the public schools of his native county, he entered Shurtleff College at Upper Alton in 1864 and took a four years' Latin course. After leaving college he studied law one year at Leavenworth, Kansas, and soon afterward entered the law office of Levi Davis, Sr., (Upper Alton, Ill.) with whom he studied till he was admitted to the bar in 1870. Mr. Glass first opened a law office in Upper Alton, but upon being elected States Attorney in 1872 removed his office to Edwardsville where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1879, and still holds that office by re-appointment.

WILLIAM H. JONES was born in St. Louis, in 1849. When twelve years old, he graduated from the academic department of the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and shortly afterward attended Columbia College, New York. In 1868, under the direction of Judge David Gillespie of Edwardsville, he commenced reading law and after a thorough course of study was examined and admitted to the bar in 1871. Mr. Jones is attorney for the Toledo, Cincinnati and St.

Louis R. R. Company, and has had a good general practice of law at Edwardsville since 1878.

W. F. L. HADLEY was born in Madison county, Illinois, June 15, 1847. Mr. Hadley attended the district schools of his native county until the fall of 1863, when he entered McKendree College at Lebanon. He graduated from that institution in 1867, in the scientific course, including Latin. In 1870, he entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor; graduated in the spring of 1871, and in the following fall opened a law office in Edwardsville. He practiced by himself till May 1874, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Wm. H. Krome. He is a successful lawyer, and ranks among the leading attorneys at the Madison county bar.

THOMAS J. RICHARDSON received his early education in the common schools of Clinton county, Ill., and also attended Shurtleff College two years. He read law privately, and subsequently took a law course in the University at Louisville, Ky. After his admission to the bar of Illinois in 1870 he began practice at Carlyle, Clinton county, and was Master in Chancery for that county from 1871 to October 1874, at which time he resigned and removed to St. Louis to practice law. In August, 1878, he returned to Illinois and located at Highland, where he has since been engaged in a general practice. Mr. Richardson is an industrious, careful lawyer, and a man of good abilities.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, a native of Madison county, received his education in the public schools of Edwardsville and at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. Having decided to adopt the legal profession as his life work, he entered the law office of Hon. A. W. Metcalf of Edwardsville in 1869, and after studying a year was admitted to practice. Since his admission to the bar he has continued in the practice of law with the exception of five years, during which time he was engaged in the lumber business.

JOHN D. HEISEL a native of Germany, came to America at the age of twenty-one, and settled in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1853; after living there five years he came west, and in 1870 began the study of law in the office of I. B. Randle of Edwardsville. In 1871 he was licensed to practice law in the courts of Illinois, and immediately formed a partnership with his former preceptor, I. B. Randle. This partnership lasted till 1872, when Mr. Heisel was elected Circuit Clerk of Madison county, and served two terms. In 1880, he resumed the practice of his profession.

CYRUS HAPPY was born near Du Quoin, Ill. In 1864 when only nineteen years old he enlisted in the 18th Illinois Infantry and served his country as a soldier till he was mustered out at the close of the war. He entered McKendree College in the fall of 1866, and in June 1869 graduated from that institution, having taken the scientific course, including Latin. He commenced the study of law in September 1869 in the office of Gillespie & Springer, and continued a student in the office till 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission he entered into partnership with Judge David Gillespie, one of the law firm with whom he had studied. This partnership lasted till 1879, when he

opened a law office by himself. In 1881, he and Mr. C. N. Travous formed a partnership, which still continues.

Mr. Happy is a man of acknowledged ability, a good lawyer and an able speaker.

WM. P. BRADSHAW is a native of Illinois, his father having emigrated to this State in 1812. He attended the public schools of his native county (Wayne), and finished his literary education at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., graduating from that institution in 1869. While on his father's farm prior to his entering college, he devoted his evenings to the study of law, afterward continued his legal studies under Prof. H. H. Horner, of McKendree College, and in 1869 entered, as a student, the law office of Dale & Burnett, at Edwardsville, where he remained two years. In 1871, admitted to the bar, he immediately opened an office in Edwardsville and practiced by himself till 1874, when he became the partner of Hon. A. W. Metcalf, the style of the firm being Metcalf & Bradshaw, which still continues. Mr. Bradshaw was an active and influential member of the State Republican Central Committee. He is engaged in a general practice, but especially excels as a jury lawyer, in which capacity he has few equals of his age in this part of the State.

CLAY H. LYNCH received a common school education in the district schools of his native county (Madison), and at the age of twenty-one commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. David Gillespie. Having read law two years, in 1870 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1871. Soon after finishing his course he opened a law office and practiced two years, at the end of which time he quit law and engaged in the grain trade. In January, 1881, he resumed his legal practice, and now bids fair to make a successful attorney.

JOHN W. COPPINGER was born at Alton in 1852. He received his elementary education in the cathedral schools of his native city. From 1864 to 1866 he was a student in St. Mary's College, at Perryville, Mo. He then attended the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind., from which he graduated in the scientific course. From 1870 to 1872 he read law in the office of John H. Yager at Alton, and during a portion of the time attended the St. Louis Law School. In 1872, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law.

HENRY S. PETTINGILL, now engaged in the practice at Edwardsville, was born in Madison county, Ill., April 25th, 1850. When fifteen years of age, he entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., to take a four years' scientific course. During his senior year he left college and entered the law office of Dale & Burnett, at Edwardsville, and there applied himself to his studies till 1869, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. After his graduation in law, in 1873, he opened an office in Peoria, but after remaining there only a few months he went west, and traveled through the western states and territories till 1877, at which time he returned and opened a law office in Carrollton, Illinois. In 1878 Mr. Pettingill removed his office to

Edwardsville, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice.

THOMAS FAWCETT, of Venice, is a native of Ireland, and received his literary education at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He studied law with the celebrated James T. Brady, of New York City, and L. H. Hite, of East St. Louis. In 1874 he was admitted to practice at Terre Haute, Ind., and in 1876, became a member of the Madison county bar. He prefers the practice of criminal law.

JOHN F. MCGINNIS was born in Ireland, September 15th, 1849. When he was two years old, his father emigrated to America, and settled at Alton, Illinois. He was sent to the cathedral schools of Alton, till he was prepared to begin the study of law, when he entered the office of N. A. Mortell, Esq., St. Louis. In 1874 he was admitted to practice in the courts of both Missouri and Illinois, and, at once opened an office in Alton, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession, being a part of the time city attorney,

JAMES E. DUNNEGAN was born in 1853, at Alton, Ill. His early education was acquired in the cathedral schools of that city. At a comparatively early age he began to read law in the office of John Orr Lee in St. Louis, and after accomplishing a full course of study, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, in 1873. After remaining there two years he removed to Alton, and opened an office. He has since that time been engaged in a successful general practice of his profession. He is at present city attorney of Alton, and bids fair to gain an enviable reputation among his brethren of the bar.

EDWARD C. SPRINGER, who was born in Edwardsville, Ill., May 7, 1854, received his early education in the public schools of that city. On arriving at manhood, he decided to make the practice of law his life work, and entered the office of Messrs. Irwin & Krome in 1874. During 1875 Mr. Springer passed one term in the Ann Arbor law school, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar on passing examination before the supreme court at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Mr. S. commenced practice in June, 1876, and immediately formed a partnership with Judge Irwin, of Edwardsville. He is still a member of the firm known as Irwin & Springer; is engaged in a general practice, and has a good prospect for a rich reward for labors in his chosen profession.

BENJ. R. BURROUGHS, a native of Charles county, Maryland, received private instruction till 1864, when he was sent to Charlotte Hall college, St. Mary's county, Maryland, which institution he attended three years, and graduated in the Latin and scientific course. From 1873 to 1875 he pursued the study of law in the office of Krome & Hadley, at Edwardsville, and in the fall of 1875 entered the senior class of the Union college of law at Chicago. In June, 1876, he received the degree of LL. B. from that institution, and immediately opened a law office at Edwardsville, where he continued to practice alone till 1878, when he entered into a law partnership with Frank W. Burnett. The firm of Burroughs and Burnett continued in business

till 1881, at which time Mr. Burnett removed to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Burroughs has since practiced alone. He is considered a good lawyer.

THOMAS E. FRUIT was born in Madison county, Illinois. He received his early education in the district schools of this county, and in 1872 entered Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois, taking a Latin and scientific course, graduating in June, 1877. The same year he entered the law office of Messrs. Irwin & Springer, Edwardsville, and, was examined in February, 1880. Having passed the examination required, he was admitted to the bar in June, 1880. Immediately after his admission Mr. F. opened a law office in Edwardsville, Illinois, with Hon. David Gillespie (not in partnership), and continued with him till the death of the latter, August, 1881, since which time he has been in practice by himself. In April, 1881, he was elected city attorney, and still holds that office. Mr. Fruit is engaged in a general practice of law, and his prospects for an extended practice are good.

HERMAN RITTER received his education in the University at St. Louis; read law with Gillespie and Happy, and attended the law department of the University of Michigan. After completing his law course at Ann Arbor, in 1878, he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and has since been engaged in practice at Edwardsville.

GEORGE F. McNULTA was born in Alton, Ill., in 1859. He attended the schools of Alton till he was fourteen years old, when he was sent to Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana, where he took the scientific course of study. From 1876 to 1879 he read law in the office of Charles P. Wise, and then attended the St. Louis Law School, graduating in 1880. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Missouri and also that of Illinois. He immediately opened a law office in Alton.

C. N. TRAVOIS, a young lawyer of Edwardsville, until nineteen years old lived on a farm near Shiloh, St. Clair county, Ill., and there received his preliminary education. During the four years preceding his study of law he taught school in Madison county. In June, 1879, he entered the law office of Gillespie and Happy, at Edwardsville, and devoted the next two years to the preparation necessary for his admission to practice. He was examined before the Supreme court at Mt. Vernon, in February, 1881, and admitted to the bar. Since June, 1881, Mr. Travois has been associated with Mr. Cyrus Happy in the practice of law at Edwardsville.

JOHN BERRY was born in Huntingdon county, Penna., in 1853. He studied law in the office of Hon. Wm. S. Keech of Baltimore, Md., four years, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar of that state. In 1878 he was licensed to practice in Pennsylvania. He afterwards opened an office in Baltimore county, Md., and remained there till 1881 when he came to Collinsville Ill., where he has since been engaged in a general practice.

The list of prosecuting attorneys of this county with the dates of their respective terms of office, will be found in the chapter on Civil History.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

Edwardsville Spectator, The Star of the West, Illinois Republican, Illinois Corrector, The Crisis, Illinois Advocate, Western Ploughboy, Alton Spectator, Alton Telegraph, Tri-Weekly Telegraph, Daily Telegraph, Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review, Alton Telegraph and Madison County Record, Alton American, Alton Observer, The Illinois Temperance Herald, Alton Commercial Gazette, The Altonian, Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer, Voice of Illinois, The Sucker, The Western Weekly Mirror, Sovereign People, The Star of Bethlehem and Candid Examiner, The Protestant Monitor, Alton Mirror, The Presbytery Reporter, The Madison Record, The Alton Courier, The Alton National Democrat, Madison County Enquirer, The Weekly Madison Press, Madison County Advertiser, Madison County Courier, The Sucker Life Boat, The Vowarts, Illinois Beobachter, Freie Presse, Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian, Ladies' Pearl, The Good Templar, The Alton Banner, Western Cumberland Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Our Faith, Erziehler, Highland Bote, Madison County Bote, The Intelligencer The Union, Highland Union, Edwardsville Republican, The Collinsville Argus, Liberal Democrat, Our Times Edwardsville Times, The Temperance Banner, Alton Democrat, Daily Democrat, The Troy Weekly Bulletin, The Morning News, The Christian News, Qui Vive, College Review, Collinsville Weekly Herald, Madison County Sentinel, The Little Episcopalian, Banner of the Cross, Madison County Anzeiger, Edwardsville Democrat, The Highland Herald, The Collinsville Star.



MAN finds his greatest good and highest happiness in associations with his fellow-men. His constitution demands companionship, and history teaches that in all ages and in all parts of the earth, men have grouped themselves into families, clans and nations. Protection has not been the sole object of these compacts and has not often been their chief incentive, for society is not man's creation but his divinely instituted state. The reasons for its existence antedate Adam's birth, and are manifested in those primitive instincts which guard and potentially guide in the formation of human character.

The power to think is the grandest of God's creations, and the ability to communicate thought is scarcely less noble. These capabilities are distinctively human attributes, and in exercising them the race has attained its present degree of civilization. Society presupposes two parties, one to influence and one to be influenced. The thinking portion of a community is its motive power, and when thoughtful leaders can readily impart a proper understanding of their deductions they secure unanimity of purpose and harmony of action

from their followers. Indeed, he only is worthy of leadership who can communicate to others the good that is in himself and who is constantly accumulating a supply of that which is good to communicate.

There must be a medium between him who directs and those who are guided; a communicator, or, transmitter. Language is the transmitter of thought. Early in his existence man learned to associate sounds and ideas, to group sounds expressive of ideas, to make the former symbols of the latter. Another progressive step was taken when arbitrary sounds became conventionally the exponents of ideas, and words became their signs. These are the footprints of the child's mastery of speech, and vestiges of the method by which humanity came into possession of a vocal language.

Primeval man could not send the products of his reflective faculties beyond the limit of his voice, which was his chief instrument of language. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and the demand for a medium which would carry thought farther than mere vocal utterance and retain it longer, led to the use of visible representation of ideas. Undoubtedly these at first were ideographic, that is pictorial and symbolic. Gradually the pictures and symbols were abridged both in delineation and numbers, as a matter of convenience, and these abbreviated forms became conventional signs of spoken language. Thus originated phonetic writing, that in which the elementary sounds of language are represented by distinct and distinguishable characters called letters. These letters arranged in their customary order constituted the alphabet.

The Egyptians ascribe the introduction of writing to Thoth, their god of intelligence; the Greeks assigned the honor to Cadmus, the mythical founder of Boeotian Thebes, and the Scandinavians claim the discovery as belonging to their god, Odin. While its authorship is thus traditional and fabulous, no one doubts that the art was carried from Egypt to Phœnicia and thence to Greece and other states. The Egyptians could never entirely disassociate the idea and its symbol, but the Phœnicians, rejecting the ideograms, retained the symbols and modified them so as to represent elementary sounds, and devised the first alphabet, which was centuries in advance of hieroglyphics, and when fairly comprehended furnished a facile instrument of communication.

Men naturally desire the preservation of their best thoughts, and instinctively seek those instruments which are available and in themselves pleasing. Thus only can the rise of sculpture, painting and literature be accounted for, and a nation which does not possess these arts is essentially barren of culture. The innovation of letters facilitated authorship by removing much of the toilsome and time-consuming labor of literary composition. The introduction of the alphabet, called for a reading public, and the combination rendered erudition popular and potential. From this point literary progress was comparatively rapid; books multiplied somewhat speedily, and the knowledge of the few leavened the intelligence of the masses. There were book stores in Athens, at least, as early as the Peloponnesian war, 431-464 B. C.; and ruling prices were reasonable since bookmaking was largely the product of slave labor. There were famous

libraries in ancient as in modern times Pisistratus, the Athenian tyrant, 560 B. C., is credited with having collected a vast library which he generously opened to the public, and the famous Alexandrian library, instituted by Ptolemy Soter, is a matter of history. Towards the end of the Roman republic, books cost little if any more than at present, and libraries of from 30,000 to 60,000 volumes were not uncommon. Civilization kept pace with literature. The Greeks learned never to do anything too much, and in language, art and eloquence, they have never been excelled. A Roman citizen was better than a barbarian king, because such citizenship was a pledge of the resources of the empire in defense of Roman liberty, a pointed illustration of the highest function of any governmental policy.

The onward march of human progress was rudely checked when hordes of northern and Asiatic barbarians invaded Rome's dominions, sacked her capitals, destroyed her collections of literary and artistic culture, despised her refinement in manners and living as types of effeminacy, and ruthlessly demolished the landmarks of the race's growth. Europe but slowly recovered from these devastations. For centuries she loitered on the borders of barbarism, and so debased was her condition that men speak of the Dark Ages as the saddest in history. It was during this period that Roger Bacon wrote "Slowly has any portion of the philosophy of Aristotle come into use among the Latins. His natural philosophy and his metaphysics were translated in my time and interdicted at Paris up to the year 1237, because of their assertion of the eternity of the world and of time. Without mathematical instruments no science can be mastered, and these instruments are not to be found among the Latins, and could not be made for two or three hundred pounds. The scientific works of Aristotle of Avicenna of Seneca, Cicero and other ancients cannot be had without great cost; their principal works have not been translated into Latin, and copies of others cannot be found in ordinary libraries or elsewhere. I could never find the works of Seneca, though I made diligent search for them twenty years and more."

This was the seed time of modern civilization. A pious zeal for rescuing the Holy Sepulchre from the infidel Turks led to the Crusades, which although they failed to effect that for which they were planned, planted, the humanizing germs of commercial intercourse, constitutional liberty, and spiritual growth. The development and expansion of these germs helped to clear the murky intellectual atmosphere of its almost universal cloud of ignorance, and men began to step into the light of reason, justice and charity. Then were seen the streakings of the morning light of modern history, and the dawn followed when the skilled copyist of abbey and monastery gave way to the printer and his art. The invention of printing is encircled with uncertainty. A pretty Dutch tradition tells us that Laurentius Coster, a worthy Hollander of Haarlem, in idle amusement carved some letters on a piece of bark or wood, and admiring his handiwork wrapped it in a piece of paper and laid it aside while he slept. On awakening he found that rain had moistened the paper and that the letters he had cut on the

wood had been impressed upon the paper. This happy accident suggested a principle and its practical application, and ere long Coster invented a process for taking impressions from blocks, upon each of which the contents of a page were engraved. The story asserts that at Coster's death his apprentice, Johann Gutenberg, stole a part of the office, transported it to Mentz, and there commenced business after securing the friendship and partnership of Johann Faust, a wealthy goldsmith. German authorities deny the truth of this tradition, and claim that Gutenberg was the real inventor. They assert that he had an office in Strausburg as early as 1436, and movable types not later than 1438.

The introduction of a beneficent reform is slow and discouraging; it has to overcome lack of facilities, bigotry and prejudice. Printing, or to be more exact, typography, demanded another art, that of paper-making. It is true that paper was known and manufactured in Europe two hundred years or more before typography was invented, but the quantity was insufficient for the printer's demands, and the quality was ill adapted to his art. Parchment and vellum were commonly used by copyists, but have never been popular with printers, since they wear types rapidly, and stubbornly resist ink. In addition to these drawbacks it is to be remembered that these materials were very expensive and their sources limited. We are told that the first printed Bible required the skins of more than three hundred sheep. The church was the patron of literature, and was most powerful in moulding public opinion. A no inconsiderable source of revenue was book-making, the work of training copyists and illuminators who, in the main, were monks. These monks did not of course surrender their pleasant and lucrative employment unwillingly, and uncomplainingly, and did not hesitate to prejudice the masses against the innovation of printing. But the most serious impediment was the lack of an intelligent and reading public. Many kings even could not read, and not a few bishops and archbishops could not sign their own promulgations. Indeed, the scribe's art was in such ill repute that the crusaders exposed to public ridicule the pens and ink-stands they found in Constantinople, when that city fell into their hands, as the ignoble arms of contemptible students.

Slowly the new art made its way; educators enlisted its coöperation; authors sought its aid in the presentation and dissemination of their best thoughts; gradually men appreciated its merits and usefulness. Through these instrumentalities intelligence spread; the man of book learning, from being an object of contempt became an object of emulation; men became readers as well as doers; the acquisition of knowledge was considered fashionable, and grew into a necessity. Thus did the press act upon the people, but the reaction was as great; the thirst for knowledge was only intensified by acquaintance with the products of the world's master minds, and as men saw that the lessons of the past might be used in the management of the present, they rightly concluded that the knowledge of the living would be as beneficial as the formal and abstruse theories of the departed. Thus current literature followed classical, and whetted the mental appetite for knowing events as soon as

possible after their occurrence. To meet this demand is the special province of journalism, which differs essentially from that of literature; it is less exacting as to dignity of statement and polish of expression; is freer in the selection of topics, and more colloquial in their treatment; aims to be a reflex of man's daily life, as literature seeks to present him at his best. The press was abreast of these social changes. From being a mere manufactory of books, the printing office became a receptacle of fresh information, a resort for the witty and the learned, a medium between the wise and ignorant. Its influence grew as its circle widened, and when the people were ready for weekly and daily publications, they were forthcoming in obedience to the law of supply and demand.

The newspaper is the organ of journalism; its authentic history dates from the days of Republican Rome. The first of which we have an account was the *Acta Diurna*, a manuscript record of the proceedings in the Roman senate. It is frequently mentioned by contemporary authors, and seems to have had subscribers in distant cities. Cicero speaks of it as furnishing city news and gossip. Alexander Andrews, in his "History of British Journalism," thus tersely describes the origin and growth of newspapers in England: "First we have the written news letter, furnished to the wealthy aristocracy; then, as the craving for information spread, the ballad of news, sung or recited; then the news pamphlet, more prosaically arranged; then the periodical sheet of news, and lastly the newspaper."

The first well authenticated and regularly issued English newspaper was entitled, *The Weekly News*, from Italy, Germany, etc., 1622, and Nathaniel Butler is regarded as the father of newspaper enterprises. Parliamentary reports were first published in 1641, and the first advertisement was inserted in a newspaper about 1648. For a long time the government exercised a strict and persecuting censorship, over the press, which was not remitted till the accession of William and Mary. France had newspapers as early as 1605, and Italy as early as 1570. There is in the British Museum a copy of a printed Italian newspaper bearing the above date. Germany had irregular news publications in 1594, and a regular weekly newspaper was established in 1615. Peter the Great helped to establish the first Russian journal in 1793, and for centuries China has had a court newspaper called by Europeans the *Pekin Gazette*.

In our country the first newspaper was issued at Boston September 25th, 1690. Only one copy is known to exist, as the paper was immediately suppressed. That copy bears the title, "Public occurrences both Foreign and Domestic," gives the names of Richard Pierce as printer and Benjamin Harris as publisher, and is now preserved in the State paper office in London. The *Boston News Letter*, published by John Campbell, appeared fourteen years later, April 24th, 1704, and was regularly issued till 1776. It is commonly but erroneously considered the first American newspaper, and was at first a half sheet, eight by twelve inches, with two columns to the page. The *News Letter* was followed by the *Boston Gazette*, December 21st, 1719. In 1721 James Franklin issued the first number of the *New England Cour-*

rant, which soon engaged in a heated controversy with Rev. Increase Mather and others on the subject of inoculation. So hearty was its criticism of public men and measures that the following year the Massachusetts legislature forbade James Franklin any longer to issue the *Courant* or to publish any pamphlet or paper of like nature without its being first supervised by the secretary of the province. The name of James Franklin was taken from the paper and that of Benjamin Franklin, his brother and apprentice, then sixteen years of age, put in its place. The oldest living newspaper in the United States is said to be the *New Hampshire Gazette*, first published in 1756, and since issued without intermission or any radical change of name. The *Pennsylvania Packet* or the *General Advertiser* (Philadelphia), now *North American*, 1784, was the first daily paper, and the next year was followed by the *New York Daily Advertiser*. In 1776 thirty-seven papers were published in the colonies; in 1810 the number had increased to 359, of which twenty-seven were dailies; in 1840, the number was 1631; 1850, 2526; 1860, 4501; 1870, 5871; and from the most recent reliable authorities the number at present is 6232.

The newspaper history of Illinois is as interesting and chequered as that of the race or nation. The first paper issued in the State was the *Illinois Herald*, established by Mathew Duncan, at Kaskaskia, the then, territorial capital, at or about, according to Reynolds' History, 1809. In this Reynolds is mistaken. The *Herald* was the first paper established in Illinois. Mathew Duncan was the editor and publisher. The first issue was made September 7th, 1814. In form it was a three column folio, wide columns. It retained that form until in the latter part of 1816, it was enlarged to a four column paper. Messrs. Robert Blackwell and Daniel P. Cook purchased the paper and office in the latter part of 1816. Two years later Mr. Elijah C. Berry bought an interest and the name was changed to *Illinois Intelligencer*. The office was moved to Vandalia in 1820 in consequence of that place becoming the State capital.

The second paper in the State was *The Emigrant*, which was published at Shawneetown by Henry Eddy and Singleton H. Kimmel, who issued its first number in the fall of 1818. Mr. Kimmel's successor was Judge James Hall, who was a Philadelphian by birth, had served in the war of 1812, and had recently settled at Shawneetown. He was a lawyer by profession, but spent much time in literary work, and ultimately obtained more than local fame as an author. Among his writings are *Legends of the West*, *Border Tales*, *Life of General William Henry Harrison*, *History of the Indian Tribes*, (in the preparation of this work he was associated with Thomas L. McKenny. This history was republished in London), *The Wilderness* and *The War Path*, etc. Judge Hall was a contributor to the *North American Review*, *The Philadelphia Port Folio*, *The Knickerbocker*, was the founder and editor of the *Illinois Magazine*, which was published at Vandalia for some years and afterwards moved to Cincinnati, where its name was changed to *The Western Monthly Magazine*. When we add to this long list of labors, the editorial duties connected with several newspapers—*The Illinois Gazette*, *The Illinois Intelligencer*,

etc., it will be readily admitted that few men have done so much for Western civilization and the intellectual improvement of the country at large.—*Allibone*.

Judge Hall held the office of prosecuting attorney, circuit judge and State treasurer. He died at Cincinnati, 1868, having removed thither in 1833. In the memorable convention of 1824 the *Emigrant* was a powerful opponent to the introduction of slavery; and its editors, particularly Mr. Eddy, struck not a few herculean blows against the pro slavery champions and sentiments of that campaign.

The journalistic history of Madison county begins with the establishment of the third newspaper in the State.

For facts and dates relating to it and the early press we desire especially to acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon. Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville, Illinois. He has furnished us much information drawn from his inexhaustible storehouse of knowledge of the early history of the state. He was for many years a prominent actor and central figure in the political history of the state. A lawyer by profession with a large and extensive practice, a judge upon the bench and a prominent member of the Legislative bodies of the state, together with domestic cares and provisions for a competency in the future has made his life an unusually busy one but withal, he has found time to store his mind with much valuable information embracing a wide range of subjects and including a knowledge of art, science and literature. Although ripe in years his vigorous memory retains all the freshness and retentiveness of youth, and with a singular fidelity to facts it leaps back and spans the half century gone by, and calls up incidents the narration of which in minute detail and embellishment seems to bear the impress of but yesterday. He has indeed come down to us from a former generation bringing with him the history and incidents of the past.

We also desire to extend our thanks to the members of the press of Madison county for favors shown, and information given, and especially to Mr. W. T. Norton of Alton, publisher and editor of the *Telegraph*, who kindly placed files of that paper at our disposal from which we gleaned much valuable information concerning the press of forty years ago. We also desire to return thanks to Rev. Washington Leveritt, Librarian of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton and to the officers of the Illinois State Historical Society for files of old papers published in Edwardsville sixty years ago, by the aid of which we were enabled to obtain correct dates. We have also taken the liberty of quoting from Hon. E. B. Washburne's "Sketch of Edward Coles," "Tanner's Life of Lovejoy," and using information (where absolutely correct) obtained from Madison County *Gazetteer*, published some fifteen years ago. From these and other sources we have been enabled to trace the history of the press from its first establishment in Madison county in 1819, to the present time; and present it in a manner which we hope, will be acceptable to our readers. Prior to the establishing of a newspaper in the county, the people of this section of the country were dependent upon the *Missouri Gazette*, published in St. Louis, for the news from the outside world. Occasionally a stray copy of *Illinois Emigrant*, published at Shawneetown,

or the *Illinois Herald*, Mathew Duncan's paper, printed at Kaskaskia, found their way here. The third newspaper published in the state was founded by Hooper Warren at Edwardsville. It was the first paper printed in the county. It was called the

EDWARDSVILLE SPECTATOR.

The first issue was made May 23d, 1819, less than one year after the State was admitted to the Union. In form it was a five column folio neatly printed and ably edited. Few, if any newspapers were ever established in the west, that at once took a more prominent position, or, in so short a time, commanded and wielded a greater influence than the *Spectator*. It was in its day, the most potential newspaper west of the Allegheny mountains.

In looking through volumes one, two, three and four, we judge that the paper was a success, financially, provided its patrons paid up promptly. About one-half of the paper was taken up with home and foreign advertisements. Some of the local "Ads." are unique, and at the present day would appear quite odd. For example: A druggist in Edwardsville advertises a large stock of "Elegant Medicines," and calls particular attention to his "Castor Oil which is a real pleasure to take."

The *Spectator* made its appearance before the days of railroads and telegraph, consequently news from Washington or even from the seat of the State government was from ten days to three or four weeks in reaching Edwardsville, but it was news nevertheless. In the meantime the columns of the paper were much occupied by essays on every conceivable subject in which, generally, no one had any interest except the writer. This was especially the case in "off" years when there was no political excitement or elections. In times of great political excitement, or in presidential campaigns, the editorials were exceedingly lengthy and of a ponderous character, though usually possessing literary merit. As news became the dominant idea of the newspapers the heavy leaders were dropped, and paragraphing became popular. Mr. Warren, Editor and founder of the *Spectator*, was a practical printer. He worked at the "case" in the office of the *Missouri Gazette*, and while there set up and published, under an assumed name, a series of articles upon public and political questions affecting the weal of the State which attracted the notice of the leading statesmen of Missouri, and called forth replies from Thomas H. Benton and others of equal reputation and ability. All with singular unanimity agreed in attributing the authorship to men in high position in the State. The articles in question were evidences of the writer's profound knowledge of the subjects discussed and were written in that bold vigorous style that carried weight and conviction to the reader.

When Mr. Warren established his printing office in Edwardsville he was fortunate in securing the services of George Churchill, who was a practical printer and a writer of well-known ability, and who subsequently became one of the prominent men of the State. These gentlemen edited and "set-up" the paper the first year. The Missouri Com-

promise was then the great absorbing and leading political question, and in its discussion they dealt heavy blows against the institution of slavery and its acquisition of new territory. After the first year, and when the *Spectator* was firmly established, Mr. Warren conducted the paper alone or at least assumed its entire management and editorial control.

As before stated, he was a bold, able and aggressive writer. His editorials were never written upon paper, but standing at the "case" he would compose and at the same time put them in type. In the Convention times of 1824 he took a bold and manly stand and did much to defeat the schemes of the slavery party who sought to make Illinois a Slave State. In 1825 he sold the *Spectator* to Thomas Lippincott and Jeremiah Abbott, the former editor and the latter printer. Before dismissing the *Spectator* under Mr. Warren's management, it is proper to speak of the many able contributors to its columns. In order to better understand the position of the paper at that time it is necessary to state that the leading question which then agitated the public mind of the State was whether a convention should be called the object of which was to change the constitution so as to admit and legalize slavery. Upon this question the people were divided. The leaders of the dominant party in the State with few exceptions, were in favor of the Convention, and many able and plausible reasons were put forth by them in justification of their position and in proof of its great advantage and benefit to the commonwealth. "A great cause begets great leaders." Opposed to the Convention were those who said, God helping them, the State of Illinois should never be polluted and cursed by that monster sin and crowning evil of the century, slavery. Of these was Edward Coles, then Governor of the State and the recognized leader of the Anti Convention party, whose facile and powerful pen wrote column after column, denouncing the schemes of the leaders of the pro-slavery party, and urging the voters of the State to stand firm against the encroachments of the slave power. He contributed many articles to the *Spectator*, and had much to do in sustaining the high character of that journal. He was the heart and brains of the Anti-Convention party, and entered into the contest with a determination to succeed. He organized the forces of freedom throughout the State, traveling from one distant point to another, making speeches, writing for the newspapers and urging the friends of the cause to come out and by their ballot forever settle the question of the admission of slavery into the free State of Illinois. He was a thorough and intense hater of the system of slavery. He lived long enough to see it go down amidst the thunders of war, though drenched and baptized in the blood of pure patriotism. He was by nature a chivalric, high-toned gentleman, and a pure practical philanthropist who desired and labored for the amelioration of his species. He is dead. To day among the present inhabitants of Illinois, little is known of him; but for his great service to the State he deserves to live in the grateful memories of her people, and his noble acts and deeds should be written with a pen of steel upon columns of brass that they might be as enduring as truth and justice, the grand

characteristics that dominated and controlled every action of the life of Governor Coles.*

Morris Birkbeck was another contributor to the *Spectator* during the "Convention times." "He was an Englishman by birth, and received a thorough classical education, after which he devoted himself to the study of agriculture, and soon enjoyed a wide celebrity as being one of the best practical as well as theoretical farmers in England. He came to America in 1817 and settled in Illinois. He was an intense hater of the system of slavery as it existed in the United States, and when the election was called to decide the question of calling a convention to change the constitution he continued busily employed writing pamphlets, communications, letters, etc., in opposition to it. He contributed a series of letters to the *Spectator* over the nom de plume of "Jonathan Freeman," which were widely copied and extensively read. They were written in a plain and pleasing style, full of facts and embellished by homely but apt illustrations. It is conceded that Mr. Birkbeck contributed more and did more valuable service through the aid of his pen to defeat the Convention party than any other man in Illinois. His services were such as to entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people of Illinois."

Among other able contributors to the *Spectator* were George Churchill, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Daniel Blackwell, Jonathan H. Pugh, Daniel P. Cook, Thomas Lippincott, Henry Eddy, Thomas Mather, George Forquer and others. Quite an array of able men, and all were writers of acknowledged ability. It must be remembered that the struggle continued through a period of eighteen months, from the passage of the Bill and the election, which was set for August 5th, 1824. In the canvass was injected a bitterness and malignity which the agitation of the slavery question only could produce. It must not be forgotten that on the side of the convention, these writers met no mere pigmies, but men worthy of their intellectual steel. There were indeed giants in those days. The papers in Illinois advocating the side of the convention were the *Republican Advocate* at Kaskaskia, edited and managed by Elias Kent Kane, afterward United States Senator, and the *Illinois Republican* (of which we shall speak hereafter) at Edwardsville. The real editors and managers and contributors to these papers were the leading and prominent men of the state, among whom were ex-Gov. Bond, and six gentlemen who afterward became United States Senators, viz, Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Elias Kent Kane, John M. Robinson, Samuel McRoberts and Richard M. Young. The other principal writers and contributors were Chief Justice Phillips of the Supreme Court, William Kinney and Zadoc Casey subsequently Lieut. Governors of the state, Gen. Hargrave, Emanuel J. West, John Reynolds, afterward known as the "Ranger Governor" of Illinois, and Alexander P. Field.

These gentlemen endeavored to make their side of the question presentable to the people, and perhaps no other men in the nation could have argued a bad cause more cogently or eloquently than they, but despite their labors and vast

* Washburn's sketch of Geo. Coles.

amount of ability brought to their aid, the earnestness, superior tactics and above all the justness of their cause, enabled the Anti-Convention party to win. The newspapers of that day were in a great measure mediums through, and by which the people were reached, and had probably more influence in shaping and crystalizing popular opinion than ever before or since. When the contest was over and the result determined, then indeed, was seen the power of the press. We very much doubt if any newspaper published since in the west had such an array of talent and able contributors to its columns as the *Spectator* of sixty years ago.

The history of the *Spectator* would be incomplete without a short sketch of Messrs. Warren and Churchill, its editors, and the pioneer printers of the west. Hooper Warren was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1790, and while yet in his infancy the family removed to Vermont. While still a youth he was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of the *Rutland Herald*, Vermont. In 1814 he removed to Delaware, and three years later to Kentucky, where he worked in a printing office with Amos Kendall who, subsequently, became Postmaster-General. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked at the case. In March, 1819, he came to Edwardsville, Madison county, Ill., and in May following founded the *Edwardsville Spectator*, and continued its editor and publisher for six years. In his salutatory to the public he avowed his anti-slavery principles, and ever after remained true to them, and advocated them with all the zeal and energy of which he was capable; and that, too, through one of the most exciting and fiercest political contests ever known in the state or country. His bold and able championing of the cause of the anti-convention party and his strictures upon the acts of the leaders of the opposition called down upon him the wrath of the opposition, and particularly that of Senator Theophilus W. Smith, who undertook to publicly cowhide him. Failing in his purpose he drew a dirk, but Mr. Warren drew his pistol, which proved a most excellent and effective peace restorer. After he sold his paper Mr. Warren went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there edited the *National Crisis*. One year later he returned to Edwardsville when from some cause unknown to the writer the office of the *Spectator* fell back into his possession. He removed the type and material to Springfield, Illinois, and there published for two years the *Somgamo Spectator*. In 1829 he removed to Galena, when in company with two other gentlemen he established the *Galena Advertiser* and *Upper Mississippi Herald*. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, where for five years he filled the offices of clerk of the circuit court and county commissioners' court and justice of the peace. In 1836 he went to Chicago and published the *Commercial Advertiser*. In 1850 he published the *Bureau Advocate* at Princeton. One year later he returned to Chicago, and in connection with Z. Eastman, for three years, published the *Free West and Western Citizen*, after which he retired to his farm in Henry county. He died August 22d, 1854. Such is a brief sketch of one of the pioneer publishers of Illinois. He was eminently a man of work as well as thought. He rarely took time to write, but

standing at the case he composed and set up the thoughts as they came crowding from the brain. He was the most taciturn of men, and in that particular was truly remarkable—rarely speaking—and then in monosyllables and never using a superfluous word. He was a quiet, calm, good listener to any proposition or question propounded or addressed to him, and gave his assent or dissent in the fewest words possible. In politics he was liberal, yet, when after mature deliberation he formed his opinions, he was inflexible and immovable. He was the advocate, and in warm sympathy with the rights of the mass, and a staunch friend of the natural and God-given rights of all men, and all races, and hence was the bitter and unrelenting foe of human slavery.

George Churchill, the co-worker and partner of Hooper Warren in the publication of the *Spectator*, when first established, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland county, Vermont, October 11th, 1789. He received a good education in his youth. As he grew to manhood he imbibed a taste for literary work, which induced him to learn the printer's trade. In February, 1806, he entered the office of the *Albany Sentinel* as an apprentice, served his time, after which he worked as a "jour" printer until he had accumulated sufficient funds to purchase a half interest in a small printing office. Business being dull, he sold at a loss, went to New York, and worked at the case for five months, then came west. On his way he spent some time in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter city, he worked in the *Courier* office, then owned by Nicholas Clarke. He afterwards worked in the office of the *Correspondent*, owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, subsequently a well-known citizen of Illinois, and auditor of public accounts of the state. In June, 1817, he came to St. Louis, and while there made frequent trips across the river to Illinois. Seeing the rich and fertile soil of the state, he determined to abandon the printer's trade and engage in agricultural pursuits; and, with this idea in view, he selected the northwest quarter of section eight, in township three, range west, and entered it, and there made himself a home and resided until his death, which latter event took place in the summer of 1872. In order to fence and improve his farm, he found it necessary to work at his trade, in order to earn the money to make the necessary improvements. In the spring of 1819 he worked in the office of the *Missouri Gazette* in St. Louis, then conducted by Joseph Charles. At that time arose the famous "Missouri Question" in Congress. The citizens of the territory petitioned Congress for an "Enabling Act," by which the people could elect delegates to meet in convention and form a constitution for a state government, with a view of admission into the Union. The act passed the House of Representatives, with the proviso, that the "Introduction of slavery, or involuntary slavery, be prohibited," etc. When it reached the Senate, that body struck out the proviso, and the House refused to concur; therefore, the bill failed to pass that session. The action of the anti-slavery men in Congress created the most intense excitement in the territory, and more particularly in St. Louis. Every man who could wield a pen rushed into print. The columns of the papers, especially the *Gazette*, were crowded with denunciations of

the proposed curtailment of what was deemed their vested rights,—and lengthy and ponderous arguments were made, designed to prove the unconstitutionality of the proposed restriction. Believing that something could be said in favor of the bill as amended by the House, Mr. Churchill wrote an article, the authorship of which was kept secret, and it was published. Its appearance had much the same effect upon the excited multitude as a red flag would have upon an enraged bull. The mob howled, and denunciations were poured thick and fast upon the head of the "Farmer of St. Charles County," the *nom de plume* under which Churchill wrote. The authorship of the inflammable articles was demanded, and their publication ordered to cease. But Mr. Charles was a lover of fair play and free discussion, and he would neither divulge the authorship nor stop their publication.

After Mr. Warren started the *Spectator* in Edwardsville, Mr. Churchill acceded to the former's request, and came here and assisted him in getting a start. He was convinced that Mr. Warren was unalterably opposed to slavery, and therefore they could work in harmony. He remained with him one year, then returned to his farm. In 1822 Mr. Churchill was elected to represent Madison county in the General Assembly. In the succeeding session of that body it was sought, as stated before, to call a convention to amend the constitution so as to admit slavery. It was in that struggle that the great abilities of Mr. Churchill shone out. His pen, during the entire controversy, was busily employed in writing caustic articles that burned through the cuticle of ignorance and sophistry, and left in their stead the healthy cicatrice of reason and common-sense. In 1824 he was reelected as an anti-convention candidate, and continued to be elected for several succeeding terms. In 1838 he was elected a member of the State Senate from Madison county, and in 1844 again elected to the legislature.

He was, to quote from one who knew him well, "a thorough-paced abolitionist all his life, firm and unyielding in his convictions of what he knew to be right. In the matter of political knowledge he was a walking encyclopedia of information, and it was as dangerous to attack him on any question of political knowledge as it was John Quincy Adams. He was always ready, and could at a moment's notice draw upon his vast storehouse of information, and woe be to the man who presumed upon his ignorance of any fact or point in the political history of this or any other country. His thorough knowledge of the point in question, or its history, would confound his antagonist, while his dry logic and plain matter-of-fact statements would leave him without any foundation to stand upon. He was accounted the best working man in the legislative body. He toiled like a dray-horse, but never made a speech exceeding five minutes in length; but in that time, however, he said all that ought to be said upon the question."

Thomas Lippincott, the purchaser of the *Spectator*, continued the publication of the paper until 1827, when he entered the Presbyterian ministry, and became a shining light in that Christian denomination. He was a native of Salem, New Jersey, and was born February 6, 1791. His

parents were Quakers; while he was quite young, the family became very much scattered. In 1802 he went to Philadelphia and resided with his maternal uncle, and soon after became a merchant's clerk. In 1813 he volunteered for the defence of the city, when threatened by the British forces. He married Patty Swift, in 1816, and in 1817 came west. In 1820 he became a resident of Edwardsville, and here made his home until 1832. In 1822 he was elected secretary of the state senate. On the 8th of October, 1828, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Missouri, and spent the remainder of his life in that sacred calling. He is better known in the pioneer Ecclesiastical History of the county than in its journalism. But yet in the Convention times he did good and noble work for the cause of freedom, through the medium of his fertile pen. Mr. Lippincott was a man of pleasing deportment, friendly, intelligent, but of a serious, meditative mien. He was a good author, an honest public officer, an upright citizen and a devout and pious minister. The whole aim of his life was to aid and wake permanent that which was good and true.

THE STAR OF THE WEST

Was the second candidate for journalistic favors in Madison county, and the fourth paper published in the state. In August, 1822, Mr. Miller and son natives of Pennsylvania, came west, seeking a location to establish a printing office. They brought a press and type with them. They stopped in Edwardsville, and here were induced by promises of support and patronage, to remain and commence the publication of a newspaper. Their arrival was opportune, as an organ of the Convention party was wanted and needed to counteract the force of the *Spectator*. Arrangements were made with some of the leading citizens to furnish the necessary capital with which to purchase paper, ink and other incidental expenses contingent upon the starting of a newspaper. Among those who supplied the necessary cash were Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and others. The interest of the contributors was represented by Mr. Stine. The firm was Miller & Stine, and under their management the first issue was made, the date of which was September 14, 1822. They conducted the paper for six months, when it passed into the possession of Thomas J. McGuire & Co. They changed the name to the

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN,

The first issue of which was made April 12, 1823. The mission of the *Republican* was to advocate the cause of the convention party, and it was their recognized organ. The company was correctly supposed to be composed of the following named gentleman, and leaders of the pro slavery party: Hon. Theophilus W. Smith, the senator from Madison county; Emanuel J. West, member from Madison in the Legislature, and William Kinney, senator from St. Clair. Senator Smith was the reputed editor and furnished the leading editorials. He had prior to his coming west considerable journalistic experience in New York, and from that fact it was supposed possessed the necessary qualifications to cope with his

formidable rival and opponent, Hooper Warren, and his corps of able contributors to the *Spectator*. But the sequel proved, however much ability he possessed, his cause was not just, and freedom, right and justice prevailed. Mr. Smith was a smooth, plausible writer. His articles read well, but there was a vein of sophistry running through them that was apparent to the honest seeker after the truth. It can be said of him that they possessed literary merit. Had he chosen to take the other side of the question, and his action been dictated by honesty, he would have been a formidable opponent to meet in a pen controversy. He afterwards, as is well known to all students of Illinois history, occupied positions of high trust, representing the county in the State Senate, and was also one of the justices of the supreme court of the state.

The publication of the *Republican* was continued until July 28, 1824, a few days before the election which by a large majority decided that freedom was the normal condition of the state of Illinois, and must forever remain free and uncontaminated by the influence of slavery within her borders. The mission of the paper was ended and its suspension was sudden, and it was never afterwards revived.

In 1823, Mr. Robert K. Fleming, one of the veteran printers of Illinois and among the first newspaper publishers in the state, established the *Republican Advocate* at Kaskaskia. It was the mouth piece and exponent of the principles of the convention party in that section of the state, and during the contest was edited by Elias Kent Kane. After the election and defeat of the party it ceased publication. The press and type were removed to Vandalia, and there the publication was revived. In the summer of 1827, Mr. Fleming removed the press and fixtures to Edwardsville and on the 14th of October, 1827, issued the first number of the

ILLINOIS CORRECTOR.

It was in form a four column quarto, Democratic in politics, and warmly supported General Jackson for the presidency. It was published every Monday morning. Price per annum \$2.50. It was an exceedingly neat publication, and its form was entirely new. All other papers published in the west at that time were folios. The *Corrector* was not a success financially, but it lingered along until November 20th, 1828, when it suspended. Mr. Fleming moved the material back to Kaskaskia, and there published the *Recorder*, until the spring of 1833, then removed to Belleville, in St. Clair county, where he continued in the printing business until his death.

THE CRISIS,

Was the fourth paper established in Madison county. Its founder was Samuel S. Brooks. The date of the first number was April 14, 1830. It was a four column paper, published every Saturday, in Edwardsville. Thirty-four numbers were published, when its name was changed to the

ILLINOIS ADVOCATE.

Eighteen numbers of the paper were published, by Mr. Brooks, when the office passed into the hands of Judge John York Sawyer. The latter gentleman had established the

WESTERN PLOUGHBOY,

in Edwardsville, November 1, 1830, and continued the publication one year, when he came into possession of the *Advocate*, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Illinois Advocate*.

Soon after the consolidation, Mr. J. Angevine secured a half interest in the paper. Four months later he sold out to William Peach, but he, too, soon retired, and Judge Sawyer was left in undisputed possession of the journal. In 1832 Mr. Sawyer was elected state printer, and he removed all of the material to Vandalia, then the seat of the state government. The *Advocate* was not a success; its columns were little sought after by advertisers, consequently it had more space for essays and miscellaneous matter, and per consequence enjoyed some reputation on account of its good selections and literary merit.

In 1832, Alton began to loom up as a city of considerable commercial importance, and some few of her sanguine citizens had great hopes of her out-rivaling her sister city—St. Louis. Alton was then the chief commercial and mercantile emporium of Illinois. Her citizens became imbued with a desire to excel. Enterprise waved her magic wand over the city, and at once she spread out and extended her lines of commerce, and placed new territory under her commercial dominion. A newspaper was needed to speak for her flattering promises of future greatness. To supply this want, O. M. Adams and Edward Breath, two enterprising young men of Alton, started a newspaper at Upper Alton, called the

ALTON SPECTATOR.

The first number made its appearance January 21st, 1832. The firm of Adams & Breath was dissolved April 20th, of the same year. On the 20th of October, 1832, the office of the *Spectator* was removed from Upper Alton to Alton City. Mr. Breath continued the publication until September 20th, 1834, when he sold the press and material to J. T. Hudson, who continued Editor and publisher until June 24th, 1836, when W. A. Beatty became Editor and publisher, and held control until November 25th of the same year, after which D. Ward published eight numbers. On the 10th of February, 1837, the office passed into the hands of William Hessin, who on the 17th of October of the same year sold a half interest to Seth T. Sawyer. The latter continued with the paper but a short time. Mr. Hessin remained sole proprietor until December, 1838, when he sold the *Spectator* office to J. Clark Virgin, and soon after its publication was suspended.

Mr. Breath, the pioneer printer and publisher of Alton, soon after his retirement from the *Spectator*, went to Oromiah, Persia, where a mission had been established by Dr. Grant, and there printed a paper, and engaged in missionary work, and remained there until his death in 1864.

The *Spectator* was originally a five column folio; subsequently was enlarged to a seven column, same form. From an old copy we gather much of its history and that of Alton. Its columns were well filled with home advertisements, from which we judge that in its first years it was a paying invest-

ment. Its editorial columns were taken up with discussions of the banking system of the country, which then seemed to be the leading question. In politics it advocated the principles of the Whig party. At its mast-head it floated the names of James W. Stephenson for Governor, John S. Hacker for Lieut. Governor, John M. Krum for Senator for Madison county, and Robert Smith for the Legislature. Before the suspension of the *Spectator* a rival had sprung up, which proved to be the first permanent newspaper established in Alton, and which is still in existence. We refer to the

ALTON TELEGRAPH.

It was for a time the contemporary of the *Spectator*, and then its successor. It was founded by Richard M. Treadway and Lawson A. Parks. The first issue was made Jan. 15th, 1836. From the start, it gave a warm and cordial support to the whig party. A few months after the paper was established Samuel G. Bailey, Esq., was admitted to the firm, which was then known as Treadway, Parks & Bailey. In the winter of 1836, the great question arose in Congress as to the "Right of Petition," which had for its able champion John Quincy Adams, who, single-handed, defended the right of freemen to petition the executive or legislative bodies in behalf of any measure or in redress of their grievances.

The *Telegraph* was the only western journal that stood by Mr. Adams and supported him in that measure. The circulation of the paper increased rapidly, and its subscription lists embraced residents as far south as Cairo, and as far north as the village of Chicago. On the 8th of January, 1837, Mr. Treadway died. The paper was continued by the remaining partners for a short time; then Mr Parks purchased Mr. Bailey's interest. In May, 1837, he sold a half interest to John Bailhache. The latter took charge of the editorial department, and soon after became sole owner of the *Telegraph*. He remained editor until April 3d, 1841, when from reasons of ill health, he resigned, and his place was taken by George T. M. Davies, a writer of unusual brilliancy. He had charge of the editorial columns for several years, and was a contributor for many years afterward. His letters from "the seat of war" in Mexico, in 1847-'8, published in the *Telegraph*, were widely copied. In May, 1838, he sold a half interest to S. R. Dolbee, who was a practical printer. On the 4th of April, 1840, William A. Beatty purchased an interest in the *Telegraph*. He took charge of the mechanical department. He died October 8th, 1840. The firm of Bailhache & Dolbee continued without change until January 1st, 1850, a period of twelve years; then Dolbee was succeeded by William H. Bailhache, a son of the editor. The firm name then became John Bailhache and Son. In 1852, Mr. E. L. Baker became associated with the paper, and soon after purchased an interest in it. The firm name was then changed to John Bailhache and Co. Prior to that time, however, the

TRI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

was issued. In 1852, with the date of Mr. Baker coming into the firm, was commenced the

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

On the 10th of July, 1854, Mr. Parks, one of the original proprietors of the *Telegraph*, purchased Mr. Bailhache's interest, and from that date until May 15th, 1855, the business was conducted under the firm name of E. L. Baker and Co.

In 1854, the agitation produced by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had a startling effect upon the people and political parties of the country. The agitation continued until it overthrew and broke up the Whig organization, and that party, with its splendid records of the past, was entirely dismembered, and sank to rise no more. The *Telegraph* then, as from the date of its first issue, was a strong advocate of the emancipation theories of the time, as advocated by Henry Clay, who was its beau ideal of practical and lofty statesmanship. It took firm ground against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the opening up of new territory for the acquisition of the slave power. Upon that subject it was the most outspoken, bold and aggressive journal in the west. The *Courier*, of which we shall speak hereafter, the democratic paper, took the same position as the *Telegraph*, and opposed the introduction of slavery into the territories, as did many other able newspapers of that party in the north. The discussion upon the Kansas Nebraska bill took a wide range and was productive of much bitterness, and became so absorbing as to totally destroy one party and rend the other in twain. The final result was the reorganization of parties into two great bodies—the one in favor and the other opposed to the further introduction and spread of slavery.

The two papers, *Telegraph* and *Courier*, that started and advocated widely different political principles were thus by the whirligig of politics brought to occupy the same political bed, and in the fight for free soil stood shoulder to shoulder. There was not room for two newspapers on the same side. Under the circumstances overtures were made with a view of consolidating them, and after some negotiation the proprietors of the *Telegraph* sold their subscription lists to the publishers of the *Courier*. Mr. Bailhache and Mr. Parks continued to carry on the job printing business until the death of the former, which took place in the fall of 1857. As Mr. Bailhache was one of the pioneer printers of Madison county, and was also an able journalist, and the first to establish the press permanently in Alton, we append a brief biography of him.

John Bailhache was born in St. Ouen in the Isle of Jersey in the British Channel, May 8, 1787. He was the son of John and Mary (De La Perrille) Bailhache. In his youth he possessed remarkable aptitude for learning. Being delicate in health his friends predicted for him a premature death. The French was his mother tongue. He studied English and made proficiency in Latin and Greek. He served an apprenticeship of five years at the printing business. At the request of Rev. Peter Sarchet, who had children in this country, he accompanied him to the United States in 1810, and settled in Cambridge, Ohio. He became a half owner of the *Fredonian*, a paper published at Chillicothe, Ohio, and a few months later became sole proprietor.

In August 1815 he purchased the *Sciota Gazette* and united it with the *Fredonian*, which then bore the name of the *Sciota Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle*. A few years later he sold the papers, and was elected State Printer. He moved to Columbus, and soon after became the proprietor of the *State Journal*. He continued his connection with the journalism of Ohio for twenty years, and in that time took an active part in the politics of the state. In 1836 at the solicitation of friends he came to St. Louis. Failing to secure an interest in the *Missouri Republican*, he came to Alton and purchased a half interest in the *Telegraph*, and took charge of its management May 1st, 1837, and continued with the paper under the various changes stated above. His editorial life reached over a period of forty-two years. The great aim of his journalistic life was to contribute to the elevation of the tone and character of the Western press, by advocating and upholding whatever was innocent and pure, and discountenancing all vice and immorality in whatever guise it might appear. The peculiar views of all were treated with fairness and courtesy. As a writer of political editorials he was far above the average journalist of his day. He was well educated, a ripe scholar of fine literary attainments, and a student all his life. His mind was well stored with useful information mainly obtained from books; therefore in the actual and business affairs of life he was not as practical as others, nor did he succeed as well as some who had less literary and intellectual capital. He was a man who had many warm personal friends who were attached to him as by "hooks of steel." He held various offices of honor and trust, in both this state and Ohio. In 1841 he represented Madison county in the State legislature. His death, which was the result of an accident, occurred September 2d, 1857. He was a devout believer in the principles of Christianity, and was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which belief he lived and died.

After the death of Mr. Bailhache, Mr. Richard Ennis formed a partnership with Mr. L. A. Parks in the job-printing business. Mr. Ennis soon retired, and his place was taken by J. T. Beem. The firm of Parks & Beem continued until the spring of 1861, when the *Courier* ceased publication. Then L. A. Parks, J. T. Beem and Samuel V. Crossman associated themselves together, and revived the publication of the *Telegraph*. The firm continued until Mr. Beem volunteered and entered the service. Parks & Crossman continued to publish the *Telegraph* until 1864, when Crossman retired, and Thomas S. Pinckard became his successor. The latter withdrew from the firm, February 1st, 1866. Mr. Parks remained editor and sole proprietor until August 10th of the same year, when Charles Holden purchased an interest in the paper, and the firm of L. A. Parks & Co. was formed, and continued unchanged until August, 1867, at which time W. T. Norton secured a third interest, the firm name remaining and continuing the same until the death of Mr. Parks, which event occurred April 1st, 1875. Then Messrs. Holden and Norton purchased Parks' interest, and continued the publication of the paper until May 1st, 1889, when Holden retired, and Mr. Norton

became sole owner, and has continued to the present time. The paper was started under the name of the *Telegraph*. On the 17th of April, 1841, its name was changed to the *Alton Telegraph and Democratic Review*. In the year 1853 the words "Democratic Review" were dropped, and "Madison County Review" substituted. It was then published as the *Alton Telegraph and Madison County Record*, which name it retained until its suspension, or until the time when the subscription lists were sold to George T. Brown of the *Courier*.

Mr. Lawson A. Parks, one of the original founders of the *Telegraph*, was born and raised in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, April 15th, 1813; in 1833 he came to St. Louis, and worked in the office of the *Missouri Republican*. On the 8th of January, 1836, he came to Alton, and there in connection with Richard M. Treadway, founded the *Telegraph*. He was a practical printer, and at the time of his death was perhaps the oldest printer and publisher in Illinois. In his youth he had but little opportunities for receiving an education, but by long continuance at the case, and in the newspaper business, he gained a thorough knowledge of the practical questions of the day. He was a strong, bold, rather than an ornate writer. His editorials read well, and never left the reader in doubt as to his position upon any question. He was eminently a self-made man, possessed of a strong, vigorous mind. He formed his own opinions, uninfluenced by others. Although reared in a slave state, and under slavery influence, he early imbibed a hatred against the system, and as soon as practicable came north to the free state of Illinois, where he could speak and write unmolested and unrestrained, of that foul blot and enormous sin of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Norton, the present editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph*, is a native of Alton, and a son of Rev. A. T. Norton, a Presbyterian minister, and for many years the editor of the *Presbyterian Reporter*. He graduated from Shurtleff College in 1866, and soon after obtained an interest in the *Telegraph*, and adopted journalism as a profession. The *Telegraph*, under Mr. Norton's administration, sustains the high character given by his predecessors. He is a smooth, fluent and pleasant writer, and a gentleman whose acquaintance it is a real pleasure to make.

The office is fitted up in a superior manner. The presses are run by a Bachus water motor of three horse power. The motor is simple in construction. It contains within the iron case a wheel provided with buckets. It is connected with the sheet mains by a supply pipe; the diameter of the nozzle entering the motor is not larger than a lead pencil, but the expansion of the water is so great that after it enters the motor, a four inch waste pipe is required. The stream from a supply pipe striking the buckets, causes the wheel to revolve rapidly, furnishing the necessary power to run all the presses. It has great advantages over steam power in cheapness, durability and cleanliness.

THE ALTON AMERICAN,

Was the name of a five column paper established in Alton November 8th, 1833. Its founder, J. S. Buchanan, was a

writer of some merit. It was devoted to the agricultural, mechanical and mercantile interests of Lower Alton and vicinity. It had a brief existence. The paper was a monthly publication printed at Alton by Messrs. Braley & Parks, and edited by Rev. T. Lippincott. It was a religious but not denominational newspaper.

THE ALTON OBSERVER,

Has a tragic history, which can best be told in a sketch of Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, its editor and proprietor. For the facts herein contained we are indebted, and quote largely from "Tanner's Life of Lovejoy." Mr. Tanner was an old resident of Alton, and was one of the few so-called abolitionists of the time who stood manfully by Mr. Lovejoy in his efforts to establish a free press and free speech on the free soil of Illinois.

Mr. E. P. Lovejoy was born in Albion, Maine, November 8, 1802, and was thirty-five years old lacking a day when he was foully murdered. He was the son of Rev. Daniel C. Lovejoy, a Congregational minister. Soon after his graduation from Watertown College, he drifted to St. Louis, where he first became a school teacher, and subsequently editor of the *St. Louis Times*, a Whig paper. In 1832, the whole current of his life was changed by a sudden conversion to the Christian faith. His fervency and zeal in the cause of his Redeemer demanded that he should put aside other duties and prepare himself to preach the gospel. With that idea strongly dominating all others he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, pursued his studies diligently and unceasingly, and was licensed to preach in 1833. It was known that he was a ready and apt writer, and he was put in editorial charge of the *St. Louis Observer*, which was then the organ of the Presbyterians in Missouri and Illinois. He had no sooner taken control than he made the paper the vehicle for the conveyance of his opinions regarding the institution of slavery, which then existed in all the Southern states. He was from the start its bitter and unrelenting foe, and dealt it powerful blows. The right to discuss this question in all its bearings was denied him. So bitter and extreme had his invectives become, that the original proprietors of the *Observer* thought it best to muzzle him, so to speak; but their counsels were divided, and they gave him a half-hearted consent to continue. With the issue of June 21st, 1836, was announced the intention of Mr. Lovejoy to remove the press and material of the office to Alton, Illinois. A few days afterwards it was boxed, but before it could leave much of it was destroyed and thrown into the river. What was left of the press was shipped to Alton, and unfortunately unloaded on the wharf before daylight on Sunday morning, where it lay all day for the inspection of the crowd of idlers and evil disposed persons, and before the next morning it was destroyed and cast into the river. Nothing daunted Lovejoy procured a new press which arrived September 8, 1836, and a few days later the first number of the *Alton Observer* was issued. Its publication continued regularly until August 17th, 1837, when it again became the subject of mob violence. During the summer of the latter year the country was excited to fever heat by the discussions upon

slavery. The *Observer*, owing to its decided stand upon that subject had risen in power, and had more than doubled its circulation. He published June 29th, 1837, the "call" for signatures to petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It provoked great opposition, which was measurably increased the following week, when he published his reasons for forming without delay an "Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society." The editorial was evidently written on the 4th of July, the natal day of our independence. We quote from the article, "This day (the 4th), reproaches our sloth and inactivity. It is the day of our independence. Even as we write crows are hurrying past our window in eager anticipation, to the appointed bower, to listen to the declaration that 'all men are born free and equal;' to hear the orators denounce in manly indignation the attempt of England to lay the yoke upon the shoulders of our fathers which neither they nor their children could bear. Alas, what bitter mockery is this? We assemble to thank God for our own freedom, and to eat and drink with joy and gladness of heart while our feet are upon the necks of nearly three million of our fellow-men. Not all our shouts of self-congratulation can drown their groans—even that very flag of freedom that waves over our heads is formed from materials cultivated by slaves on a soil moistened with their blood, drawn from them by the whip of a republican taskmaster."

Two days after the appearance of the paper containing the above editorial anonymous handbills were posted about the city calling upon those who disapproved the course of the *Observer* "to meet at the Public market July 11, 1837." At the meeting resolutions were drawn up and passed denouncing the paper. A committee was appointed, whose duty it was to get into shape the "sense of the meeting," and convey it in some tangible shape to Mr. Lovejoy. It was done, and it called forth from the editor his celebrated editorial entitled "What are the doctrines of the Anti-Slavery Men?" The action of the market-house meeting led naturally to a mob, which first attempted to assault Lovejoy, then on the same night, August 21st, 1837, broke into the office of the *Observer* and destroyed the press and type. The friends of Lovejoy and free speech at once held a meeting and decided that the paper should be re-established. Money was obtained with which to purchase another press. The order was made and filled, and the new press and material arrived at Alton, September 21st, 1837. It was the third press for the *Observer* office. Mr. Lovejoy was absent upon its arrival. His friends placed it for safe keeping in a warehouse, and a constable was posted at the door to guard it until a certain hour in the night, after which it was supposed it would not be molested. After the official retired twelve men broke down the door, entered the building, rolled the press out to the river bank, broke it up and cast it into the river. A new press was immediately ordered, and a public meeting of the citizens of Alton called, at which the right of a free press and free speech were insisted upon. Resolutions were offered, demanding that protection be afforded Mr. Lovejoy and his property, "on the ground of principle solely and altogether disconnected from appro-

bation of his sentiments." The adoption of these resolutions were opposed by the pro-slavery men in the meeting. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting. They asked until the next day to make their report. W. S. Gilman, a friend of Lovejoy, offered certain resolutions declaring in substance "the right of every citizen to speak, write, or print his opinions on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that right to the law administered through and by its regular tribunals." It was lost. The next day the committee reported the following set of resolutions." (1.) That it was expedient to abstain from a discussion of principles in themselves deemed right and of the highest importance. (2.) That the establishment of a properly conducted religious paper would be desirable and approved by the people of Alton. (3.) That without desiring to restrain the liberty of the press in general, it was indispensable that Mr. Lovejoy should not be allowed to conduct a paper, and that he ought to retire from the charge of the *Alton Observer*." Mr. Gilman, one of the committee, protested against the passage of the infamous resolutions as reported, but he was alone. We cannot forbear to give a few extracts from the speech of Lovejoy who was present at the meeting. He replied: "Mr. Chairman, I have not desired any compromise. I have asked for nothing but to be protected in my rights as a citizen, rights which God has given me, and which are guaranteed to me by the constitution. Have I, sir, been guilty of any infraction of the laws? Whose good name have I injured? When and where have I published anything injurious to the reputation of Alton? What, sir, has been my offense? Put your finger upon it, define it, and I stand ready to answer it. If I have committed any crime you can easily punish me for it. You have public sentiment in your favor * * * I plant myself down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights. *That is the question, sir.* Whether my property shall be protected, whether I shall be suffered to go home to my family at night without being assailed and threatened with tar and feathers and assassination; whether my afflicted wife, whose life has been in jeopardy from constant alarm and excitement, shall, night after night, be driven from a sick bed to the garret to save her life from the brickbats and violence of the mobs. *That, sir, is the question.*" Here he was overcome by the memory of his beloved wife's afflictions, and he broke down and sobbed. In conclusion he said, "I cannot leave here and go elsewhere. I have no more claim upon the protection of any other community than I have upon this, and I have concluded, after consultation with my friends and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to remain at Alton and here to insist on protection in the exercise of my rights. If the civil authorities refuse to protect me I must look to God, and if I die I have determined to make my grave in Alton." While speaking, an eye-witness says, "his manner was calm and serious, though firm and decided."

The fourth press for the *Observer* office was shipped from Cincinnati, and received at Alton on the night of the 6th of

November, 1837, by the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. It was stored away in the warehouse of one of the largest and most respectable firms in Alton. Some sixty well-armed men were prepared to receive and guard it. The night passed, and the next day, and there was no appearance of a mob. As the night of the 7th approached, the friends and defenders of the press gathered in the warehouse, but about nine o'clock, there being no appearance or evidence of a mob, members of the company began to disperse to their homes, some few of the number, at the suggestion of Mr. Gilman, remaining with him through the night. One hour later, some signs of disturbance were noticed, and it was evident that the mob was gathering by preconcerted signal. The leaders of the mob approached the building and informed the guard that, unless the press was given up, the building would be burnt over their heads. The request was refused. The mob then attempted to force an entrance to the building, when the besieged were ordered to fire, which they did, and killed one of the attacking party. Attempts were then made to fire the building, and in order to prevent this a sortie was made by three of the inside guard, at whose head was E. P. Lovejoy; as they emerged from the building into the bright moonlight they were fired upon by a portion of the mob, stationed near the building, and hid from sight by a pile of boards. Five balls entered the body of Lovejoy, and the other two men were seriously wounded. Lovejoy ran back up the stairs and into the counting room, where he fell into the arms of friends; he was laid upon the floor, and a few moments afterwards expired. Thus fell the first martyr in the defense of the cause of the freedom of a race, free speech, and a free press, foully murdered by a mob, whose hate and malignity was aroused and put in motion by the leaders and men of the pro-slavery party. "His virtues will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of his taking off, and pity, like a new-born babe striding the blast, or heaven's cherubims, horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air, shall blow the horrid deed in every eye, that tears shall drown the wind."

The press was surrounded, taken, and broken up, and it, too, cast into the Mississippi river. Mr. Lovejoy possessed dauntless courage and heroic will, and no amount of abuse or threats could drive him from what he conceived to be plain duty. "With him principle was everything, life nothing when thrown into the scale with duty." He wielded a powerful pen, and there was an earnestness about his writing that carried conviction with it. He was not only at times forcible, elegant, smooth and cogent, but also a fine descriptive writer, as the following extract from a letter dated Alton, February 9th, 1837, and published in the *Christian Mirror*, will show: "If the wisdom of the schools can not teach you the true character of slavery, come with me and let us interrogate yonder illiterate, untaught slave; he is just returning, faint and weary, from the toils of the day; he is an aged man, and has had for many years a practical acquaintance with slavery; let us hear his reply to the question, What is slavery? It is to have my back subjected to the cowhide or the cartwhip at the will or caprice of my master or any of his family. Every child has a right to

kick, or curse or cuff the old man. It is to toil all day beneath an almost vertical sun, with the bitter certainty always before me, that not one cent of what I earn is, or can be my own. 'It is to depart from my hut in the morning with the sickening fear that before my return at night it will be visited by the slave-driving fiend. It is to return at night and find my worst fears realized, my first-born son, denied even the poor privilege of bidding his father farewell, is on his way, a chained, manacled victim, to a distant market, there to be disposed of in shambles, where human flesh is bought and sold. It is to enter into my cabin and see my wife or daughter struggling in the lustful embraces of my master or some of his white friends, without daring to attempt their rescue, for should I open my lips to remonstrate, a hundred lashes would be the consequence; and should I raise my hand to smite the brutal wretch, nothing but death could atone for the sacrilege. But above all to be a slave, is to be denied the privilege of reading the gospel, to have no control over my own children and consequently to be deprived of the power and means of educating them in the principles of morality and religion. In one word, to be degraded from man to a brute, to become, instead of a free moral agent, a thing, a piece of property and to be used as such, to be deprived of all personal and all civil rights, to be shut out from all enjoyment in this world and all hope in the next.' "

The *Observer* was afterward printed in Cincinnati, by Elisha W. Chester and sent to Alton for distribution. Rev. T. B. Hurlburt acted as agent, and attended to furnishing some local news. That arrangement was continued for a few years and then abandoned.

THE ILLINOIS TEMPERANCE HERALD,

Was a monthly publication, the first number of which was issued June 1st, 1836, at Alton. A. W. Corey was the editor, assisted by Timothy Turner, a noted temperance worker and orator. It was a four column folio, published under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Temperance Society. It reached a circulation of from six to eight thousand copies. It was discontinued in the latter part of 1842.

THE ALTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,

Founded by Samuel S. Brooks and John H. Pettit, March 12th, 1839. It was an ably conducted journal, Democratic in politics. It suspended publication in March 1840, but was revived in May of the same year, and did good service in the presidential campaign, at the close of which it again suspended.

THE ALTONIAN,

No. 1, of Vol. 1, made its appearance April 6, 1838. L. A. Parks and Edmund Breath were the editors and publishers. It was a four (wide) column folio, Whig in politics, and supported Henry Clay for the presidency. In the third number the editors say, "We feel highly flattered at the reception our paper meets with, but the mere approval of

those who agree with us in sentiment will not support us. We desire more substantial proofs of their good will for we cannot, like the chameleon 'feed on air.' Our paper at present contains more reading matter than any other paper in the state, and the cost of publication is consequently considerable. As yet we have not received a sufficient number of subscribers to cover expenses, and have determined to suspend operations until we secure six hundred. We shall issue an extra whenever we have matter sufficiently important to communicate." The above tells but the story of its rise and fall.

WESTERN PIONEER AND BAPTIST STANDARD BEARER.

The *Pioneer* was established at Rock Spring, St. Clair county, Illinois, in January 1829. It was the organ, and was published under the auspices of the Rock Spring seminary, a Baptist school founded by John M. Peck. In 1836 the press was removed to Alton, and the first number of the *Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard Bearer* issued Sept. 14, 1836. It was edited by Rev. John M. Peck, E. Rogers and Rev. Washington Leverett. With the commencement of the 2d volume the words "Baptist Standard Bearer" were dropped, and it was then known as the *Western Pioneer*. It was the organ of the Baptist church throughout the west, and was the pioneer religious paper west of Ohio. That it was ably conducted, it is sufficient to know that John M. Peck was its controlling genius and supporter. He was a strong, vigorous writer, and eminently qualified to establish the first religious journal in Illinois.

VOICE OF ILLINOIS

Was a campaign paper, published by the Whig Executive Committee for Madison county. It was a four column folio. The first number was issued May 19th, 1838. It supported Cyrus Edwards for Governor, William H. Davidson for Lieut. Governor, and George Churchill for senator. It suspended at the close of the campaign.

THE SUCKER,

was established in Alton, January 5, 1840. It was published by Messrs. Parks & Beatty and edited by "Ourselves," who were understood to be William S. and John Lincoln, sons of Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts and Junius Hall. On the 21st March of the same year it was merged with the *Telegraph*. It was a Whig paper, and supported Harrison for the presidency. The following is the valedictory of the editors.

"The *Sucker*, from a temporary wandering in this mundane sphere is about to become immortal. The nature of our engagements is such that we cannot without serious loss to ourselves and a neglect for higher duties, superintend the publication of a weekly paper. There are a thousand little troublesome details connected with the issue of a newspaper of which the world has no knowledge, and of which naturally enough in the commencement of our enterprise, we made no account. Wisdom however is better than riches, and we cannot say, therefore, but that we have received a consideration for our money. We have several items of ex-

perience laid up in our memories which we have acquired in a similar manner, and which we consider among the best capital we have.

THE WESTERN WEEKLY MIRROR

was established at Edwardsville by James Ruggles in May, 1838. He was editor and proprietor. The *Mirror* was devoted to the introduction and propagation of a universal language by which the whole human family could hold converse with one another and be understood. It was a worthy mission, but the feeble effort of its progenitor fell still-born. It continued until the spring of 1840, when its name was changed to the

SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

It continued until the summer of 1841, when it suspended.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM AND THE CANDID EXAMINER.

A semi-religious paper printed at Alton and edited by A. Doubleday. In the prospectus the editor says: "Its mission was to reveal to the world much light and hold in one hand the key to unlock the mazy labyrinth of iniquity and pour celestial oil and light on the eye-ball of reason, that it may dispel the gloomy mist of superstition by holding out the 'Olive Branch' of amity, and saying, 'Let us reason together while now and then we will throw a smooth stone at the forehead of error so as to enlighten mankind.'"

The contract undertaken by the editor was entirely too large for him. He had but one opportunity of "pouring oil and light on the eye-ball of reason," and the "smooth stones" gave out after the issue of the first number.

THE PROTESTANT MONITOR

was established in Alton in March 1848. Mr. John M. McPike was one of the publishers. It was devoted to Christianity, free discussion, literature, agriculture, general intelligence, the glory of God and the rights of man. On the 23d of June, 1848 the name was changed to the

ALTON MONITOR,

with its religious mantle exchanged for that of Democracy, and the names of Lewis Cass and William O. Butler nailed to the mast-head as its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Mr. McPike withdrew from the paper. It was continued as a campaign paper a few weeks later, however. The names Cass and Butler were taken down and Martin Van Buren's substituted. It was then under the editorial control of John W. Buffum. It suspended at the close of the campaign.

THE PRESBYTERY REPORTER

was a religious magazine the first number of which appeared May 1st, 1845. The first year only two numbers were issued. From May 1847 to May 1850 it was published quarterly, sixteen pages. From May 1850 to May 1854 it was published bi-monthly. The subscription list was then

transferred to the *Evangelist*, printed at Chicago. In May 1855 the publication of the *Reporter* was resumed at Alton, and continued monthly, as the organ of the Presbyteries of the Illinois and Peoria synods. Rev A. S. Norton is the editor.

THE MADISON RECORD.

The first issue of the above named paper was made at Edwardsville, February 14th, 1850. Messrs. Dallam & Ruggles were the editors and publishers. In November of the same year, Dallam retired, and his place was taken by Lemuel E. Smith. On the 19th of December the firm underwent another change. Ruggles retired and David Gillespie, Esq. became a partner with Smith, and editor of the paper.

Mr. Robert H. Ruggles, one of the founders of the paper, afterward went to Henry, in Marshall county, Illinois, and there founded the *Courier*. The *Record*, under the management of Messrs. White & Gillespie, continued until the spring of 1851, when the latter withdrew, and soon after the paper suspended.

THE ALTON COURIER,

In its day, was the most influential newspaper in Southern Illinois. It was established in Alton, and made its first issue June 4th, 1852. It was founded by Geo. T. Brown, a prominent member of the Madison county bar and an enterprising and wealthy citizen of Alton. Associated with him were John Fitch, who, prior to his removal to Alton, had been editor of the *Carrollton Banner*, and James Gamble. The *Courier* was issued as a daily, tri-weekly and weekly paper. It was an eight column folio. Politically it was Democratic, and was designed and regarded as the exponent of the principles of that political organization. It was founded upon a very liberal scale, and from its very first issue, assumed a commanding position among the newspapers of the State. At the close of the first volume, Mr. Gamble retired. Mr. Fitch continued with the paper until 1854, when he dissolved his connection with the *Courier* and soon after became editor of the *National Democrat*. At the time the *Courier* was established, the *Telegraph* was the only paper published in Alton. It was then the organ of the Whig party in Southern Illinois, as it had been previously the leading paper in the state. The leaders of the Democratic party had long felt the need of an organ, and to meet that want, the *Courier* was established. It continued to do valiant service for the party until 1854, when the agitation of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles commenced. The *Courier* took a decided stand in favor of Free-soil, which then meant no farther extension of slavery. The *Telegraph* advocated the same measures, and thus, though starting widely different, they, by the operation of politics, were advocating and aiming at the same object. In the campaign of 1856, the *Courier* advocated the claims of John C. Fremont for the presidency.

As before stated, both the *Courier* and *Telegraph* were Free-soil papers, and under the circumstances, it was deemed advisable to have but one. In short, there was not room in Alton for two papers occupying the same ground and advocating the same measures. After some preliminary sparring,

negotiations were opened between the two papers which resulted in Mr. Brown purchasing the subscription lists of the *Telegraph* and transferring them to the *Courier*. The former paper then ceased publication, but the material in the office remained intact. It was then used as a job office until 1861, when the *Telegraph* was revived. Mr. Brown continued editor and sole proprietor of the *Courier* until January 1st, 1860, when he transferred it to B. J. F. Hanna and S. V. Crossman.

Of Mr. Brown it may be said that he was the ablest newspaper man in the history of the journalism of Madison county. He was not only a talented writer but was a superior manager, and had he chosen to give all his time and attention to the business, would have achieved fame and reputation as a journalist. Contemporaries and present journalists of the county, accord to him the first place among the newspaper managers, editorial and political writers of the county. He was a warm-hearted, generous gentleman, and had a host of admirers and friends. He was subsequently appointed sergeant at arms of the United States senate, a position he held for a number of years, and died in Washington in 186-. The following we quote from the *Gazetteer* of Madison county: "From its very beginning, the *Courier* occupied a prominent position in the front rank of journalism, and soon came to be regarded as the leading paper in Southern Illinois. Politically, it was always a success. Financially, it was ultimately a failure, though for some years it was a prosperous and money-making enterprise. The causes which involved and finally led to its suspension, are well known to those conversant with the history of Alton from the years 1856 to 1866. The *Courier* always professed to be Democratic in principle and spirit, even after it had ceased to be the organ of the Democratic party. In 1854 it supported the Anti-Nebraska ticket; in 1856 it advocated the election of Gen. Fremont to the presidency, and ever afterward was a firm, consistent and uncompromising Republican journal.

A history of the *Courier* would be incomplete without some mention of the building from which it was issued during the latter years of its existence. In 1856 Mr. Brown, finding the premises then occupied by him much too small for his growing business, erected at a very large expense, a magnificent four story building, with a basement, for his use. This he fitted up in the most perfect and thorough manner, making it in all respects a model printing establishment,—the finest in the state, and almost without a rival in the West. The *Republican* office, in St. Louis, was the only one that could compare with it, and even that was inferior in many particulars. This building was subsequently occupied by the *Alton Telegraph*, which was revived upon the suspension of the *Courier*, and still stands, an ornament to the city, and a monument to the enterprise and public spirit of its builder, George T. Brown. The firm of Hanna & Crossman continued the publication of the *Courier* until May, 1860, when they associated with them Benjamin Teasdale and B. F. Webster. The firm name was then changed to Hanna, Crossman & Co. They conducted the paper through the campaign of 1860. In December of the same year Mr.

Webster severed his connection with the *Courier*, and it was continued by the remaining members of the firm until January 20, 1861, when its publication was suspended, and it sank to rise no more.

THE ALTON NATIONAL DEMOCRAT

was established in 1854. The causes that led to its establishment were briefly the agitation of the "Nebraska Bill," which was made the test of party fealty, and the desire of the friends of the bill to have an organ that would quote them correctly and defend the measures of the dominant wing of the Democratic party. The *Courier* had failed to stand the test, and gave unmistakable evidences of going over to the enemy. The *Democrat* was started by George M. Thomson, Esq., as publisher and proprietor, and John Fitch, lately of the *Courier*, as editor. At first it was a five-column folio, but its support was hearty and generous, and it soon grew to a double medium, and commenced a daily edition. Mr. Thompson, after a few months, retired from the proprietorship, and the paper fell into the hands of its editor, Mr. Fitch. Under his management new presses and steam-power were purchased, and the *Democrat* soon became one of the notable institutions of the city.

John Fitch associated with him T. S. Fitch, his brother, and together they edited and managed the paper until March, 1859, when the latter withdrew from the firm, and the publication was continued by John Fitch. He erected a new building to accommodate the growing business, and into it removed the presses, type and material, and precisely one week from that time, June 6, 1860, the building, presses, type, steam-fixtures and all, were totally demolished and swept away by a tornado. That catastrophe so disheartened Mr. Fitch that he announced his intention to abandon the printing business. There was a lapse in the publication of seven weeks, then Robert P. Tansey purchased a new outfit of presses and types, and resumed the publication. A few months later the concern passed into the hands of William T. Brock, and from him to W. T. Dowdall (at present editor and proprietor of the *National Democrat*, Peoria, Illinois). During the latter's administration Thomas Dimmock, now on the editorial staff of the *Missouri Republican*, was the editor. Mr. Dowdall sold out the *Democrat* to John C. Dobbelbower of Jerseyville, Illinois. The latter took possession December 1, 1861. Mr. Dimmock continued editor of the paper after the change of proprietors. On the 8th and 9th of February, 1866, the presses, type and fixtures of the office were destroyed by fire. With commendable energy and enterprise the publication of the *Democrat* was resumed by its owner on the 17th of March following. It was enlarged, and many improvements were made. Its publication continued until 1869, when it was removed to Lafayette, Indiana.

In 1853 was commenced the

MADISON COUNTY ENQUIRER.

The date of the first issue was at Edwardsville, March 26, 1853. Theodore Terry was the editor. He was not a very able writer; his habits were none of the best, and he lost

caste among the good people of Edwardsville and vicinity. His paper suspended in 1856, and from its ruins sprang

THE WEEKLY MADISON PRESS,

which was started by Theodore Terry and James R. Brown, at Edwardsville, August 17, 1858, and was Democratic in politics. The partnership of Terry & Brown continued until December 15, 1858, when it was dissolved, Brown retiring, and Terry continued the *Press*.

THE MADISON COUNTY ADVERTISER,

whose founder was James R. Brown, made its first issue June 26, 1856. Mr. Brown issued four numbers, when the office passed into the possession of O. C. Dake, Esq. Subsequently Joseph L. Krafft assumed control, and from him it was transferred to William G. Pinchard, Jr. In 1860 the latter sold it to Col. Frank Springer, and he in turn transferred it to Thompson & Dunnegan. They published the *Advertiser* for eight months, then Thompson got entire control of the office, and he continued the publication until the latter part of the summer of 1865, when it passed into the possession of Messrs. Whitman & Crabb. They changed the name from the *Press* to the

MADISON COUNTY COURIER,

The first number of which was issued at Edwardsville, October 12th, 1865. Crabb soon retired from the partnership, and Whitman continued the publication until October 5th, 1869, when he sold the material to S. V. Crossman, editor and proprietor of the *Republican*. All of the above papers were the continuations of the *Madison Advertiser*, and were Whig and Republican in politics.

THE SUCKER LIFE BOAT

Was the name of a small comic paper published in Alton, the first number of which was issued in January, 1855. John T. Beem, Martin Brooks and Willbur T. Ware were the editors and publishers. It suspended in July of the same year.

THE VORWARTS,

The first German newspaper printed in Madison county, was established in Alton, in 1852, by P. Stibolt and V. Walter. It was in form a five column folio, well printed and ably edited. It was Democratic in politics, and supported the measures advocated by the then rising statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. In 1854 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Stibolt removed the press and material to Galena, Ills. Subsequently he removed to Peoria, Illinois, and was there one of the editors of the *Deutsche Zeitung*.

THE ILLINOIS BEOBACHTER,

Was the name of a German weekly newspaper started in Alton in June, 1856, by John Reis. It was the exponent of the principles and German organ of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party. Its founder continued its publication until March, 1863, when he died. V. Walter then

became the editor and proprietor. He carried the paper over to the Republicans, defending Lincoln's administration, and giving a hearty support to the war measures for the suppression of the rebellion. In the presidential campaign of 1864, it gave Lincoln a warm and cordial support. It had much to do at that time in educating and sustaining the union sentiment among the German portion of the community. In October, 1864, Mr. Walter sold the paper to G. H. Weigler, who continued the *Beobachter* until February 8th, 1866, when the office, with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire.

In the summer of 1858, Dr. Canesius and Christian Schneider established in Alton a German weekly paper, which bore the name of the

FREIE PRESSE.

With the second issue the paper was transferred to Schneider, who continued the publication for one year, when it was discontinued.

THE MISSOURI CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN

Was removed from St. Louis, to Alton, in March, 1855, and there published until the following June. The subscription lists were then sold and transferred to the Watchman and Evangelist at Louisville, Kentucky. It was edited by Dr. J. B. Logan, a distinguished minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The paper was originally started in April, 1852, at Lexington, Missouri, where it was published for one year. In April, 1853, it was removed to St. Louis, and on the 15th of March, 1855, removed to Alton.

THE LADIES' PEARL

Was a monthly publication, issued at Alton, and published in the interest and under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Dr. J. B. Logan and Rev. W. W. Brown were the Editors. It was started in the summer of 1857, and continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when it suspended.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR

Was established in Alton in 1865, and continued for three years. It was edited by B. H. Mills. It had been formerly published in St. Louis. Mr. Mills was an able writer, and was the author of a work on Temperance.

THE ALTON BANNER

Is the name of a German newspaper started in Alton in May, 1866. It was established by the Pfeiffer Bros. In October of the same year, John Mold, a practical printer, purchased the paper, and continued the publication until October 1st, 1868. Then the leaders of the Republican party in Alton bought the *Banner*, and put Mr. V. Walter in charge of it as editor. He continued one year, when it was sold to Messrs. Meyer & Voss. In 1870, Meyer purchased Voss' interest, and continued the publication until January 6th, 1877, when he sold the *Banner* to R. Boelitz. The latter continued editor and proprietor until July 1st,

1881, then sold to Messrs. Zechmeister & Henzel, and they continued to April 26th, 1882, when Messrs. Kleinwot & Henzel became the editors and publishers. The *Banner* is independent in politics. Mr. Zechmeister is editor. He was formerly connected with the *St. Charles Democrat*, Mo. The *Banner* has a good circulation, and is the most independent German newspaper published in the county.

WESTERN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN,

No. 1, of Vol. 1, was issued June, 1862, at Alton. It was intended to supply a demand occasioned by the sale and removal of the *St. Louis Observer* to the east, leaving all the northwest part of the church without an organ to properly represent them. It was devoted to religion, morality, church information, and religious news generally. It was founded and edited by Rev. J. B. Logan. In 1866, he sold the subscription lists to T. H. Perrin, but remained editor of the paper until 1868, at which time Rev. J. R. Brown, D. D., bought a half interest in the paper. Dr. Logan then purchased the subscription lists of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, and united with Dr. Brown. The word "Western" was dropped, and the united paper called

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

The publication was continued until October, 1874, when the paper was sold and removed to Nashville, Tennessee.

OUR FAITH.

A religious paper bearing the above title was started in Alton in September, 1875. T. H. Perrin and Dr. J. B. Logan were the proprietors. It was published monthly, and was designed as the mouthpiece of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It was continued one year and seven months, when it was sold to the *St. Louis Observer Co.*, of which paper Messrs. Perrin & Smith are the proprietors, and Rev. Benton Farr, D. D., editor, and Rev. W. C. Logan assistant editor. As will be seen by the foregoing, Dr. J. B. Logan had an extensive connection with the religious journals of Madison county. He was a native of Huntsville, Alabama, and was born Dec. 18th, 1820. He was regularly ordained, and entered the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church while yet a young man. He came to the southwest part of Missouri on missionary service, and soon after settled in Lexington, and from there went to St. Louis, and then to Alton, where he organized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was its pastor for nineteen years. During that period he was president of the Board of Missions, and was moderator of the General Assembly, which is the highest office in the Cumberland Presbyterian organization. He removed from Alton to Taylorville, Illinois, and there died September 14th, 1878. Dr. Logan was a voluminous and extensive writer. Besides the great amount of writing he did for religious journals, he was the author of a number of published works, which had for their object the enlightenment of the masses upon the principles and tenets of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Notably among his works are: "Alice McDonald," "Carrie Holmes," "Tract on Happiness," and others. Dr. Logan did not possess a col-

legiate education, but he was a great student and read extensively. He was blessed with a naturally strong and vigorous mind and an exceedingly retentive memory. As a writer as well as a speaker, he was plain though forcible. Productions of his pen read well. There is no attempt at profuse elaboration, but the point aimed at is plainly discernible. That and their literary merit, make them very readable books.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois.

The first newspaper established in the village of Highland was the

ERZEAHLER.

It was founded and the first copy printed March 26th, 1859. The editors and proprietors were Rudolph Stadtmann and John Harlen. It was printed in the German language. It was in form a five column folio. On the 7th of May of the same year its name was changed to the

HIGHLAND BOTE.

On the 25th of June following, the office and fixtures passed into the possession of Messrs. Volege and Weis, who continued the publication until April 1863, when Timothy Gruaz became editor and proprietor. The latter gentleman at once refurnished the office, putting in new type, presses, etc., and when completed it was well equipped in all its appointments. He also gave the *Bote* a reputation as an outspoken, fearless Democratic newspaper. Believing that the principles as presented and advocated by that political organization, if adopted would redound to the advantage of the whole country, he did not hesitate to avow and proclaim them, notwithstanding they met with fierce opposition from a large number of people. During Mr. Gruaz' proprietorship of the *Bote* it was the organ of the National Rifle Club, and Sharp Shooters' Society. He continued the publication of the *Bote* until June, 1868, when he sold out to Messrs. B. E. Hoffman and Maurice Huggy, who continued as a firm in the publication until November, 1869, when Hoffman purchased Huggy's interest, and moved the press and material to Edwardsville. At the latter place the name of the paper was changed to the

MADISON COUNTY BOTE.

Mr. Hoffman edited and published the paper until 1870, then sold it to E. G. Wolf and Frank Haag. They continued until 1873 when they failed, and the publication was suspended. The presses and material reverted to Mr. Hoffman in consequence of default of payment on the part of Messrs. Wolf and Haag, and he sold it to Capt. Anthony Neustadt of Collinsville in this county. In our judgment, had Mr. Hoffman chosen to continue in journalism he would have achieved success and journalistic fame, but from his version and statement of his experience, it was a succession of mishaps, perplexities and financial loss, and in addition he has no kind of doubt but that it was a source of great annoyance to the public. We at the present writing, have not ascertained the opinion of the latter.

THE INTELLIGENCER

was founded by James R. Brown, at Edwardsville, October 24th, 1862. It started as a Democratic paper and has so remained, notwithstanding the vicissitudes through which papers of that political complexion have passed. Mr. Brown conducted the *Intelligencer* until his death, which event occurred April 30, 1882. He was a native of England. He came to America while yet a youth, settled in Edwardsville in 1853, and here learned the printer's trade. He was quick, active and industrious, and soon became an adept in artistic printing. As a manager of a newspaper he was considerably above the average. He made his paper the organ and spokesman for his party under his own dictation. He was a man of positive views, and exceedingly strong will power that would brook no control, and which could not be dominated by others. His positive views and their too free expression led him into difficulties sometimes, but all admitted his honesty while deploring his want of tact. Articles from his pen were short, on the paragraphic style, and partook somewhat of the nature of the writer. They were spicy, pungent, vigorous, sarcastic and not always well-timed.

THE UNION

Is the name of a German newspaper published at Highland in Madison county. It was established and the first number issued October 24th, 1863. Its founders and originators were some of the leading representative men of Highland and vicinity, who were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war then in progress. They desired to have a journal in their midst that would uphold the Union cause and cultivate Union sentiment among the citizens of Highland. They subscribed liberally. A company was formed, the presses and material purchased and the *Union* started. Charles Seybt was chosen editor, and continued in charge until January 28th, 1865, when he was succeeded by Dr. G. Rutz. When the paper was started it was a five column folio. With number eight, of volume one, it was enlarged to a seven column, same form but in volume second, it was reduced to six columns, and with number one of volume four it was enlarged to a seven column folio.

On the 25th of December, 1866, Dr. Rutz and John S. Hoerner purchased the office and material of the stock company. On the 22d of October, 1868, the name of the paper was changed to the *Highland Union*, which name it still retains. On the same date it was enlarged to an eight column folio.

The firm of Rutz & Hoerner continued the publication of the *Union* until March 18th, 1874, when Mr. Hoerner purchased his partner's share in the paper, and from that time to the present has continued sole proprietor and editor. On the 20th of April, 1877, the form of the paper was enlarged to a seven column quarto.

The *Union* from its first issue has been Republican in politics. It took high ground in time of the war, and ably advocated the war measures of that time. In later years it has become more liberal—that is to say it might now be

classed with the liberal Republican newspapers of the day.

In 1875 Mr. Hoerner purchased and placed in the office a Fairhaven power press. In 1879 he erected a large two-story brick building expressly to accommodate the printing business, and fitted it up with steam power, new presses, type, etc., and it is now, in all its appointments and conveniences for business, second to no other office in the county.

Mr. Hoerner is a practical printer, and has served twenty-five years at the case and in the sanctum. He learned the trade in the printing offices of Edwardsville, and afterward worked in the offices of the St. Louis papers. In 1866 he removed to Highland and became half owner in the *Union*, and subsequently sole proprietor, as above stated.

THE EDWARDSVILLE REPUBLICAN

Was established, by S. V. Crossman a practical printer. He was an Englishman by birth, and came to America, and learned the trade in Cincinnati. In 1854 he came to Alton, and there was connected with the publication of different papers. He was the foreman and superintendent of the mechanical department of the *Courier* office for a number of years. He came to Edwardsville in 1869, and brought with him a job office. With that material he commenced the publication of the *Republican*.

The first issue was made July 1st, 1869. About the 1st of October of the same year, he purchased the material of the *Courier*, a paper published in Edwardsville which had suspended. He continued editor and proprietor until his death, which occurred in June, 1875. The publication of the paper was continued by the "S. V. Crossman Printing Company," afterwards R. B. Crossman, then O. S. Reed & Co. The latter firm continued until July 1st, 1879, when T. M. and W. R. Crossman formed a partnership under the firm name of Crossman Brothers, which still continues. The *Republican* in form is an eight column folio. Politically, it has from its first issue been straight Republican. The office is well supplied with power and job presses, and fully equipped with the modern improvements of a country newspaper office. The Crossman Brothers are practical printers. The paper, under their control and management, has become one of the influential organs of the Republican party in this congressional district.

While the *Republican* was run under the management of Robert B. Crossman, a daily paper was issued. It was kept up for a few weeks, then discontinued from lack of patronage.

THE COLLINSVILLE ARGUS

Was established in Collinsville, August 12, 1871. The Union Publishing Company were the proprietors, and A. W. Angier editor. At the end of the first volume, Angier was succeeded by L. D. Caulk as editor. The paper was then owned by the Collinsville Publishing Company, an organization of the leading business men of the village. Caulk was succeeded by Anton Neustadt, who became both editor and proprietor, having purchased the stock of the company. He held control until August, 1878, when Connolly & John-

son became proprietors of the *Argus*. Connolly retired from the partnership in January, 1879, and A. W. Johnson continued the paper until August of the same year, when its publication was suspended. The press and type were sold and shipped to Staunton in Macoupin county. The *Argus* was a seven column folio. After Mr. Angier retired from the editorship of the *Argus*, it became Republican in tone and so continued until 1878, when until its suspension, it was run as an Independent paper. After the *Argus* passed from the control of A. W. Angier, he commenced the publication of a paper in Collinsville called the

LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

The first number was issued October 10th, 1872. It was an eight column paper, Democratic in politics. The presses and type of the office were removed to Edwardsville in 1878, and on the 2d of October of that year, was started

OUR TIMES,

A. W. & J. S. Angier, editors and publishers. It was continued until the latter part of March, 1881, when it was sold to Messrs. Price & Simcox. On the 28th of May 1, 1881, the name of the paper was changed to the

EDWARDSVILLE TIMES.

Price withdrew from the firm June 18, 1881, and Mr. John L. Simcox continued the publication until July 16, when he took in as a partner, E. W. Anderson. The latter retired October 8, 1881. Mr. Simcox remained sole proprietor until December 1st, 1881, then sold a half interest to Joseph S. Umberger. The latter firm still continued until May 27, 1882, when A. L. Brown purchased the paper and changed the name to the *Edwardsville Democrat*, and changed the form from a seven column folio to a six column quarto with the sheets cut and pasted. He has refitted the office with new type and presses and now has a neat printing office. He is a young man of ability and seems to be imbued with energy and a desire to excel, and we have no doubt but that in time the *Democrat* will become one of the able journals of this section of the country.

THE TEMPERANCE BANNER

Was issued in Alton. The first number was printed in August 1873. It continued until 1875, then suspended. R. L. Smiley was editor. It was published by Eugene Smith. Its name indicated its mission.

In January, 1875, J. N. Shoemaker issued the first number of the

ALTON DEMOCRAT,

The leading organ of the Democratic party in southern Illinois, was founded by James N. Shoemaker and Hugh E. Bayle in Alton in January, 1875. It was then issued weekly. During the first year, E. J. Bronson was connected with its publication. On the 17th of June, 1876, the daily edition was commenced, which has continued to the present. In September of the same year the paper passed into the hands of Messrs. Perrin, Smith & Co. The "Co."

was then D. C. Fitz Morris, who was the editor, a position he still retains. Perrin, Smith & Co. continued until March 1st, 1878, when Fitz Morris withdrew from the firm, but as stated above, has continued editor of the *Democrat*. The daily is a seven column folio and the weekly a six column quarto.

The *Democrat*, under the vigorous management of Messrs. Perrin & Smith and its able editor, has grown to be one of the most potential political organs in southern Illinois. Both Messrs. Perrin and Smith are practical printers. The former is a native of Alton, and learned the trade in the old *Courier* office. The latter served an apprenticeship in the office of the *Telegraph*. Both bring to the trade a practical knowledge of the business. The office in all its appointments is the best equipped for doing all kinds of business in the county, and is unexcelled in the southern part of the state.

THE TROY WEEKLY BULLETIN,

The first newspaper issued in the enterprising village of Troy in Madison county, was a paper bearing the above title. James N. Jarvis was its founder, editor and proprietor. The first number was issued February 22d, 1873. Mr. Jarvis continued the publication of the *Bulletin* until April 15th, 1881, when he sold it to George Armstrong and Joseph S. Umberger. They published it until July 1st, 1881, then sold it to Henry B. Morris, its present editor and publisher. The *Bulletin* is a six column folio, independent in politics. It is neatly printed, and enjoys a healthy circulation.

THE MORNING NEWS

Was started in Alton, June 18th, 1876. It was edited by James J. McInerney and Eugene J. Bronson. It was a daily, independent in politics. It suspended about the 1st of September.

THE CHRISTIAN NEWS

Was a monthly publication issued at Alton and published in the interest of the Congregationalist Church. E. A. Smith was the publisher. The first issue was made in 1875. At the end of one year it was sold to the "Advance Company," Chicago. It was edited by Rev. Robert West of Alton, now of Boston, Mass.

QUI VIVE,

A college paper edited by the students of Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton. No. 1 of Vol. 1 was issued January 8, 1868.

THE COLLEGE REVIEW,

Another paper issued by the students of the above named college, made its debut in September 1879. Frank J. Merchant and John L. Pearson were the editors.

COLLINSVILLE WEEKLY HERALD

No. 1, of Vol. 1, was issued September 10th, 1879, James N. Peers, editor and publisher. It was then a five column folio, afterward enlarged to a six, then a seven, and then

changed to a five column quarto, cut and pasted. The *Herald* is independent in politics. Mr. Peers is a practical printer, and an adept in the mechanism of printing. The office is fitted up with a Campbell paper and job press, run by a Baxter steam engine, small press for job work, mitre and curving machine, and a complete stereotyping apparatus. In short the *Herald* has the neatest and most complete outfit of any small printing office within our knowledge. Mr. Peers furnishes stereotype plates of ready printed matter for a number of papers in Illinois. The *Weekly Courier* was a six column folio campaign paper, published in Collinsville by J. N. Peers, and edited by William A. Garasche. It supported Hancock for the presidency. It suspended a week before the election.

MADISON COUNTY SENTINEL

Was established in Alton by J. J. McNerney, October 15, 1879. The *Sentinel* is now in its third volume. It is devoted to the general interests of Madison county, and Alton in particular. It is an eight column folio, independent in politics, and is fast growing in popular favor.

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN

Was a monthly journal edited and published by Dr. A. M. Powell at Collinsville. The first number was printed in March 1880. On the first of October its name was changed to the

BANNER OF THE CROSS.

Its publication continued until December 1881.

THE MADISON COUNTY ANZEIGER

Was the name of a German paper printed at Edwardsville. The first issue was made May 7, 1875. The publishers were C. Lohmann & Son, C. Lohmann editor. The *Anzeiger* was at first independent in politics, but in the political campaign of 1876 it supported Hayes and Wheeler, and from that time on until it discontinued it was a Republican paper. H. C. Lohmann retired from the *Anzeiger* May 9, 1878. It was continued by Mr. Lohmann, senior, for a short time after and then suspended.

THE EDWARDSVILLE DEMOKRAT

Was the name of another German paper, which was first issued in March, 1880, by Gustavus Schwendler, publisher. Hon. B. E. Hoffman was employed as editor. After four months' trial Mr. Schwendler was convinced that a German newspaper in Edwardsville would not pay, and the publication ceased. It was Democratic in tone.

THE HIGHLAND HERALD

Was established in Highland, Madison county, April 13, 1881.

The business men of Highland wanted an English paper published in their midst, and for that purpose subscribed liberally to its establishment and support. They selected William H. Foy as editor and publisher. He continued to publish the *Herald* for its citizen owners until June 20 of the same year. Then he was succeeded by Louis E. Kinne and George Roth, who took charge for the stockholders. T. S. Richardson was selected as editor. That arrangement continued until August 24th following, when they retired and J. A. Krepps and Charles Boescheustein purchased the paper of the stockholders. On the 8th of September, 1881, Mr. Boeschenstein became sole proprietor and editor. In form the *Herald* is a six column quarto. It is independent in politics, and devoted to the interests of Highland and vicinity. The office is fitted up with a new Fairhaven power press and a fine supply of type of the latest styles and finish. It is a growing paper, and bids fair to be of great value to the good people of Highland.

THE COLLINSVILLE STAR

Is the latest aspirant for journalistic fame in Madison county. The first number was issued January 7th, 1882. Hugh A. Wetmore is its founder, editor and proprietor. He is not unknown to fame in the journalistic world. He was for a number of years connected with the newspapers of St. Louis, and by them was employed as a special reporter in different parts of the country. In that somewhat difficult capacity he sustained the reputation of an active, truthful and able correspondent. He therefore brings to the business experience and a knowledge of at least one branch of the business. The mission of the *Star* at present is to get a covered dirt road or "shed road" from Collinsville to St. Louis. For his laudable efforts in that direction we hope posterity may "rise up and call him blessed." The *Star* is a three column, four page paper, independent in politics.

The history of the press of Madison county has been briefly traced. There have been a few failures, but upon the whole it has been fairly representative of the business growth of the county. Few industries can show a better record, or number more patient, earnest and enthusiastic workers. The influence and character of the press has grown with the material wealth and intellectual growth of those they have represented. The number of newspaper enterprises organized and now in existence in the county and the character of their support, speaks well for the liberality of her citizens, and unmistakably shows the power of printer's ink and editor's pen. To the press, perhaps more than to any other industry, belongs the credit of building up and giving Madison county her enviable standing among her sister counties in the great State of Illinois.

CHAPTER XII.

PATRIOTISM.



HE commencement of American liberty presaged the dawn of a brighter period in the world's history. The spirit of freedom which prompted our ancestors to throw off the yoke of oppression,

and, which gave us a lofty rank amid the empires of the world, still animates the bosom of their descendants. Liberty was the ringing watchword of those who first anchored their boats on a rock-bound coast. Liberty of thought and speech caused thousands to forsake the homes they loved so well in the mother country. The sons of "merry" England, fair France, rugged Scotland, distressed Ireland and Germany, the "faderland," left their homes for untried ones in this new Republic. It was an experiment. The results have far outstripped what the most fertile imagination could have entertained. The new world was waked from its savage lethargy; forests have been prostrated and given way to thrift and civilization; towns and cities have sprung into existence like the flowers of the prairies; and the sweeping fires of the prairies are scarcely more rapid than the increase of our wealth and population. The powers of the Old World have ceased to look upon us as a sudden flame that would soon be extinguished, and now recognize our Republic as one of the first powers on either continent. When the originators of our Republic proclaimed "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," an oppressed world applauded. When it was proclaimed that a government was to be founded on such principles, millions were ready to become sovereigns and forsake Kingdoms and empires for the enjoyment of these inalienable rights. Thus was brought before the attention of the civilized world, a nation that essayed

to incorporate in her civil government the best idea of all ages and people. Her growth has been marvelous, and the spirit of patriotism has been commensurate therewith. To-day the proudest exclamation of our countrymen is, "We are Americans!" Wars may and have threatened; red battle may stamp her fiery feet, but this nation emerges from the crucible, rejuvenated, bound by stronger ties, and clothed in mightier power. In order to present the patriotism of Madison county, it will be necessary to give brief sketches of the war of 1812, Black-Hawk, and Mexican wars and the late Rebellion, in each of which many of her citizens participated.

WAR OF 1812.

This was a struggle between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of the insolent and repeated overtures of the latter government in harassing the commerce of the United States by the impressment of seamen from American vessels. The non-intercourse law expired in 1810, when the government of the United States made a proposal to both France and England that if either nation would repeal its orders prohibiting trade by neutral vessels, the states would revive the non-intercourse law against the other nation. France accepted the proposition, and President Madison proclaimed free commerce with France, but that trade with Great Britain be prohibited. This was taken as a challenge by the English government to place itself in an attitude of hostility. The feeling engendered soon brought on the war. As in the war with the colonies, the British government soon made allies of the Indians, and thus the settlers of the frontier were called upon to protect their homes and families from the merciless savages, and several regiments of Rangers were soon organized and ready for service against this cruel and formidable foe.

As early as 1809, Nicholas Jarrot, of Cahokia, a French patriot, wedded to the American cause, made oath that the British agents and traders at Prairie du Chien were instigating the Indians to deeds of violence; furnishing them with arms and ammunition, and otherwise preparing them for warfare along the borders of Western civilization. Almost simulta-

neously word came of hostile demonstrations along the Wabash. Murders were committed; treaties were set at naught; the storm of war was brewing. In the month of April, 1812, Gomo, an Indian chief, heading a deputation made up of representatives from various tribes, met Governor Edwards, at Cahokia, to negotiate a treaty. The governor addressed them in a forcible speech. He told them he understood the hostility of the Indians; laid the blame at the fountain head—with the traders at British outposts; warned them against their councils; claimed that Americans only desired peace; told them plainly that the only basis for a treaty would be the delivery of murderers within their ranks (some present had participated in the Chicago massacre) for punishment. The Indians in turn professed sorrow for wrongs done; declared their inability to deliver up the murderers; laid the blame upon one of the tribes (the Winnebagoes) and promised good behavior. Despite their earnest protestations, and expressed desire for peace, the Indians continued their depredations. The rangers, for that was the name by which the patriots were known, gathered their families into block houses for protection, whilst they attempted to raise a little corn for their subsistence with their guns hanging at their sides whilst plowing, ready to protect themselves against attack. Forts or block-houses were erected in various parts of the frontier, several being situated in Madison county. Fort Russel, a few miles north of Edwardsville, was the headquarters of Governor Edwards for military stores and munitions of war. Spies were instructed to pass daily between these forts, so as to keep up a constant line of communication throughout their length.

Captains William Jones, Samuel Whiteside, and Samuel Judy, from Madison, commanded companies in this border warfare. The following is a roster of the members of their companies from this county:

GOSHEN, AUG. 1st, 1812.

An enlistment of volunteers in Captain Samuel Whiteside's Company for 3 months.

Captain.

Samuel Whiteside.

First Lieutenant.
Titus Gregg.

Second Lieutenant.
John Swaggart.

Ensign
Henry Taylor.

Privates.

Bain, Elsworth.
Barroughs, Joseph.
Bridges, Allen.
Brusco, John.
Burgess, William.
Dorris, Samuel.
Enochs, John.
Ferguson, Joseph.
Gregg, John.
Gregg, Azer.
Gregg, Harmon.
Howlin, James.
Howard, William.
Howard, Joseph.
Hooser, Absalom.
Howard, Absalom.
Howard, John.
Hewitt, Roland.
Lacy, John.
Lee, Samuel.
Marney, James.
McFadden, James.
Paine, John.
Price, Daniel.
Porter, David.
Pursley, William.
Pursley, Daniel.
Roach, Matthew.
Semple, David.
Smeltzer, Jacob.
Simpson, William.
Semple, Benjamin.
Shelton, William.
Thompson, James.
Warren, Harden.
Wilson, James.
Waggoner, John.

A Muster Roll of a Company of Volunteer Infantry commanded by Captain William Jones, ordered into service by his Excellency, Ninian Edwards, Governor of the Illinois territory.

Captain.
William Jones.

Lieutenant.
John Springer.

Ensign.
Thomas Finley.

First Sergeant.
Edward Reavis.

Second Sergeant.
John Whitley.

Third Sergeant.
David White, (Spy.)

Fourth Sergeant.
Robert Brazle.

Corporals.
Solomon Preuit.
Jacob Gregg.

Privates.
Matthew Means.
David Smeltzer.

Anderson, James, Sr.
Anderson, James, Jr.
Brazle, William.
Brazle, Richard.
Bateman, Abraham.
Brazle, Valentine, (Spy.)
Bateman, William.
Cox, Ephraim.
Chilton, Matthew.
Chilton, Joshua.
Chilton, James, Sr.
Chilton, William.
Chilton, James, Jr.
Dollabide, Aquilla.
Finley, Howard.
Finley, Moses.
Finley, John.
Finley, James.
Ferguson, Isaac.
Giger, John.
Green, John.
Holt, John.
Howard, Abm. (Spy.)
Hutton, George, Sr.
Hutton, George, Jr.
Jones, Martin.
Jones, John.
Lindly, Joseph.
Lindly, John.
Lockhart, Byrd, (Spy.)
Lockhart, William.
Lindly, Simon, Sr.
Lindley, Simon, Jr.
Lindly, Samuel.
Lockhart, Andrew.
Preuit, Fields.
Roberts, Wm. (Spy.)
Roberts, Andrew.
Stubblefield, Wm. (Spy.)
Stubblefield, Easy.
Smeltzer, Hermon.
Tayer, George, (Spy.)

Green, Henry, Jr.
Green, Henry, Sr.
Green John.
Henson, Benjamin.
Henson, John.
Hill, John.
Hopson, John.
Howard Wm (Spy.)
Higgins, John.
Hill James.
Hill, Burrell.
Tayer, Bartter.
Tetrich, Jacob.
Tetrich, Charles.
Tetrich, Abram. (Spy.)
Tetrich, Peter.
Whitley, Mills.
Whitley John.
Whitley, Randolph.
Whitley, Elisha.
White, Robert.
White, David.

Muster Roll of Captain Samuel Judy's Company of Mounted Spies. called into service by and under the command of his Excellency, Ninian Edwards, Oct. 18th, 1812, to Nov 12th, 1812.

Captains.

Samuel Judy.

Privates.

Adams, Calvin.
Adkins, John.
Cox, Thomas.
Clark, Edward.
Cook, Henry.
Cusey, Pierre.
Frazier, Robert.
Gillham, Isom.
Going, William.
Gillham, Samuel.
Griffin, William.
Lamar, Patrick.
Lusk, John T.
Moore, George.
Newman, Joseph.
Nix, Ambrose.
Right, Tolever.
Radcliff, William.
Reynolds, John.
Smith, Thomas.
Stockden, Davis.
Waddle, Alexander.

Several other companies were formed at various times, between 1812, and 1814, but on account of the destruction or mislaying of the records, we are unable to furnish only the above rosters of the soldiers of this war.

The following is a true copy, *verbatim et literatim* to the Governor of the state in 1814, by Thomas Kirkpatrick:

Edwardsville, September 24th, 1814.

STR:—This day there was an election held at this place for a Captain, and first and second Lieutenants by the volunteers that have late been raised in Consequence of your request to Isam Gillham and J. G. Lofton Esq. the company detained the Election until about the 4 of the o'clock in the afternoon in hopes. We would have been joined by Mr. Stout and a Party from that neighborhood, on being disappointed. We proceeded to Elect John G. Lofton, Capt., Thomas Kirkpatrick 1st Lieutenant, and Samuel G. Morse 2d Lieutenant, and intend when orders are received to Elect the balance of the officers so as to dispose of the officers in Each Settlement which may Join. We assure your Excellency that the old men have volunteered with a spirit that reflects an honor on the old veterans of '76. The notice of the Election was so short in this Settlement that the people had not general

notice, but there remains no doubt but the company will be compleat before this reaches you—there are 70 on the list now. The above officers were elected by a unanimous vote.

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. KIRKPATRICK } Judges of
G. CADWELL } the Election.

Invalid pensioners among the pioneers of Madison county:

Asa Brooks, private, New York volunteers, pensioned July 27, 1819, pension commenced Nov. 10th, 1814.

William Preuit, U. S. range, pensioned July 1, 1816. pension dated Nov. 2, 1814.

William Richards, private 3d U. S. rifles, pensioned January 2, 1818, pension dated April 24, 1815.

Soldies of the revolutionary army, in later years residents of Madison county:

Elihu Mather, Sergeant in Connecticut Continentals, pensioned July 23, 1821, died September, 1831.

Brown, Daniel, private and sergeant Virginia Continentals.

Conway, Jesse, private, Virginia Continentals
Deek, Michael, private Virginia Continentals.
Gillham, John, private, S. C. Continentals.
Gillham, Isaac, private, S. C. Continentals.
Harrison, A. A., private, Penn'a. Continentals.
Hall, Wm., priv. and serg., S. C. Continentals.
Long, John, private, N. C. Continentals.
McAdams, Joseph, private, N. C. Continentals.
McAdams, Wm., private, N. C. Continentals.
Preuit, Martin, private, Virginia Continentals.
Robinson, John, private, N. C. Continentals.
Revis, Henry, private, N. C. Continentals.
Roach, Francis, private, N. C. Continentals.
Randle, Richard, priv. Virginia Continentals.
Reavis, Harris, private, N. C. Militia.
Randle, Isham, private, N. C. Continentals.
Smart, Laban, private, N. C. Continentals.
Thornhill, Henry, priv. Virginia Continentals.
West, Nathaniel, priv. Virginia Continentals.
Bridges, George, private, N. C. Militia.

We give below a clipping from one of the county papers published in 1872:

"In 1872 the following named residents of this county were soldiers of the war of 1812, and were in receipt of pensions; Samuel Seybold, Jesse Renfro, William Shaw and Jubilee Posey of Troy; Andrew Keown, Alhambra; Solomon Preuit, of Fort Russell; John Anderson of Collinsville; Abraham Howard and Philip Gatch of Highland; Archibald Lamb of Lamb's Point, and Aaron Rule and Thomas Sutton of St. Jacobs. Mrs. Mary Barusback, widow of George Barusback, and Mrs. Cynthia Keown, widow of James Keown, were also in receipt of pensions as widows of soldiers of that war."

THE BLACK HAWK WAR IN 1831-32.

In relating some of the incidents of the Black Hawk War, and before entering into details of the causes and results of it, we give our readers a brief sketch of the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those sanguinary campaigns. Macuta Mahietah, is the Indian name of Black Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village, near the mouth of Rock river, Illinois, in 1767, and was an Indian of more than ordinary sagacity and stability of character. He possessed no hereditary rank, but in early youth distinguished himself as a brave, which gave him the confidence of his tribe. In the many bloody conflicts of his subsequent life with the Cherokees and Osages, he never lost a battle. In comparison, however, he could hardly be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Pontiac, Logan, Tecumseh and such illustrious characters. By the portraits of him, now extant, the reader of human character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the aged, the women and children. The only road to distinction for an Indian, is to become great in his feats of war. So soon as he kills an enemy, he may paint a bloody hand upon his blanket, which entitles him to a seat in the councils.

In 1810, and 1811, Black Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry than ever against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed Black Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812, emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and succeeded in securing Black Hawk with 500 warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay, there were assembled bands of the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes

and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky and other places; but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he and twenty comrades left for the Sauk Village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver River, a settlement in Missouri, within the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in 1831-32, better known as the Black Hawk war, was the determination of Black Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock river, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government, having some time previously by various treaties purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828, a portion of the land in and around the ancient village was sold; the collision between the two races produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the Government. Seeing that war was inevitable, the governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the State for 700 men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of the state. Their habits were such that all were familiar with the use of the rifle. After traveling eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched to an Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island, and there encamped. General Gaines sent a peremptory order to him

and his warriors that if he and his men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * * In a few days Black Hawk and the chiefs, and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared in Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Gov. Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31 and '32, rumors were rife that Black Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for further demonstrations of war. A chief of the Winnebagoes, who then had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the father of rivers. The chief had great influence with Black Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise council, Black Hawk resolved to re-cross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at Fort Madison, on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was then in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April. The following is a copy of an address by Gov. Reynolds to the people of the state, during the crisis then pending:

"To the Militia of the northwestern section of the state.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

"Your country requires your services. The

Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the state in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by Black Hawk, are in possession of the Rock river country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier to be in imminent danger. I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and also from General Atkinson, whose character stands high with all classes. In possession of the above facts, I have hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community are in danger. I have called out a large detachment of militia to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 23d. Provisions for the men and food for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services, as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness in defence of their countrymen.

JOHN REYNOLDS."

To the stirring appeal of the governor, the patriotic citizens of the state and Madison county nobly responded in both campaigns of '31-'32. Many of the best and most prominent men of the county enlisted to protect the frontier and preserve the honor of the state, and did signal service in the memorable events of the Black Hawk war.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where General Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a major-general, and he was paid accordingly. His presence in the army did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Colonel Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th of May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's run, a small, sluggish stream. In the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black Hawk and

warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under Gen. Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was, in a measure, demoralizing to the entire forces. Undoubtedly, the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Governor Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for additional troops, and by daylight despatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell, and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded.

On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. General Scott arrived soon afterward with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation. Over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged.

Immediately after their discharge, hostilities on the part of the Indians were reopened, and Governor Reynolds called for twenty days' volunteers from among the discharged men, for the protection of the frontier settlements. Many promptly responded, and a regiment was organized, with Jacob Fry as colonel;

James D. Henry, lieutenant-colonel; and John Thomas as major. A part of the company of Captain A. W. Snyder made a temporary stand at Kellogg's Grove, a small tract of timber in LaSalle county, seventeen miles northeast of Ottawa. Near the grove several soldiers were killed. The facts, briefly stated, were: Captain Snyder and company—in all twenty-five men—watched the movements of the Indians, and came upon them when within two or three miles of the grove, concealed in a ravine. The company rushed on them with caution from tree to tree. A soldier, seeing one of the Indians exposed, prepared to shoot him, but was too late. The Indian shot first, and the soldier was mortally wounded. Vengeance was swift, and the Indians, five in number, bit the dust. A litter was made, whereon to carry the wounded men. Soon they complained of thirst. Drs. Roman, Jarrot and Cornelius, with a couple of soldiers, started down a ravine, in search of water. On their way they were fired upon by ambushed Indians, and the two soldiers were killed. The Indians were so close, that the faces of the slain were powder-burned. That the three doctors escaped was really miraculous. Before preparations could be made for wreaking vengeance upon the Indians, they had fled, and on the 19th of June, 1832, the twenty days' men were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war.

At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and went up the Wisconsin river, but subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green bay, and the government gave them a large district of country

west of the Mississippi, and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with all the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country, on which a few years afterward the state of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms, adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them. Agricultural pursuits, commerce and manufactures, churches and schools, are lending their influence to advance an intelligent and prosperous people.

Below we append a roster of the soldiers of the Black Hawk war who enlisted from Madison county.

Muster Roll of Captain Julius L. Barnsback's company of Mounted Volunteers of the First Regiment of the Brigade, under the command of Gen. Whiteside. This company was organized at Edwardsville. It was mustered out of the service at the mouth of Fox river, Illinois, May 28th, 1832. Distance 284 miles from the place of enlistment.

Captain.

Julius L. Barnsback.

First Lieutenant.

Ryland Ballard.

Second Lieutenant.

Jesse Bartlett.

First Sergeant.

Jacob J. Kinder.

Sergeants.

Mathias Hanlan. Stephen Gaskill.
Henry Armstrong.

Corporals.

Robert Murphy. Isham M. Gillham.
John E. Sharp. Isaac McLane.

Privates.

Armstrong, William. Hamilton, William.
Armstrong, David. Hood, Aaron.
Bartlett, Martin S. Johnson, Charles.
Bartlett, Nicholas. Johns, James.
Bowles, Stephen. Knight, James.
Burge, William. Kell, William.
Barnsback, George. Merry, David W.
Bowles, Austin. Motley, Obediah C.
Colyer, Charles. Norman, James.
Cox, John B. Page, Robert.
Dove, John. Ralph, William.
Day, Fauntleroy. Scanland, Lewis W.
Ford, Aaron. Sample, James.
Flinn, Joseph. Smith, Levi.
Guthrie, Henry. Smith, E. C.
Gillham, John F. Van Hoozer, John.
Hart, Henry. Wall, John A.
Hart, John. Wall, David.

Weeks, Robert W.

Muster Roll of Captain Josiah Little's company of the First Regiment, commanded by Col. John Thomas of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers of the Illinois Militia, and commanded by Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside. Was mustered out of the United States service at the mouth of Fox river, Illinois, May 27th, 1832. The distance from place of enrollment, Madison county, Ill., 284 miles.

Captain.

Solomon Preuit, elected April 19th, 1832,
elected Lieut. Col. April 28th, 1832.

First Lieutenant.

Josiah Little, elected Captain April 28th, 1832.

Second Lieutenant.

Jacob Swaggart, on furlough.

First Sergeant.

William Arundell, elected Second Lieutenant
April 28th, 1832.

Second Sergeant.

Joseph Squire, elected 1st Serg't Apr. 28, 1832.

Sergeants.

James R. Wood. James Sanders.

Corporals.

Thomas Akins. John Lawrence.
John E. Hankins. Isaiah Dunnagan.

Privates.

Barnett, Benj. F. Keykendall, William.
Bridges, Madison. Lee, Vinsant.
Basy, Newton. Linton, James.
Beck, Sanford. More, Abel.
Barr, Zachariah. Preuit, Solomon.
Chapman, Enoch. Palmer, Savil.
Cochran, William C. Roberts, Alsdon.
Chapman, Joseph. Roberts, Elijah.
Davis, William. Rose, Francis.
Dunnagan, John M. Roberts, William, Jr.
Dickson, Thomas. Rogers, Jonathan.
Edwards, Cyrus. Rice, Elias.
Evans, William. Sanders, William.
Fiene, James. Stout, Christopher.
Gillham, Josiah R. Solomon, John.
Gillham, Marcus. Searritt, James.
Harris, Meeds A. Surls, William.
Humes, Willis. Starkey, Russel.
Hodges, James II. Sowell, Lewis C.
Harkleroad, John. Scanland, Stephen.
Job, Levi. Sowell, William.
Jones, George. Smith, Elias.

Jones, Martin. Walker, Philip V.
Job, Samuel. Wood, Jesse.
Kirigan, Edward. Vaddle, James.
Whiteside, Thomas.

Muster Roll of Capt. Erastus Wheeler's Company of the Brigade, Mountain Volunteers, commanded by Gen. Samuel Whiteside. This enlistment was made for sixty days' service, and was mustered out at the mouth of Fox River, Illinois, the 28th of May, 1832, being 295 miles from the place of enrollment.

Captain.

Erastus Wheeler.

First Lieutenant.

John T. Lusk.

Second Lieutenant.

Richard Randle.

First Sergeant.

William Tindall.

Sergeants.

William Torrence. William G. Martin.
John Montgomery.

Corporals.

Josias T. Randle. Henry H. West.
Milton Gingles. Benj. Stephenson.

Privates.

Adams, O. M. Montgomery, William.
Beers, Henry. Owens, John.
Carey, Thomas. Ottwell, Ceylon Y.
Cochran, Hugh E. Prickett, John.
Cleveland, Lorin. Pearce, Robert P.
Carson, John. Powell, Arkansas.
Dugger, Alfred. Randle, Peter W.
Gillespie, Joseph. Robinson, Allen.
Gracey, James T. Shields, G. R.
Herrington, Charles. Shields, Alexander.
Holman, Nath. Stice, Charles.
Hamilton, Samuel. Steele, Jesse.
Howard, Abraham. Starr, William E.
Journey, Ninian E. Vanhooser, Valentine.
Lusk, Marquis. Voyles, Abel.
McCollock, Samuel. Walker, John L.
McElroy, James. Yates, Elijah.
McMahan, Robert.

Muster Roll of Captain Aaron Armstrong's Company of Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Maj. Nathaniel Buckmaster, commanding a Battalion and stationed for the protection of the frontier between Ottawa and Chicago, at Fort Walker, Illinois, 290 miles from Edwardsville, Madison county, in which county the company was recruited. It was first commanded by Capt. N. Buckmaster, of Alton, until the 20th of June, 1832, when he was promoted, and Lieut. Aaron Armstrong took command of the company, and received the commission of Captain. It was mustered out of service July 26th, 1832.

Major.

Nathaniel Buckmaster.

Captain.

Aaron Armstrong.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Swaggard. Promoted to this position
June 20th, 1832.

Second Lieutenant.

William Tindall. Promoted to this position
June 20th, 1832.

First Sergeant.

Samuel P. Gillham.

Sergeants.

John P. Dyo, Nicholas Felker.
Henry Beer,

Corporals.

Martin Bridges, William McAninch,
Calvin Kinder, George Milton.

Privates.

Adams, Washington F., Johnson, Charles,
Armstrong, William, Kennedy, George F.,
Ayers, David, McFarland, William,
Atkins, Eber, Murphy, Robert,
Brewer, Rice, Mahuron, John,
Bensell, Charles E., Piper, William,
Doney, Robert, Rice, George,
Day, Philip S., Smith, Asa G.,
Fruit, Franklin, Sampson, Peter,
Goodwin, Abner, Swaggart, Samuel,
Gillham, John F., Shirloft, John,
Gillham, Isom M., Thompson, William,
Gillham, William, Taylor, Elijah,
Hank, Daniel, Vincent, John,
Hart, Henry, Waddle, George,
Hart, Pleasant, Whittington, James,
Howard, Abram, Washburn, John A.,
Johns, James, Wethers, Enoch B.,
Jackson, Lon, Wright, David.

A tribute here is due to Gen. James D. Henry, who was once a citizen of Edwardsville, and afterward moved to Springfield. Among those who distinguished themselves in this war, none were more efficient as an officer than he. It was his fore-sight and determination that enabled the army to overtake the Indians at Fort Winnebago. He was the chief officer in command at the battle of the Wisconsin, which followed the first real victory of the campaign, and the battle of the Bad axe, which practically closed it. An ardent admirer of the General says: "He was exceedingly modest and retiring till his passions were fully aroused, and then he showed an intensity of feeling and iron will, which was irresistible so far as he had power to act. The fear of nothing but his Maker ever entered his breast, and he knew and cared as little for danger and death as a marble statue. At the close of the war he was the most popular man in Illinois, and had he lived he could have been elected to any office in the gift of the people." He died at New Orleans on the 4th of March, 1834, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The following incident is furnished by Judge Joseph Gillespie, a member of Capt. Erastus Wheeler's company of mounted volunteers, and afterward promoted battalion paymaster:

"The first call for troops for the Black Hawk war in 1832 were disbanded at Ottawa, and volunteers were called to remain and guard the frontier until the arrival of the second call. A company was made up of these volunteers from Madison and St. Clair. They, together with some regular officers (Major Riley was one) started to cross the county to Galena. We camped one night at Kellogg's grove, somewhere between Rock river and Galena. We occupied a large barn. The night was very dark, and one of our sentinels was shot at and a horse stolen. In the morning a party started to try to overtake the Indians. They were making west, apparently for the Mississippi river. We followed their trail for fifteen or twenty miles, when they discovered us coming down a long ridge. We did not see them until we were on the ground where they had stopped, and from which they first sighted us. They wheeled around and took nearly the back track. This movement balked us a considerable time. We thought the Indians would naturally keep on in the direction of the river to which they had been tending. After upwards of half an hour we again struck the trail, making back. In a couple of hours we discovered four Indians, more than a mile ahead of us, going up a long ridge. We had a very deep stream with steep banks to cross before reaching them, and were delayed a considerable time in getting our horses across. We however followed as rapidly as our horses would carry us. We finally overtook them, they ensconcing themselves in a dry branch which had been washed quite deep in wet weather. We surrounded and killed them, but in doing so fatally shot and killed a man from St. Clair county, named Meckemson. The Indians tried to surrender, but we, as some of us supposed, very unmercifully refused to accept their offer. If we had done so Meckemson's life would have been saved. It excited the surprise of some of the men that the Indians should have taken the back track after they found that they were about to

be overtaken; and the sequel will show that they were making for a large party of their people, of whose vicinity we were ignorant where we killed the Indians and we were within about three miles from our encampment at the grove, where a large part of our force was left in the morning. We made a stretcher on which to carry the wounded man, and men were detailed to carry him. These men would give up their horses and guns to their comrades until relieved. The men were scattered along without any regard to order; some were a quarter of a mile ahead of those who were carrying the wounded man, some having two guns and two horses, some going to get their horses and guns after being relieved. While things were in this condition Meckemson begged for water and two squads were sent, one to each side of the ridge, to find something to quench the thirst of the dying man. The squad that went down on the west side went into an ambuscade and were fired upon, and one man, Dr. Jarrot, was wounded. The men instantly retreated to where Meckemson lay, the Indians following with a yell, and cut off his head with a tomahawk. In the scattered and confused condition of the men they were unable to protect the wounded man; all that could be done was to fall back to a cluster of men, who were further ahead when Meckemson asked for water and to be laid down, which was perhaps a quarter of a mile. There a rally was made and some persons sent to the grove for reinforcements, and a rambling fire took place between us and the Indians without any damage to either side. Neither side advanced to meet the other, and soon the redskins disappeared, and we, for fear of another ambuscade, declined to follow. We then leisurely took up our line of march for our encampment and soon met Major Riley with reinforcements, but, as it was getting dark, we all wended our way back. Next morning we visited the scene of the ambuscade and found that there had been Indians enough there to whip us out of our boots, but they evidently expected that we would follow them into the thicket where they would have had us at their mercy. My connection with the service ended soon after this, as we were disbanded and returned home."

BLACK HAWK WAR.

Two or three other companies were organized besides those above given but on account of the records at Springfield being imperfect we are unable to give their rosters; all have been gleaned that are accessible. Those who volunteered in 1831, were substantially the same persons whose names appear in the rosters of 1832. Capt. Erastus Wheeler commanded a company in 1831, and the names of those who do not appear in his company of 1832, from Madison county are I. B. Randle, Howard Clark, and Elijah Taylor. In the latter year Capt. David Smith, from Alton, also commanded a company. Charles Sebastian, of Edwardsville, belonged to his company.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

This conflict was caused by a question arising between the United States and Mexico, relating to the territorial boundaries between the two Republics. The United States' Congress, in the early part of 1845, passed a bill for the annexation of Texas, then an independent Republic. July 4, 1845, Texas approved the bill, and thus became a part of the Union. But Mexico continued to claim Texas as a part of her territory; besides, there had existed a dispute between those two governments, relative to the western boundary of Texas; Mexico claiming that the pretended Republic of Texas had never extended farther west than the Nueces river. The latter having become a part of the United States, it devolved upon the government to sustain its rights. Accordingly in the summer of 1845, General Taylor was ordered into the disputed territory, and formed a camp at Corpus Christi. Early in 1846, he moved his troops to the Rio Grande, opposite "Matamoras," and constructed a fort. In April, Capt. Thornton was detailed to reconnoitre up the river with a party of dragoons, where they fell into a Mexican ambush, and were compelled to surrender, losing sixteen men. This was the first collision, and the signal for the clash of arms. The Mexicans, emboldened by this trivial success, soon afterward made an attack upon Fort Brown, the main portion of Gen. Taylor's troop then being absent from the garrison. Learning of the attack, Gen. Taylor hastened back

toward the Fort with 2,300 men, and on the 8th of May, met the enemy under the command of Gen. Arista, at Palo Alto. The Mexicans, with a force of 6,000 men were signally defeated and forced to fall back to Resaca de la Palma. They were followed by Gen. Taylor's forces, and the following day the armies again met, when the Americans were victorious, losing only about 100 men, while the Mexicans sustained a loss of ten times that number.

The news of the capture of Thornton's party created great excitement in the United States, and on the 11th of May, Congress declared war against Mexico. Volunteers were called for, and the ranks were speedily filled. Three campaigns were planned by the United States for the invasion of Mexico. One under Gen. Taylor to operate on the line of the Rio Grande from Matamoras. Gen. Kearney was to invade the Spanish possessions of California and New Mexico. Gen. Wool to enter the northern states of Mexico, and conquer "Chihuahua."

In September of 1846, Gen. Taylor, with 6,000 troops moved against Monterey. After a four days' resistance the city was surrendered to the Americans. The most wonderful feat of the whole war, was the battle in the narrow mountain pass of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. It was here that Gen. Taylor's little army of less than 5,000 men, met the enemy under the command of Gen. Santa Anna, with a force of 20,000 Mexicans. The Americans were victorious, and by this victory secured the frontier of the Rio Grande to the United States, and left them free to direct their whole force against Vera Cruz.

Gen. Kearney with his troops marched overland one thousand miles, from place of rendezvous — Leavenworth, Kansas—to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and subsequently started for the California settlements, but on the way learned that California was already in the possession of Fremont; he, therefore, sent back most of his forces to Santa Fé, and proceeded with a hundred mounted men to San Diego, Cal. The circumstance under which California had been conquered was quite romantic. Capt. John C. Fremont had been sent by the government to establish a new route to

Oregon, south of the usually travelled course. While in California, in 1846, he heard that the Mexican commander in this territory was raising a force to expel the American settlers from that province, and about the same time received instructions from Washington to protect the interest of the States in California. The American settlers came to the rescue, and after several conflicts the Mexicans were routed and compelled to abandon the territory. At the advice of Fremont the settlers declared their independence of Mexico, July 5th, 1846.

Soon after the war had actually begun, the authorities at Washington concluded to send an army to take the Capital of Mexico. General Scott was placed in command, and early in 1847, his forces landed at Vera Cruz, and were subsequently joined by the main body of Taylor's army. This was one of the Mexican strong holds. The city was at once besieged, and after a furious bombardment the castle and city surrendered. The army then began to march to the city of Mexico, from which time forth, the history of the American army was a series of successes to the United States troops. At Cerro Gordo the Mexicans were routed; Puebla was taken without a struggle; Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the castle of Chapultepec, all had to give way before the valorous American army. The Mexicans were completely whipped and routed, and on the 14th of September, 1847, General Scott, with his forces, entered the Capital of the Mexicans. This practically ended the conflict, and was formerly closed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848. This treaty ceded to the United States all the territory now comprised in New Mexico, Utah and California. In return Mexico received a compensation of \$3,500,000, indemnification of private indebtedness, and \$15,000,000 to the government of Mexico.

Illinois furnished six regiments in this war, as follows: First regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; Second regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. H. Bissell; Third regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris Foreman; Fourth regiment, commanded by Edward D. Baker; Fifth regiment, commanded by

Col. James Collins; Sixth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby. The Second and Sixth regiments were organized at Alton, Madison County. The following is a brief synopsis of the movements of the Second regiment under the command of Col. Bissell. It moved from Alton soon after organization, June, 1846, to New Orleans, and went into camp on the same ground that the battle was fought under the command of Gen. Jackson, in the war of 1812. Not being acclimated, and the season very hot, many were obliged to go into the hospital. After recruiting, crossed the Gulf to Galveston, where it joined other regiments under the command of Gen. John E. Wool. Took the boat down the Matagorda Bay, and went into Camp Irvin, near Port Lavaca, Texas. Afterward marched to Victoria, on the Guadalupe river. This short march was an eventful one from the fact that several of the men had contracted the measles, and the country they were passing through was low and marshy, and they were obliged, a part of the time, to wade in the water middle deep, which was anything but conducive to the health of the afflicted. Some of the soldiers became delirious, and would straggle away from the regiment, seeking a dry place to lie down, and suffer unattended by their comrades. The well ones were kept busy in gathering them up and conveying them to the wagons. On the second day they reached Victoria, where they rested for a few days, and then moved to San Antonio, Texas. Went into camp for several weeks. Moved to Presidio on the Rio Grande, and from thence to Monclova, and through the territory of Coahuila. Went into winter quarters at Parras. While here, the news came that Santa Anna was approaching with an army of 22,000 Mexicans, when orders were given to meet him. A forced march was made of four days towards Saltillo from Parras, making one hundred and thirty miles within the time. The main body of the army—Gen. Taylor then commanding—stopped in the pass of Buena Vista, and prepared to give battle to Santa Anna's formidable forces. A detachment was sent back to a point where some stores had been left on the march, and on their way met the ad-

vance guard of Santa Anna's army. The American detachment (of whom Lieut. John A. Prickett was a member), drove them back to the very line of the Mexican army. This was the first knowledge of Santa Anna's approach. As may be inferred, the detachment hastened back to the main army and reported. Santa Anna soon afterward hove in sight, and here was fought the terrific battle of Buena Vista, which is familiar to every reader of history. Several of the Second regiment were killed and wounded; among those from Madison county, who were killed, were Lieut. R. Ferguson, Aaron Field, John Goble, and Patrick Cruise. Wounded, Lieut. John A. Prickett, John Buckmaster, and William Fisher. Lieutenant Prickett was so seriously wounded that he was obliged to leave the service. After the battle the regiment moved to Saltillo, where it remained until ordered home.* Appended is the roster of the men from Madison county, as transcribed and corrected, from the archives of the war department at Washington.

Muster Roll Company E.

Second Regiment Illinois Foot Volunteers, Mexican War. Organized at Alton, Madison County, Illinois, in the month of May, 1846. Mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Illinois, on the 16th day of June, 1846, to serve a term of twelve months unless sooner discharged. Mustered out of service at Alton, Illinois, on the 18th day of June, 1847.

Captain.

Peter Lotz.

First Lieutenant.

John A. Prickett, absent at M. O. of Reg't on furlough in the U. S. on account of wounds received in battle Feb. 23d, (Buena Vista,) 1847.

Second Lieutenant.

Aston Maderia.

Third Lieutenant.

William Kelley, Pro. from Serg't., killed in battle at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

First Sergeant.

John Catron, disch. by reason of re-enlistment. John Roberts.

Sergeant.

John S. Selden.

* For much of the information pertaining to the Second regiment we are indebted to John A. Prickett, William E. Wheeler, Thomas Lewis, and others.

Corporals.

Joseph Quigley. Hardy R. Carroll.
Isaac E. Hardy.

Privates.

Botkins, John B.
Barns, Myron M.
Carpenter, David M.
Cruise, Patrick, killed at Buena Vista.
Clark, Samuel.
Clark, Thomas.
Davidson, John.
Dwyer, John.
Duncan, John R.
Drury, Edward A.
Dought, Isaac H.
Elwell, Joseph S.
Field, Aaron, killed at Buena Vista.
Falkner, James.
Falkner, William.
Garrison, John.
Rodgers, Andrew F.,
Illinois Infantry, late war.
Gable, John, killed at Buena Vista.
Hackney, James.
Hill, Ephraim P.
Hoffmaster, Christ.
Hutchinson, Pierson.
Hill, George M.
Hatch, Edwin.
Hunter, Charles.
Jenkins, Ezekiel.
Joice, William B.
Wright, William R., Capt. Co. B. 80th Illinois Infantry, late war.
Waldren, Elias.
King, Josephus.
Keller, John F.
Kennedy, William.
Loveace, Perry.
Lewis, James.
McGovern, James.
Marsh, Caleb N.
O'Conner, James.
Prickett, Thomas J.
Quick, John.
Ryder, John B.
Roberts, George.
Riley, Michael.
afterward Col. of 80th

Discharged.

Sergeants.¹

Robert McFarland, by reason of re-enlistment.

Privates.

Bramble, Thomas, by reason of re-enlistment.
Brinker, Clark, by reason of re-enlistment.
Griffin, John W., by reason of re-enlistment.
Nettleton, James, by reason of re-enlistment.

Died.

Sergeant.

A. Van Dugen, died at Camp Irvin, Texas, as First Sergeant.

Privates.

Field, Edwin, died at Saltillo, March 12, 1847, of wounds.
Fisher, William, died at Saltillo, March 5th, 1847, of wounds.
Graves, Janson, died in the campaign.
Robinson, John, died at Saltillo, March 1st, 1847, of wounds.
Ryan, Jas. murder'd near Saltillo, Mar. 26, '47

Muster Roll, Company D.

Second Regiment Illinois Foot Volunteers, Mexican War. Organized at Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, in the month of May, 1846. Mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Illinois, on the 16th day of June, 1846, to serve a term of twelve months unless sooner discharged. Mustered out of service at Alton, Illinois, on the 11th day of June, 1847.

Captain.

Erastus Wheeler.

First Lieutenant.

George W. Prickett.

Second Lieutenants.

Joel Foster, William B. Reynolds.

First Sergeant.

George T. Cochran.

*Sergeants.*Charles W. Ward, William Peel.
William E. Wheeler.*Corporals.*Constantine Smith, William Calvert.
Elisha Axley, James A. Henderson.*Musicians.*

Joseph Shoemaker.

Privates.

Aker, Stephen.
Bell, Wiley H.
Barnrighter, Conrad.
Blake, Chas. W.
Bartels, Engelhart.
Biggerstaff, John W.
Brown, John.
Barks, Richard.
Campbell, Dennis.
Creed, Colby.
Douglass, Alexander.
Davis, Emels C.
Duff, Hiram D., detailed to artillery and wounded at Buena Vista.
Devine, Charles.
Davis, Joseph.
Emmerson, James II.
Fuller, James.
Goodwin, Richard.
Glaser, Ludwick.
Gayler, Joseph E.
Savage, Richard, died at Buena Vista.
Gregory, Lisle.
Goodwin, John.
Gauthier, George.
Short, Ransom, died at San Antonio.
Hays, Andrew.
Hare, Jephtha.
Hoop, Phillip.
Jackman, Asborne C.
Jackson, Andrew.
Keppy, Christopher.
Lavis, Thomas.

Discharged.

Van Camp, Aaron, discharged on Sergt's certificate of disability, March 24, 1847.

Roster Field and Staff, Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, war with Mexico, 1846 to 1847.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Augustus G. Whiteside.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

John Buckmaster, wounded Feb. 23d, 1847, battle of Buena Vista.

First Lieutenant and Acting A. Q. M.

George W. Prickett.

Mustering Roll Company I.

Captain John H. Adams (late Niles) Company in the First Regiment of Ill-Foot Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Edward W. B. Newby, called into the service of the United States by the President, under the Act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, at Alton, Illinois, (the place of general rendezvous)

on the 2d day of June, 1847, to serve for the term of, during the war with Mexico, from the date of enrollment, unless sooner discharged. The Company was organized by Captain Franklin Niles, at Edwardsville, county of Madison, in the month of May, 1847, and marched thence to Alton, Ill., where it arrived the second day of June, a distance of fifteen miles. Discharged from the United States service the 17th day of October, 1848.

Captains.

Franklin Niles. Died at 110 Mile Creek, near Fort Leavenworth, June 24, 1847.
John H. Adams was 1st Lieut. from enrollment until July 28, '47. Acting A. Q. M. in the regiment from July 4 to 28.

First Lieutenant.

Aaron D. Treadway. Pro. from 2d Lieut., July 28, '47.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas McDowell, Jacob Brott.

First Sergeant.

Alexander Craig.

Sergeants.

William H. Sloan. Appointed from Private, May 1, 1848.
Sylvester W. Bell. M. O., Oct. 17, 1848.
Daniel W. Henderson, " " "

Corporals.

William Harrison, M. O. " "
Lemuel Southard, " " "
John Mize, " " "
David R. Sparks, Capt. Co., "L" 3d Cavalry, late war.

Drummer.

James Connor.

Privates.

Arnold, Leroy.
Caulk, Joshua C.
Caldwell, William C.
Cowell, Benj. F.
Carter, Daniel.
Delany, John.
Dougherty, John.
Davis, Alfred M.
Davis, John.
Dixon, Ambrose.
Dush, Geo. S.
Eldridge, John.
Evens, William B.
Eleverth, Walter.
Fletcher, Paulus E.
Foster, George J.
Gaskill, John Q. A.
Hodgens, Henry.
Herrington, Harrison.
Hodgman, Amos, (Lieut. in 10th Kansas, late war.) M. O. Oct. 17, 1848.
Humphries, Charles.
Hartman, Louis.
Haxwell, Ludrick.
Hundertmark, Henry.
Herrin, Gordon.
Hocking, Ashberry.
Herrin, John.
Hamly, Jacob.
Hocking, Giles W.

Died.

Blevins, Elihu, died at Savannah, N. M., Nov. 6, 1847.

Cook, John, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 27, 1847.

Cave, John, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 19, 1848.

Cowell, Thomas D., died at San Antonio, N. M., Dec. 15, 1847.

Enstein, Balsom, died at Santa Fe, Oct. 26, '47.

Evens, Ellis, died at Alton, Ill., June 19, '48.

Fetterling, Casper, died at Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 6, 1847.

Grant, Daniel, died at Secora, N. M., Jan. 6, 1848.

Jewett, John, died on march to Santa Fe, Sept. 17, 1847.

McBrown, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 12, 1847.

Miller, James C., died at Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 12, 1848.

Ossol, John, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Mar. 3, 1848.

Purviance, Samuel, died near Secora, N. M., Dec. 11, 1847.

Scroggins, Jackson, died at Santa Fe, N. M.

Venson, James, died at Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 24, 1847.

Discharged.

Brown, James, disch. at Albuquerque, N. M., April 12, 1848.

Cox, Peter H., disch. at Las Vegas, N. M., June 10, 1848.

Grant, Dreury M., disch. at Santa Fe, Aug. 15, 1848. Term expired.

Henderson, Benj. J., disch. at Santa Fe, Oct. 12, 1847.

Knight, William, disch. at Ft. Leavenworth, July 12, 1847.

Leger, Gabriel, disch. at Santa Fe, Aug. 15, 1848. Term expired.

Miller, Jorden, disch. at Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 19, 1848. Term expired.

Pinekhart, Amos G., disch. at Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 12, 1847.

Perron, John, disch. at Santa Fe, N. M., Aug. 15, 1848. Term expired.

White, James A., drummed out of the service at Santa Fe, Feb. 12, 1847, by order of Col. Newby.

Weeks, Robert, disch. at Las Vegas, N. M., June 10, '48. disability.

Weathers, Enoch B., disch. at Ft. Leavenworth, July 29, 1847.

Deserted.

Bankson, Stephen, deserted at Ft. Leavenworth, July 5, 1847.

Gibson, Aaron B., deserted at Ft. Leavenworth, July 5, 1847.

McCoy, Thomas, deserted at Alton, Ill., June 3, 1847.

Stewart, Riley, deserted at Ft. Leavenworth, July 5, 1847.

Thornborough, William, deserted at Ft. Leavenworth, July 5, 1847.

In the Regular Army—War with Mexico.

Fredrick Kohler, Capt. Geo. C. Lusk and James S. Starr, and ——— Smith, of this county, had enlisted for six months' service, and joined the St. Louis Legion prior to any call for troops in Illinois.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

OUR nation has passed through four great wars, viz.: the Revolutionary war, waged in behalf of national independence; the war of 1812, in defence of the rights of American commerce; the Mexican war, caused by the annexation of Texas; and lastly, the war of the Rebellion, whose rise, progress and results

are well known to every American citizen. To enter upon a discussion of the causes which plunged the country into the last of these great struggles,—the fiercest and bloodiest civil conflict known in ancient or modern times,—would entirely transcend the aim of this chapter. It is sufficient to say that when the tocsin of war rang through the land, the sons of Madison county crowded forward to offer their swords to the national government. There is no page of her history so brilliant as that which is glorified by the record of her deeds. The lawyer left his office, the artisan his shop, the physician his practice, the minister his sacred desk, the farmer the plow, and marched away 'neath flaunting banners and stirring martial music, in defense of the grand principle of nationality. Many of them greatly distinguished themselves in battle, and many lie taking their last sleep in a southern clime.

The total number of men furnished by Madison county during the war was four thousand two hundred and twenty-one, being the eighth county in the state in point of numbers. To the sketch of each regiment here given is appended as complete a roster of the members recruited in the county as it is possible to make from the data preserved. Taking the regiments in numerical order, the record begins with the

Seventh Infantry. (Three Years' Service.)

The Seventh Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, is claimed to be the first regiment organized in the state of Illinois, under the first call of the President for three months' troops. The Eighth Illinois claims the same honor. The Seventh was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 25th, 1861, by Capt. John Pope, U. S. A.; was sent to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City; was re-organized and mustered in for three years, July 25th. It did duty in Missouri and went into quarters at Fort Holt, Ky. Subsequently companies A and B were consolidated. This regiment won considerable distinction during its term of service. It did valiant service at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Alatoona Pass, and numerous minor engagements. They performed noble service under Sherman, and were

in the battles around Atlanta, and with him on his memorable march to the sea. A complete history of this historical regiment, "The battles, sieges and fortunes it has passed," has been written by D. Leib Ambrose, and published at Springfield, Illinois. At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 9th of July, 1865, it was mustered out, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 12, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

As will be seen from the following roster, Madison county had the honor of being represented in companies F and I in this regiment.

Roster.

Adjutants.

John S. Robinson, killed in action Oct. 5, '64.

Mustering Roll, Company F.

Privates.

Farr, John disch'd April 18, 1862.
Farr, Newman vet. must'd out July 9, '65.
Hanson, Hans trans. to V. R. C. May 1, '64.
Jackson, John
Mathil, James vet.
Midgley, David disch'd July 29, '64.

Recruits.

Duell, James died at Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 28, 1864.
Hale, John must'd out July 9, 1865.
Hale, Philip killed at Alatoona Pass, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
Hederick, Conrad must'd out July 9, '65.
Hanover, John J., must'd out July 9, '65.
Kelly, James wounded at Alatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, '65; absent at gen. hosp. Springfield Ill.
Parker, George must'd out July 9, '65.

Veteran.

Dell, John must'd out July 9, '65.

Mustering Roll, Company I.

Recruits.

Johnson, John vet. wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; must'd out July 9, 1865.
McNeil, David
Phelps, Henry must'd out July 9, '65.
Spain, Patrick vet. must'd out July 9, '65.
Sikes, Benjamin I. must'd out July 9, '65.

Eighth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized on the 25th of April, 1861, for the three months' service, Col. Oglesby commanding. During its three months' service, it was stationed at Cairo, Illinois, and at the expiration of the term mustered out. On July 25th, 1861, the regiment was re-organized for three years' service. In October following the regiment was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri. On February 2d, 1862, embarked for Tennessee River and took part in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; also took part in the siege of Corinth. On the 12th of May, 1863, at the battle of Raymond, this regiment did distin-

guished service. On the 14th of May, took part in the capture of Jackson, and on the sixteenth, the hard-fought battle of Champion Hill. May 22, was foremost in the assault on Fort Hill. The Eighth formed a part of the command of Gen. Sherman in the Meridian campaign, and sustained its part of skirmishing and fatigue. The regiment re-enlisted under general order No. 191, 1863, and was veteranized March 24th, 1864, when it was sent to Camp Butler for veteran furlough; returning it was consolidated June 21, 1864. The eighth was constantly on the move, either engaged in general battles or skirmishing. The regiment participated in the campaign against Mobile and Fort Blakely, and at the investment of Fort Blakely did gallant service. During its term of service this command was in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Texas, and was mustered out May 4th, 1866, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived May 13, 1866.

Mustering Roll, Company B.

Transferred from Eleventh Infantry.

Reck, Matthew sub. must'd out Oct. 25, '65.

Mustering Roll, Company C.

Transferred from Eleventh Infantry Co. K.

Miller, Peter

Mustering Roll, Company H.

Recruits.

Hendrickson, Jacob T., must'd out Feb. 22, '66.

Ninth Infantry—(Three Years' Service.)

Within a week from the issuing of President Lincoln's proclamation, in April, 1861, calling for 75,000 volunteers, to serve three months, to maintain and enforce the national authority, St. Clair county sent six full companies, Madison county three, and Montgomery county one company to Springfield, Illinois. April 25th, 1861, these companies were mustered into the service of the United States, for three months, and numbered the Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers. This regiment, by re-organization and re-enlistment, remained in the service until the surrender of all the Confederate armies. It participated in some of the most memorable and sanguinary battles of the war. It led in advance of Sherman's march to the sea, and thence north to the Confe-

derate surrender in North Carolina; and it took part, in all, in one hundred and ten engagements.

As originally organized, at Springfield, it contained a great part of the best youths of Madison and St. Clair counties. About one-half of the regiment was German-Americans, and the others native Americans, with a sprinkling of other nationalities.

Immediately after the completion of the organization the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, to forestall the threatened occupation of the place by Confederate forces, and remained there until the end of the first term of its enlistment. It took part in no events of importance during this period. Saving occasional scouts into Missouri, nothing occurred to break the monotony of camp life. No uniforms were issued during this term, and the full dress of the officers and men consisted of such costumes as their fancy suggested, or the patriotism of their home authorities had supplied. The time was principally spent in drilling and fitting the men for active service. The three months' term of service expired July 25th, 1861, and the regiment was mustered out on that day at Cairo. At this time an attack on Cairo was daily expected, and as no troops could be spared elsewhere to take the place of those discharged, an appeal was made to the men mustered out to remain and reorganize for three years' service. This was accordingly done; while a part returned home, the greater number immediately re-enlisted. It was mustered into the United States service for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., July 26th, 1861.

A uniform was now for the first time furnished. As the regulation blue could not be obtained, a gray suit was supplied by the state, and worn until after the battle of Fort Donelson, when it was discarded on account of its similarity to the Confederate uniform. During the three months' service, Gen. Prentiss had been in command, at Cairo, but soon after the re-organization General Grant appeared on the scene.

Sept. 5th, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Paducah, where it remained, and with several brigades under command of Gen. C. F. Smith, held the position until the opening of the campaign

in February, 1862. Here the time of the regiment was spent in hard drilling and reconnoitering the surrounding country, which was infested with hostile bands of Confederates. Companies B, H, and I, of the 9th, each filled up by volunteers to one hundred men, under command of Maj. J. J. Phillips, embarked by steamer up the Cumberland, and marched to Saratoga, Ky., where at sunrise they surprised and attacked a force of 200 rebel cavalry, killing and wounding a number of the enemy, and captured their camp, horses, a lot of arms, and about twenty prisoners. The loss of the 9th was light; Captain Kueffner, of company B, slightly, and corporal Gribbling, of same company, and private Gatewood, of company K, severely wounded. This was the first fight in which any part of the regiment had been engaged.

In the mean time Col. Payne had been appointed Brig. General; Lieut. Colonel Mersy, Colonel; Major Phillips, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Kuhn, Major. February 4th, 1862, the 9th was ordered up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry; on the following day, landed five miles below the fort, and on the 6th marched up on the opposite side of the river, and participated in the combined operations of the fleet and the army, which resulted in the capture of Fort Henry. February 12th, crossed the Tennessee and joined the army in the march against Fort Donelson. Colonel McArthur's brigade, to which the 9th regiment belonged, formed a part of General C. F. Smith's Division. Was detached to the support of the First Division, commanded by Brigadier General McClelland and was engaged in the right of our army during Saturday, February 15th, where the most severe fighting took place. This regiment had eight companies engaged in this action, numbering about six hundred men; company "H" being absent on provost duty, and company "A" detached to support a battery on another part of the field. After the unconditional surrender of the fort, which General Grant had demanded, the 9th, together with the Second Iowa regiment, was awarded the honor of first entering the Confederate stronghold. There is no mention in any official report of the part Col. McArthur's Brigade took in

this action, though it did the fiercest fighting on the field.

The regiment lost in this engagement, 38 men killed on the field, and 179 wounded. A number of those wounded subsequently died. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Officers.

Wounded, Captains Joseph G. Robinson of Co. "I," and Rudolphus Beckler of Co. "D," First Lieutenants Hamilton Lieber of Co. "B," William Britt of Co. "F," and John S. Tutton of Co. "G." Total, 5.

Enlisted Men.

Company "B," killed; corporals Frank Zugenbuecher and John Dettweiler. Privates killed: Martin Benkert, Jacob Eierkuss, Henry Gonn-rmann, Henry Herwig, Christian Koch, Albert Neumann and Michael Zech. Wounded: sergeants Louis Grieser and John Schmidt, corporal John Schnab, privates Adolph Aide, Peter Bauer, John Berger, Joseph Cropp, Charles Duelnert, Albert Donner, Michael Fath, Joseph Gantner, Paul Geist, Julius Hoffman, John Krieger, Charles Lobe, Frederick Menne, Louis Messerschmidt, Hermann Moser, Joseph Oberfell, Simon Pohn, William Schlott, Henry Schneider, Anton Schwarzkopf, Frederick Senel, Henry Weber, Daniel Werner, Christian Wickermann. Total, killed, 9; wounded, 25.

Company "C," killed; privates Lorenz Bersig and Heinrich Hillmann. Wounded: corporal Charles King, privates Henry Arndt, George Fichter, John Ggauss, Christopher Klein, William Miller, John Pitz, Adam Resch, John Riedel, Adam Summons, Henry Schmidt, William Vagt, Peter Weiss. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 13.

Company "D," Nineteen enlisted men in this company were wounded; but a list of the same cannot be obtained.

Company "E," killed: privates Cassius C. Atchison and James Dyer. Wounded: corporals John A. Gilmore and Frank M. Tillotson, privates John Beatty, John A. J. Bragg, Russell W. Cool, David M. Durham, William Evans, Michael Farley, John Fletcher, Dennis C. Frothingham, James B. Gilmore, George M. Gilmore, Simon Hager, George B. Jones, William P. Kelley, John Kimberlin, F. M. Moore, Francis J. Murphy, George Snyder, John Tell, William G. Triplett. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 21.

Company "F," killed: privates David N. Ashton and Constant C. Rowland. Wounded: sergeants Thomas C. Kidd and Andrew J. Webster, corporal Andrew J. White, privates Harlow Bossett, George W. Campbell, Elhanan Cory, John W. Dye, William M. Ellis, Joseph L. Garnett, James Getty, James Hiekes, Nathan Lynch, George McLaish, John Rank, Eli T. Singleton, Richard T. Scott, Thomas L. Wallace, Frank X. Wagner. This is not a complete list, the records of the company having been destroyed. Total, killed, 2; wounded, 19.

Company "G," killed: privates Benjamin Jacob, Einsley Walker, James Wilhelm. Wounded: privates Columbus C. Akin, N. G. Brown, James M. Brown, John Collier, James Cureton, William B. Dubois, William R. Gore, James M. Hampton, William J. Hager, James E. Mason, Thomas J. Pleasant, John A. Stollan, Joseph H. Wattey, Jacob Wilhelm, John J. White. Total, killed, 3; wounded, 15.

Company "H," Absent at Paducah as provost guard.

Company "I," killed: privates James M. Johnson, Augustus Kluge, George W. Kinder, Charles Lomeyer, Dennis Lane, Alonzo Livingston, Hugh McMahon, John K. McKinney, Charles McDermott, George W. Moore, Joseph P. Stevenson, David Williams. Wounded: sergeants George Woodbury and William W. Jarvis, corporals Robert R. Swain, John G. Irwin, Ferdinand A. Cornmann, privates William Baird, John Baird, Daniel G. Breyfogle, James G. Ballard, Zachariah Burgess, Aaron C. Bardon, Josephus Crews, George W. Clark, Charles E. Dayton, Emanuel Davis, John Elliott, Henry Fitzsimmons, Theodore Fisher, Heaston Fuller, John Graham, James Hanratty, Wm. S. Helms, David Johnson, David Kyle, George Lent, George Lawson, Samuel Morehead, James Mitchell, Charles S. Patton, Samuel Read, John R. Vanhooser, William T. Wilson. Total, killed, 12; wounded, 24.

Company "K," killed: corporal Walter Walsh, privates Reuben M. Anderson, Andrew J. Burton, Charles Casebeer, John Emery, Joshua Hazlewood, David Newcomb; James Patterson. Wounded: sergeants Andrew J. Snider and John Barber, corporals Charles N. Brown, George Lincoln, Samuel W. Sloan, privates James Broadie, Joseph N. Condon, Simon P. Casey, William Daily, Frank P. Coggles, John Bibson, Albert W. Kimball, Aaron Sipe, John Malloy, Alfred Mitchell, John Severs, William Thompson and Hamilton C. Ulen. Total: killed, 8; wounded, 18.

February 22d, the Ninth, with a part of the victorious army, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarksville and Nashville, meeting with no resistance, and thence back to Paducah, preparatory to starting on the expedition determined upon against Corinth, in Mississippi. Went by steamer, disembarking at Pittsburgh Landing, thirty miles from Corinth, on the 18th ult., and went into camp on the west side of the river near the landing. Reinforcements continued to arrive until the army commanded by Gen. Grant was about 40,000 strong. About day-break, Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the enemy who had encamped within gun-shot range of our line the evening before attacked our camp with great fury. So extended was the ground occupied by the enemy, that the information of the battle, which for several hours had been raging, did not reach the regiment until eight o'clock. The brigade was promptly formed under command of Gen. McArthur, and hurried to the front. It advanced to the extreme left of our line, and the regiment took position along the meanderings of a small ravine, where it was exposed to a terrible fire by an enemy greatly superior in numbers, and in a short time nearly two-thirds of the Ninth were strewn on the ground, either killed or wounded. Retreating from this position,

the remainder of the regiment reformed a short distance from its first position. The fragment of the Ninth held several other positions during the battle, and everywhere fought fiercely and gallantly.

The severity of the struggle may be better understood when we state that out of 26 officers and 520 enlisted men who went into battle, 20 officers and 324 men, besides 11 men missing, were either killed or wounded. The proud regiment which two months before, had marched out of Paducah a thousand men strong, could not now muster one hundred men for parade. The following is a list of its killed and wounded in this battle, which is now generally called the Battle of Shiloh:

Officers.

Killed: Lieutenant Frederick E. Vogeler of Co. "B." Wounded: colonel Augustus Mersey, lieutenant Jesse J. Phillips, adjutant Henry H. Klock, a sistant surgeon Emil Griebel, captains Emil Adam of Company "A," William C. Kueffler of Company "B," Rudolph Becker of Company "D," Alexander G. Hawkes of Company "E," Loren Webb of Company "F," William F. Armstrong of Company "H," and Joseph G. Robinson of Company "I." Lieutenants Oscar Rohman of Company "C," Edward Krebs and Fred. E. Scheel of Company "D," George W. Willford of Company "F," Isaac Clements of Company "G," William H. Purviance of Company "I," James C. McCleary and Gilbert G. Low of Company "K." Total officers killed, 1; wounded, 19.

Enlisted Men.

Company "A." Killed: sergeant Peter Schoppert, corporal Joseph Brown, privates George Andrae, Henry Glenk, Ambrose Lauber and William Hermann. Wounded: sergeant Andrew Bastian, corporals Anton Hund, Anton Schwertner, and Henry Burneister; privates Frederick Brenenkamp, Theodore Backly, Michael Brann, Henry Brenner, John Baner, Jacob Dutenhoeffer, Erasmus Fries, Nicholas Frank, Anton Gaulocher, Ferdinand Haas, William Hall, Michael Hartweck, Henry Janke, Frederick Koch, James Leehr, Charles Miller, Henry Mueller, August Mever, Jacob Nicholas, Christian Roser, Charles Ribbe, George Schaefer, Adam Schalter, Andreas Schuckmann, Benedict Straubinger, William Stahl, Nicholas Vonberg, Jacob Wehrle, Martin Weiss and George Winter. Total killed, 6; wounded, 34.

Company "B." Killed: sergeants Albert Heinecke, John Schmidt, privates Edward Dettmar, Conrad Maul, John Mesh, Frank Scheffler, Henry Weber. Wounded: sergeant John Hallmann, corporals Lorenz Ackermann, Paul Martin, August Wurmb, privates Joseph Ammann, Mathias Arnold, Gustav Baner, Morand Baumann, George Betz, Gustav Blank, Joseph Cropp, Albert Donner, Frederick Entz, Arnold Geriz, Charles Grin, Conrad Hellmuth, Gerhard Jansen, Valentin Kadel, August Leopold, Louis Lins, Ignaz Menne, Sebastian Pfister, John Raffel, Peter Reppel, George Salz, Henry Schmidt, Jacob Spies, Philip Spies, Hermann Suenmicht, Jacob Sulzer, Daniel Werner, Christoph Wicker-

mann and Ferdinand Wissback. Total killed, 7; wounded, 33.

Company "C." Killed: sergeant Charles Hahle, corporal George M. Luther, privates William Klingenberg, John Lumprecht, Geo. Lehr, Michael Lehr, Frederick Lippert, Henry Richter, Christian Schenck, William Storeh, August Wichard. Wounded: sergeant John M. Salzmann, corporals Henry Kissel, Frederick Staab, privates Adelbert Arrauus, Anton Becker, Henry Behm, Andrew Boece, Philip Erbe, Charles Friederich, William Gaebe, Jacob Haberkorn, John A. Helfrich, Frank Hilfrich, Jacob Herpin, Christian Keith, Christian Macdel, Frank Moser, Andrew Nadler, Jacob Randell, Anton Suebret, Charles Schenk, Frederick Scheve, Henry Schemph, Peter Schneider, Nicholas Schouller, John Spohnle. Total, killed, 11; wounded, 26.

Company "D." Killed: corporals Henry Goessel, Christian Rahn, Adam Reitz, privates Jacob Becka, Conrad Goessel, Adam Loebig, Philip Sauer, Jacob Riess, Albert Schellenberg, Frederick Schulze, William Vogelwohl, Henry Voss. Wounded: John Baehr, Hermann Bange, Isodore Baquet, Joseph Beck, William Beaverson, Joseph Eisenhauer, Anton Garthoeffer, Frederick Havermann, Conrad Heidmann, Charles Huber, William Steser, Charles Miller, Geo. Metzker, Charles Moeningner, Charles Roth, Roffy, Oswald Stocker, Bernhard Vogel, Henry Zweibarth. Total, killed, 12; wounded, 18.

Company "E." Killed: sergeant Silas Bunker, privates John Anson, John C. Cady, Frank M. Moore, James McKenzie, William D. Nevins. Wounded: sergeant Louis C. Barnmann, corporals James G. Carnahan, Joseph R. Cox, Philip Anderson, musicians Samuel Williams, Wagoner, William Minor, privates James M. Blake, Mathew Bromley, George H. Campbell, Charles Dryden, Michael Farley, Daniel Hubbard John W. Hay, Joseph B. Jones, James Malone, George Meyer, Francis J. Murphy, Jesse Mock, William Mock, John N. Shoemaker, Thomas Stulka, Neal Vestal. Total, killed, 6; wounded, 22.

Company "F." Killed: sergeant Andrew J. Webster, corporal Frank Pathhart, Joshua G. Teart, privates John E. Charlick, Thomas Cox, Toliver Foster, Joel Foster, Charles Hill, Jacob Koontz, George McLeish, Duncan McCulloch, John G. Snouffer. Wounded: sergeants Joseph C. Gates, Rudolph W. Heimberger, corporal Andrew J. White, privates Marcus Barnes, Harlow Bassett, John Cheno-with, John H. Collins, James Duncan, Michael N. Fisher, James Getty, Andrew Gmelin, Henry Gmelin, James M. Hickman, James Hobbs, John A. Lauchly, William T. Miller, Joseph L. Miller, John McArter, R. J. Simpkins, James Rodgers, John Stoufford, John M. Tickner, Napoleon E. Winters, Geo. W. Warren. Total, killed, 12; wounded, 24.

Company "G." Killed: privates, Alpheus Bascom, William H. Bascom, David Jones, Thomas J. Olney, James Walker. Wounded: sergeants, William Hampton, Nimrod G. Perrine, John B. Russell, corporal Edward B. Rhodes, private Lewis R. Applegate, William Addison, John W. Brown, William L. Brown, Nathaniel G. Brown, Henry Brown, William R. Bradley, Allen Edwards, Simon P. Hartwell, Robert Marshall, John McCord, Charles W. Miller, Daniel Ryan, Bennett Srotter, Thomas Strotter, John J. Stripling, Anastander B. Tutton, John J. Tippy, Louis Wise, Jr., John J. Warren, S. White. Total, killed, 5; wounded, 25.

Company "H." Killed: sergeant Francis D. Hubbel, privates William R. Haller, Daniel C. White, Thomas Wright. Wounded: sergeant Daniel Pentzer, Jacob Miller, corporals

Alonzo F. McEwen, Nicholas Keller, James W. Osborn, Paul Roberts, privates John G. Arney, William Baldernmann, Dennis Babon, Charles Brienbier, William S. Cheney, William A. Cottingham, James A. Clotfelter, Daniel J. Carriker, Ira G. Dart, John Brosch, George H. Dry, Thomas Fry, Erasmus Gaw, William H. Isley, William Keep, John B. Livingood, John F. Moore, Patrick Moynahan, Lafayette Mason, James S. McCullin, Edward Nail, Sidney B. Phillips, George Ralph, John Salzmann, Francis M. Stickel, Almond D. Simmons, Joseph E. Tanlbee, Moses H. Turner, Patrick Whalen. Total killed, 1; wounded, 35.

Company "I." Killed: privates Nathan Abbott, John Bass, Edward R. Keegan, John N. Lawrence, Frederick Swartz. Wounded: sergeant William W. Jarvis, corporal George W. Stice, privates John Baird, Norman Barber, Isaiah Berly, George W. Clark, Thomas C. Gilliam, William Helms, Thomas Huskins, John Jaka, Sidney B. Jarvis, Charles C. Lewis, Albert Mills, George McKinley, Charles A. Redman, John Wilson, Henry Wormyer. Total killed, 5; wounded, 17.

Company "K." Killed: privates William Foster, James L. Kridder, George Sloan, Thomas Walton. Wounded: corporal John Richmond, privates George W. Burton, Sr., George W. Burton, Jr., John Burke, Charles W. Bowles, Henderson Cogdell, John L. Creed, John Clifford, William A. Carding, Francis Flages, John Horn, Thomas J. Hagler, Zero May, Samuel L. Miller, Robert E. Ramsey, Jonathan Stone, Samuel W. Sloan, Charles L. Tomlinson. Total killed, 4; wounded, 18.

General C. F. Smith, the old division commander, an excellent officer of the regular army, of advanced years, had been taken sick before the battle and died. General W. H. Wallace had succeeded him and was mortally wounded; and he was succeeded by General T. A. Daviess. The command of the brigade passed from General McArthur, who had been wounded, to General Richard J. Oglesby. Soon after the battle General Halleck appeared to take command of the army in person, superseding General Grant. Corinth still remained the objective point of the campaign, and heavy reinforcements having arrived, with the beginning of May the long delayed movement against that place commenced. The advance, or siege of Corinth as it is generally termed, was marked by no events of great interest.

During the summer of 1862, the Ninth remained in camp near Corinth, and at Rienzi. In September the Ninth was re-called from Rienzi to Corinth, to support the garrison, and arrived there October 2d, and rejoining its old brigade under Gen. Oglesby, marched out on the morning of October 3d, with its division, under command of Gen. Daviess to meet the advance of the enemy at the old rebel intrenchments about two and one-

half miles N. W. of the city. In the first charge Captain Britt, of Co. "F" was killed, and Captains E. M. and G. G. Lowe, and Lieutenant Hughes and Uleu, and over fifty men were captured. The regiment was engaged during the whole of the fighting, sustaining a loss of 19 men killed and 82 wounded. We give the names of those killed and wounded in this, the battle of Corinth:

Officers killed: Captain William Britt of Company "F." Wounded: Major John H. Kuhn, Adjutant Henry H. Klock. Captains William C. Kueffner of Co. "B," and Jos. G. Robinson of Co. "I." Lieutenants Oscar Bollmann and Charles Scheve of Co. "C," George W. Willford of Co. "F," Isaac Clements of Co. "G," Cyrus H. Gilmore and Alfred Cowgill of Co. "H." Total killed, 1; wounded, 10.

Company "A." Killed: private Charles Gilrich. Wounded: Wm. Fortkamp. Total killed, 1; wounded, 1.

Company "B." Killed: Privates, Joseph Cropp, Jacob Salzer. Wounded: Sergeants John Eichenger, August Wurub, Corporal Louis Fisher. Privates, Paul Geist, Edward Hoffman, George Jenne, Nicholas Meyer, Joseph Nolter, George Salz, Daniel Werner, Anton Winstroth. Total killed, 2; wounded, 11.

Company "C." Killed: Privates, John Timgeman, Frederick Hugenburg. Wounded: Henry Behm, Jacob Herpin, Christian Jacob, Christian Maedel, John Miller, Peter Schneider, John Pietz. Total killed, 2; wounded, 7.

Company "D." Killed: Corporal Louis Truttman. Privates, Jacob Berthold, Henry Bercholding, John Smith, Christian Teuting. Total killed, 5. A number were wounded, but their names cannot be obtained.

Company "E." Wounded: Corporal Francis J. Murphy. Privates, John Beatty, William P. Kelley, John Lill, James Malone, William F. Primley, Jack L. Stevens, Neal Vestal, James F. Williams. Total wounded, 9.

Company "F." Killed: John O. Foushee, Frederick Wiggaud. Wounded: Sergeant William C. Hawley, Corporal James Fiske, Private William Miller. Total killed, 2; wounded, 3.

Company "G." Killed: Alfred Bartley, John McFord. Wounded: Henry Brown, Nathaniel G. Brown, William J. Heglar, Robert Marshall, James A. Paregion. Total killed, 2; wounded, 5.

Company "H." Killed: Samuel Giesinger, John B. Livingood, Sebastian Swandemann. Wounded: James Brady, William S. Boone, Dennis Babon, Charles Brienbier, O. W. Boutwell, William A. Cottingham, Robert Finley, Israel Haller, Venice C. Haller, Charles H. Newcomb, George W. Qualls, William Reckhart, Francis M. Stickel, Ambrose J. Shelton, Joseph W. Warren. Total killed, 3; wounded, 15.

Company "I." Wounded: Corporal Thomas Pete. Privates, William Baird, John Jaka, James Lang, Joseph E. Stringer. Total wounded, 5.

Company "K." Killed: Private James Ulen. Wounded: Corporal George Meyers. Privates, John Burke, Charles W. Bowles, Joseph N. Condon, Levi Gibbs, Peter Hall, Henry Stenger, Samuel C. Ulen, Frank M. Winstead. Total killed, 1; wounded, 9.

The regiment remained near Corinth, till the spring of 1863. In March of that year it was mounted on mules, and

thereafter employed as Mounted Infantry and during the remainder of the war, it was nearly always in the saddle, scouting, skirmishing, reconnoitering, and raiding, almost invariably successful, scarcely ever meeting with a check, and becoming well known and a favorite throughout the army of the Tennessee. We cannot give a detailed account of all the movements of the regiment, but have mentioned the leading battles in which it participated, and below we append a list of the 110 engagements:

The following is a list of battles and skirmishes in which the Ninth Illinois Infantry were engaged during the Rebellion:

- 1 Saratoga, Ky., October 26, '61.
- 2 Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 15, '62.
- 3 Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 15, '62.
- 4 Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., April 6, and 7, '62.
- 5 Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29 to May 29, '62.
- 6 Battle of Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3 and 4, '62.
- 7 Cherokee, Ala., April 17, '63.
- 8 Lumby's Lane, Ala., April 17, '63.
- 9 Town Creek, Ala., April 18, '63.
- 10 Buzzard Roost, Ala., April 19, '63.
- 11 Goodlow's, Ala., April 21, '63.
- 12 Cherokee, Ala., April 22, '63.
- 13 Tupelo, Miss., May 4, '63.
- 14 Florence, Ala., May 28, '63.
- 15 Hamburg, Tenn., May 30, '63.
- 16 Mud Creek, Miss., June 20, '63.
- 17 Jackson, Tenn., July 13, '63.
- 18 Grenada, Miss., Aug. 17, '63.
- 19 Henderson Station, Oct. 2, '63.
- 20 Salem, Miss., Oct. 8, '63.
- 21 Wyatt's, Miss., Oct. 11, '63.
- 22 Byhalia, Miss., Oct. 12, '63.
- 23 Rocky Run, Ala., Nov. 5, '63.
- 24 Athens, Ala., Nov. 13, '63.
- 25 Decatur Junction, Ala., Nov. 14, '63.
- 26 Mooresville, Ala., Nov. 15, '63.
- 27 Brown's Ferry, Ala., Nov. 18, '63.
- 28 Limestone Creek, Ala., Nov. 24, '63.
- 29 Lamb's Ferry, Ala., Nov. 27, '63.
- 30 Ruckersville, Ala., Nov. 28, '63.
- 31 Shoal Creek, Ala., Dec. 8, '63.
- 32 Florence, Ala., Dec. 9, '63.
- 33 Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Dec. 28, '63.
- 34 Cypress Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, '63.
- 35 Athens, Ala., Jan. 26, '64.
- 36 Brown's Ferry, Ala., Jan. 26, '64.
- 37 Florence, Ala., Jan. 28, '64.
- 38 Pride's Ferry, Ala., Jan. 28, '64.
- 39 Florence, Ala., Jan. 29, '64.
- 40 Bainbridge, Ala., Jan. 30, '64.
- 41 Lucas Ferry, Ala., March 8, '64.
- 42 Courtland, Ala., March 9, '64.
- 43 Nancy's Creek, Ala., March 10, '64.
- 44 Moulton, Ala., March 22, '64.
- 45 Somerville, Ala., March 26, '64.
- 46 Flint River, Ala., March 28, '64.
- 47 Moulton, Ala., March 29, '64.
- 48 Flint River, Ala., April 3, '64.
- 49 Courtland Road, Ala., April 9, '64.
- 50 Siege of Decatur, Ala., April 15, '64.
- 51 Flint River, Ala., April 18, '64.
- 52 Bear Creek, Ala., April 21, '64.
- 53 Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 9, '64.
- 54 Resaca, Ga., May 12, '64.
- 55 Roan Cross Roads, Ga., May 14, '64.
- 56 Ustenoala River, Ga., May 19, '64.
- 57 Dallas, Ga., May 28, '64.
- 58 Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 30, '64.
- 59 Nickajack, Ga., July 4, '64.

60 Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 14, '64.
 61 Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga., July 17, '64.
 62 Decatur, Ga., July 19, '64.
 63 Decatur, Ga., July 22, '64.
 64 Utoy Creek, Ga., July 27, '64.
 65 Owl Rock, Ga., August 2, '64.
 66 Sandtown, Ga., August 5, '64.
 67 Near East Point, Ga., August 18, '64.
 68 Near Atlanta, Ga., August 22, '64.
 69 Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2, '64.
 70 Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 3, '64.
 71 Van Wert, Ga., Sept. 27, '64.
 72 Cave Springs, Ga., Oct. 13, '64.
 73 Coosaville, Ga., Oct. 17, '64.
 74 Coosa River, Ga., Oct. 23, '64.
 75 Cassville, Ga., Nov. 4, '64.
 76 Near Rough and Ready, Ga., Nov. 15, '64.
 77 Social Circle, Ga., Nov. 17, '64.
 78 Buckhead Station, Ga., Nov. 19, '64.
 79 Park's Mills, Ga., Nov. 20, '64.
 80 Eatonton, Ga., Nov. 20, '64.
 81 Near Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 23, '64.
 82 Buffalo Swamp, Ga., Nov. 25, '64.
 83 Near Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 25, '64.
 84 Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 26, '64.
 85 Near Louisville, Ga., Nov. 28, '64.
 86 Fort Harrison, Ga., Dec. 7, '64.
 87 Monteith, Ga., Dec. 8, '64.
 88 Near Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9, '64.
 89 No. 3 Station, G. R. R., Ga., Dec. 21, '64.
 90 Combahee River, S. C., Jan. 19, '65.
 91 Turner's Creek, S. C., Jan. 31, '65.
 92 Whippy Swamp, S. C., Feb. 1, '65.
 93 River Bridge, S. C., Feb. 2, '65.
 94 Little Salkehatchie, S. C., Feb. 6, '65.
 95 South Edisto, S. C., Feb. 8, '65.
 96 North Edisto, S. C., Feb. 10, '65.
 97 Cannon's Bridge, S. C., Feb. 11, '65.
 98 Congaree R. R. Bridge, S. C., Feb. 14, '65.
 99 Saluda Factory, S. C., Feb. 16, '65.
 100 Broad River, S. C., Feb. 16, '65.
 101 Near Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 28, '65.
 102 Society Hill, S. C., March 2, '65.
 103 Florence, S. C., March 4, '65.
 104 Near Darlington, S. C., March 4, '65.
 105 Floral College, S. C., March 8, '65.
 106 Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, '65.
 107 Near Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, '65.
 108 Black River, N. C., March 15, '65.
 109 Near Bentonville, N. C., March 21, '65.
 110 Near Neuse River, N. C., April 10, '65.

The regiment was mustered out July 9th, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Camp Butler, July 12, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Major Thomas J. Newsham deserves special mention for the efficient services rendered. From the confidence reposed in him by his superior officers he was at times detailed to perform the duties from the office of major to that of major general. A synopsis of his military history, as shown by the files of the War Department at Washington, will abundantly speak for itself. He went in as 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, 9th Ill. Inf. Vols. (three months' service) April 25th, 1861; promoted to adjutant May 25th, 1861; mustered out July 24th, 1861. Re-enlisted July 26th, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, (three months' service). Promoted Captain A. A. General Vols. Oct. 3d, 1861. Major of

117th Ill. Vols. Sept. 19th, 1862. Re-signed April 13th, 1864. Was Assistant Adjutant General on General C. F. Smith's staff; commanded a detachment at Fort Pickering; Assistant Adjutant General Inspector at Columbus; general picket officer of 5th division, 16th Army Corps, and also commander of provisional encampment at Fort Pickering, Tennessee. In all these Gen. W. T. Sherman, over his own signature says, that major Newsham was held in high esteem.

Captain Joseph G. Robinson, raised company I and was elected its captain and served in the war in that position. He was severely wounded at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, disabling him for active service. Was transferred from his regiment to the Fourth Veteran Reserves, receiving a commission from President Lincoln as captain, and was assigned to company G, and stationed at Rock Island, where he acted as provost marshal of prisoners. He was a brave and efficient officer.

Samuel T. Hughes enlisted as private in the three months' service, and in the three years' service was made 1st Lieutenant. On the reorganization of the regiment he was elected Lieutenant Colonel. He was an excellent officer, and followed the regiment through the whole service. He died a few years ago from the effect of wounds received in the war.

Major John H. Kuhn went out as Captain of company K, from Alton, in the three months' service, and upon enlistment in the three years' service was promoted to major of the regiment, and served until his time expired, when he returned home and assisted in recruiting the 144th Infantry regiment, and was promoted Colonel.

Captain Enil Adam went from Alton as Lieutenant in the three months service. Upon the advance of John H. Kuhn, he was promoted to captain of company A, in the three years' service. At the close of the war Adam was promoted and remained in the service of the regular army. William G. Pinckard was Regimental Quartermaster in the three months' service, and was promoted to A. Q. M., which position he held until he was killed, Feb. 14, 1864.

Dr. Emil Guelich joined the service as an enlisted man for three months, and

again for three years, and was promoted assistant surgeon on July, 1861. In April, 1862, he was promoted surgeon, in which position he served during the remainder of the war, and was greatly appreciated by the regiment.

William H. Purviance, a brave and gallant Lieutenant, was severely wounded at Shiloh, and disabled for service, and was honorably discharged, Aug. 16, 1862. George Woodbury joined as an enlisted man, and was promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. I, in three years' service, and on reorganization was promoted captain Co. B, and was killed March 15, 1865.

Below is a roster of the officers and men who served in the regiment. Only those who went from Madison county are shown in this list.

Roster, Three Months' Service, Muster Roll, Company G.

Captain.

Benjamin W. Tucker, must'd out July 25, '61.

First Lieutenant.

Cary H. H. Davis, must'd out July 25, 1861.

Second Lieutenant.

Jared P. Ash, mustered out July 25, 1861.

First Sergeant.

Samuel B. Bruce, must'd out July 25, 1861.

Sergeants.

Absalom T. Ash, must'd out July 25, 1861.

William G. Gallion, must'd out July 25, '61.

William L. Ash, must'd out July 26, 1861.

Corporals.

Samuel Boyd, must'd out July 25, 1861.

Levi Davis, Jr., mustered out July 25, 1861.

Benjamin K. Dorwart, must'd out July 25, '61.

Edward A. Tucker, must'd out July 25, '61.

Musicians.

Peter S. Wolford, mustered out July 25, '61.

Eugene Lavenue, mustered out July 25, '61.

Privates.

Barber, John, mustered out July 25, '61.

Barnhart, Richard, mustered out July 25, '61.

Bailey, George, mustered out July 25, '61.

Bankeman, Frederick, must'd out July 25, '61.

Bassett, Harlon, mustered out July 25, '61.

Burmeister, Henry, must'd out July 25, '61.

Barnett, Thomas, mustered out July 25, '61.

Barnett, William L., must'd out July 25, '61.

Boles, Nathaniel L., must'd out July 26, '61.

Baker, Simeon S., mustered out July 25, '61.

Burns, Archibald, must'd out July 25, '61.

Collins, John H., mustered out July 25, '61.

Chenoweth, John B., must'd out July 25, '61.

Cull, William H., mustered out July 25, '61.

Campbell, Alexander, must'd out July 25, '61.

Christie, William P., must'd out July 25, '61.

Caldwell, William, must'd out July 25, '61.

Cronk, Gilbert, must'd out July 25, '61.

Carter, William H., must'd out July 25, '61.

Draper, Frederick R., must'd out July 25, '61.

Dimond, Charles W., must'd out July 25, '61.

Driscoll, Thomas, mustered out July 25, '61.

Davis, Frank, mustered out July 25, 1861.

Dugan, John, mustered out July 25, 1861.

Dennis, Allen, mustered out July 25, 1861.

Davis, Benjamin, mustered out July 25, '61.

Fletcher, Newton, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Force, William S., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Garrett, William, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hodge, Alexander, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hughes, Peter, must'd out July 25, 1861.
 Hughes, John P., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Hawkins, Royal W., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Hoffman, Washington, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Hover, John, disch. for disability, May 15, '61.
 Hays, George M., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hartwich, James M., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Harney, David M., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Johnson, George E., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Kulmas, Benedict, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Kendall, Jesse K., must'd out July 25, 1861.
 King, Charles, must'd out July 25, 1861.
 Medley, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Murphy, Joseph, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Moley, Thomas, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Mills, John W., mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Moses, Hugh, not sworn in.
 McDonald, William J., must'd out July 25, '61.
 McNiel, David, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 McCormick, Duncan, not sworn in.
 Pulliam, James, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Pembrock, Wesley, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Pembroke, Wm. K., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Ribelin, John, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Rees, Henry, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Rundel, Samuel P., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Sweeney, Thomas, must'd out July 25, 1861.
 Smith, Henry C., mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Scofield, Richard, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schweetner, Anton, must'd out July 25, 1861.
 Scott, Jacob J., mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Spain, Patrick, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Teer, Joshua, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 Thompson, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Woods, Thomas L., must'd out July 25, 1861.
 Webb, John, must'd out July 25, 1861.
 Wheelock, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Wright John, not sworn in.

Muster Roll, Company I.

Captain.

Joseph G. Robinson, re-entered three years service.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas J. Newsham, re-entered three years service.

Second Lieutenant.

Gotthold Girt, re-entered three years' service, 10th Illinois Infantry.

First Sergeant.

Edward L. Friday, must'd out July 25, '61.

[Sergeants.

James D. Cobine, mustered out July 25, '61.
 John P. Lusk, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 George Lingenfelter, must'd out July 24, '61.

Corporals.

John H. Gonterman, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Gustavus O. Austin, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Harmon W. Cassidy, must'd out July 25, '61.

Musicians.

James W. Boyd, mustered out July 25, 1861.
 George W. Putnam, must'd out July 25, '61.

Privates.

Allison, Wm., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Altman, Wm., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Ashton, David N., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Barnsbach, Henry C., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Bishop, Peter, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Bailhache, Morgan H., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Bredle, Simon, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Bauer, Frank, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Berleman, Herman, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Calvin, James B., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Charlek, John, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Cornman, Ferdinand A., mus. out July 25, '61, re-enlisted three years.

Crosby, James W., mustered out July 25, '61, re-enlisted three years.
 Calvin, Robert W., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Dinsmore, Wm. L., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Davis, George, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Dettmer, Henry, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Deikman, Ernst A., must'd out July 25, '61.
 East, Thomas W., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Feisler, Henry, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Foreman, Wm. A., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Gates, Joseph C., mustered out July 25, '61.
 Green, Jeremiah V., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Gillespie, Joseph J., must'd out July 25, 1861, re-enlisted three years.
 Hanser, Adolphus H., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Hobson, John, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Hook, Bernard, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hamel, Frederick W., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Haddly, John W., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Hauter, Samuel, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Haskins, James R., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Jarvis, Wm. W., must'd out July 25, '61, re-enlisted three years.
 Kelly, Michael, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Kluge, Augustus, mustered out July 25, 1861, re-enlisted three years.
 Krebs, John V., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Kaufman, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Linderman, Abraham, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Lott, Louis, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Lemka, Louis, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Leuchly, John H., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Lening, Frederick W., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Lewis, Francis M., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Likart, John G., must'd out July 25, '61.
 McCauley, Eli A., must'd out July 25, '61.
 McDonald, William A., mus. out July 25, '61.
 Moore, George, mustered out July 25, 1861, re-enlisted.
 Miller, Henry, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Padon, William, mustered out July 25, 1861, re-enlisted.
 Phillips, Adolph, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Roherkast, Ernst G., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Reid, Christian, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Runge, Theodore, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Stinchcomb, Noah W., mus. out July 25, '61.
 Scheer, Joseph, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Smith, Samuel F., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Schneekman, Andrew, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Sharp, Abraham, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Sauer, Henry, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Thompson, William, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Tucker, Amos, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Wilson, Tyler, must'd out July 25, '61.
 West, John A., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Woodberry, George, mustered out July 25, 1861, re-enlisted.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Captain.

John H. Kuhn, mustered out July 25, 1861, re-entered service.

First Lieutenant.

Shuttler, mustered out July 25, '61.

Second Lieutenant.

Emil Adam, mustered out July 25, '61, re-entered service.

First Sergeant.

Fritz Hoeffert, mustered out July 25, '61.

Sergeants.

George Mohr, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Jacob Eppenberger, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Sebastian Handt, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Joseph Dieteschy, mustered out July 25, '61.
 William Schell, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Frederick Oberbeck, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Ernst J. Wehrich, must'd out July 25, '61.

Musicians.

Henry Hill, mustered out July 25, '61.
 John Linsig, mustered out July 25, '61.

Privates.

Bremenkamp, Fred., must'd out July 25, '61.
 Bulz, Peter, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Brenner, Henry, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Betz, Charles, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Bauer, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Bachman, Charles, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Braun, Joseph, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Barnes, Heinrich, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Busse, William, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Berner, Louis, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Castens, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Davis, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Dick, Abraham, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Faulhaber, Adam, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Faulstick, Henry, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Gotthold, Theodore, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Guelich, Emil, mustered out July 25, '61; re-entered service Pro. Surgeon.
 Geschky, Baldwin, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Goldbard, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Gudernann, Frank, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Gubrich, Charles, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hartman, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hutter, Carl, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Haster, Bernhard, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Horn, Heinrich, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Harris, Charles, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Hitz, Rudolph, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Joesting, Henry, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Joergel, Albert, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Just, Andreas, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Jancke, Heinrich, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Korn, Gustave, mustered out July 25, '61; re-entered service Pro. Q. M.
 Linsig, Gottlieb, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Lebbetz, Theodore, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Morgenstern, Wilhelm, mus. out July 25, '61.
 Mueller, Charles, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Meller, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Nixter, Robert, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Ott, Andreas, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Redell, George, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Ruhland, George, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Radt, Friedrich, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Rose, Christian, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schild, August, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schrub, Paul, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Seibert, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Seifried, Alexander, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Salsmann, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schneeburg, Adolph, must'd out July 25, '61.
 Schoppe, Peter, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Spies, Meinard, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schneider, Martin, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schaefer, George, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Stoor, Adam, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Soosal, August, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Schoppel, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Unze, Ferdinand, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Vener, Henry, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Wendle, Jacob, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Wuchter, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Weihaar, George, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Weis, Martin, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Young, John, mustered out July 25, '61.
 Zeigler, Martin, mustered out July 25, '61.

Roster—Three Years' Service.

Staff.

Major.

John H. Kuhn, term ex. Aug. 20, 1864.

Adjutants.

Thomas J. Newsham, pro. to General Paine's staff.

Henry H. Klock, term ex. Aug. 20, 1864.

Quartermasters.

Wm. G. Pinecard, pro. to capt. and ass't quar., killed in Va., Feb. 14, 1864.
 Gustav. Korn, died May 6, 1863.

Surgeon.

Emil Guelich, term ex. Aug. 20, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Staff.*Commissary Sergeant.*

Eben. H. Burgess, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Mustering Roll, Company A.*Captain.*

Emil. Adam, term ex. Aug. 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Ernest J. Weyrick, resigned Dec. 24, 1861.

Second Lieutenant.

Theodore Gotlob, term ex. Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergeant.

Frederick Oberbick, must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Corporals.

Anton Hund, must'd out Aug. 20, '64, as sergt.
John Goldbart, M. O. Aug. 20, '64, as sergt.
Peter Shoppat, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Adam Stach, died March 26, 1862.
Henry Vettar.

Anton Schwertner, mus. out Aug. 20, 1864, as sergent.
Joseph Bann, killed, Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Musician.

Henry Hill, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Bauer, Henry, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Bremenkamp, Fred.
Burmeister, Henry.
Brenner, Henry, vet., M. O. July 9, 1865.
Berger, John, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Banze, Wm., pris. war, M. O. April 22, 1865.
Bauer, John.
Dummeier, Christian, must'd out Aug. 20, '64.
Frank, Nicholas.
Fisher, Andreas.
Girlich, Chs., killed, Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Haber, Jacob, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Hall, William.
Hertweck, Michl, tr. to V. R. C., Mar. 29, '64.
Harter, Bernhard, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Horn, Henry, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Janke, Henry, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Koch, Fried., vet., must'd out July 9, 1865.
Kortkamp, William.
Linsig, Gottlieb, died Nov. 5, '62, at St. Louis, Mo.

Loehr, James H.
Miller, Chas., discharged Oct. '62, wounds.
Mangels, Peter, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Miller, Henry, vet., M. O. July 8, '65, as sergt.
Ott, Andreas, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Schoppet, John, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Schaler, George, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Schuh, Paul, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Scharif, Ephraim, disch'd July 21, '62, dis'ty.
Schmid, Christian, tr. Jan. 14, '64 by G. O. 21, A. G. O.
Wehr, Jacob, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Weis, Martin, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Weller, George, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.

Recruits.

Brakebush, Henry, tr. to Co. D, as consold'd, must'd out July 9, '65.
Bullion, John, tran. to Co. D, as consoldated, must'd out July 9, '65.
Hess, John, tr. to Co. D, as consold'd, mustered out July 9, 1865.
Jargener, August, tr. to Co. D, as cons., must'd out July 9, 1865.
Meyer, Jacob, died Aug. 29, '62, at Corinth.
Quast, John M.
Rose, Christian, vet., must'd out July 9, 1865, as sergent.
Sosal, August, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Thoma, Stephen, must'd out Aug. 20, '64.
Weber, Benedict, must'd out July 9, '65.

Mustering Roll, Company B.*Privates.*

Gantner, Joseph.
Schab, John, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Recruit.

Hofmeister, John Peter, must. out Aug. 20, '64.

Mustering Roll Company C.*Sergeant.*

John M. Saltzman, tr. to Co. H, June 11, '62, vet. pro chief bugler of 9th, as consold'd, mustered out July 9, '65.

Recruit.

Mewhouse, Aug., tr. to Co. F, as consold'ted, mustered out July 9, '65.

Mustering Roll, Company D.*Privates.*

Schulze, Frederick, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Schulze, Henry, tr. to Co. F, as con., pris. war, mustered out April 14, 1865.

Mustering Roll, Company E.*Privates.*

Ashton, David N., killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.

Barnett, Thos., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Bassett, Harlow.

Collins, John, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Charlick, John, killed Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Chenoworth, John B., died June 5, '62, w'ds.

Ellison, Thomas.

Hadley, Jas. N. W., pro. 1st Lieut. 1st Tenn.

Art., Aug. 13, 1863.

Hughes, James, died Jan. 13, 1863.

Lynch, Nathan, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Lauchly, John H., pro. 2d Lieut. Ala. C. T.,

Feb. 11, 1864.

Miller, John W., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Teear, Josh. G., killed Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Mustering Roll, Company I.*Captains.*

Jos G. Robinson, tr. to V. R. C., Nov. 16, '63.

Sam'l T. Hughes, pro. Lt. Col. as consol. M.O. July 9, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Wm. H. Purviance, hon'ably disch'd Aug. 16, 1862, on acc't wounds received.

Wm. Padon, pro. Major, as consol., mustered out July 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

George Woodberry, pro. Capt. Co. B, as cons., killed March 11, 1865.

James W. Crosby, M. O. as 1st sergeant, Co. B, cons'd, July 9, 1865.

Sergeants.

William W. Jarvis, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.

Wm. H. Dunnegan, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.

Corporals.

George Stice tr. to Co. B as consold't pris. war m. o. Feb. 2, 1865, as corporal.

Manroc A. Commam.

Robt. R. Swain, tr. to Co. B. as consold't; m. o. Dec. 18, 1864.

John G. Irwin, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Thomas Pete, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Alfred T. Stanton, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Ferdinand A. Commam, killed at Moulton, March 21, 1864.

James B. Thomas, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Baird, John

Baird, William, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Breyfogel, Daniel G., must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Barber, Norman C., disch'd on act. of wounds.

Ballard, James G., disch'd on act. of wounds.

Bass, John killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Behrardt, Charles F., must'd out Aug. 20, '64.
Burgbes, Zachariah died April 3, '63; won'ds.
Borden, Aaron C., must'd out Aug. 20, '64.
Boes, Anthony killed in an affray July 4, '61.
Cowell, Charles, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Crews, Josephus
Collins, James G., disch'd April 4, '62; disab'l'y.
Clark, George W., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
Cuppinal, George W., pris. war; must'd out Sept. 3, 1864.

Davidson, Samuel E., must'd out Aug. 20, '64.
Dayton, Chas. E., disch'd Aug. 10, '62 wounds.

Dunnagan, Joshua S., died Oct. 20, 1861.

Elliott, John, tr. to Co. B as consolidated;

must'd out Sept. 11, 1864.

Fuller, Heaton disch'd July 16, 1861; won'ds.

Graham, John died

Gillham, Thos. C., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Gillespie, Joseph J., disch'd June 4, 1862;

disability.

Hawley, John died March 1862.

Hays, Oliver, vet., deserted July 11, 1864.

Hammock, Andrew J., disch'd Oct. 8, 1862;

disability.

Hanratty, James disch'd July 29, '62; won'ds.

Helm, William S., disch'd on act. wounds.

Harker, Hiram must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Holcomb, Mahlon D., m. o. Sept. 11, 1864.

Hanskins, Thomas L.

Irwin, Samuel mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Jaka, John must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Jarvis, Sidney B., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Johnson, James N., killed at Ft. Donelson,

February 15, 1862.

Johnson, David must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Kinge, August killed, Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15,

1862.

Kegon, Edward died April 15, '62; wounds.

Kyle, David must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Kindler, George W., killed at Ft. Donelson

Feb. 15, 1862.

Lohmyer, Charles killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb.

15, 1862.

Lent, George disch'd Oct. 15, '62; wounds.

Lawson, George disch'd on account of wounds.

Lang, James pris. war, must'd out Feb. 11, '65.

Lane, Dennis killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15,

'62.

Lewis, James must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Lewis, Charles C., m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

Lawrence, John N.

Livingston, Alonzo, killed at Ft. Donelson,

Feb. 15, '62.

Mills, Albert G., died April 27, '62; wounds.

McKinley, George S., died Aug. 18, '62.

McMahon, Hugh killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb.

15, '62.

McKinney John K., killed at Ft. Donelson,

Feb. 15, 1862.

McHard, Samuel disch'd Oct. 14, '61; won'ds.

McBarnitt, Charles killed at Ft. Donelson,

Feb. 15, '62.

Mitchell James

Moore, George W. died Feb. 15, '62; wounds.

Parker, Wm., must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Prentice, John E., disch'd Nov. 4, '62; disab'l'y.

Patton, Charles, missing in action at Mud

Creek, Miss., June 20, '63.

Pearl, Lawford disch'd Jan. 1, '62; disability

Reid, Nicholas

Readman, Charles must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Reid, Charles Samuel m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Riggin, William H., must'd out Sept. 17, '64.

Robertson, Thomas R., died Oct. 20, '61.

Swartz, Fred. killed at Shiloh April 6, '62.

Sanders, Henry must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Stephenson, Joseph P., killed at Ft. Donelson

Feb. 15, '62.

Stallman, Frederick, must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Stringer, Joseph E.

Smith, Jacob, died Nov. 7, '61.

Turner, James D., must'd out 20, '64.

Vanhooser, John R., must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Webster, Olander T., died Dec. 15, 1861.
Wilson, Wm. T., disch'd Aug. 21, '62; w/o'ds.
Williams, David, killed at Ft. Donelson Feb. 15, 1862.

Willis, George—deserted.
Wilson, John, killed at Fort Donelson
Wormeyer, Henry, must'd out Aug. 20, '64.

Recruits.

Bohannon, James M., tr. to Co. B, as consol'd must'd out July 9, '65.

Corman, Horatio, disch'd, as serg't May 28, '65.

Cox, William T., must'd out July 9, 1865.

Fowler, James, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Johnson, Sidney L.

Padon, James, missing in action at Athens, Ala., Janur. 26, 1864.

Padon, Jucson, died Jan. 24, 1864.

Seybold, Samuel, disch'd as serg't May 28, '65.

Zanders, Fred W., disch'd as serg't May 28, '65.

Ninth Infantry (Reorganized)—Muster Roll, Company B.

Recruits subsequent to reorganization.

Barnett, Jesse, must. out July 9, '65.

Brody, Peter, must'd out July 9, '65.

Cussy, Roger W., must'd out July 9, 1865.

Donohoe, William T., must'd out July 9, '65.

Henry, August, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Holmes, James, absent, sick at u. o. of reg't.

Morgine, Martin, must'd out July 9, '65.

Morris, John, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Olderson, William, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Riggin, Jackson, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Tompkins, Richard, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Vingard, Philip J., must'd out July 9, 1865.

Volbringer, George, must'd out July 9, 1865.

Whitney, Chas. B., must'd out July 9, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Harrison, David, disch'd July 1, 1864.

Ryan, Daniel.

Tenth Infantry.—Three years' service.

Was organized and mustered into the United States service at Cairo, Illinois, April 24th, 1861, by Cpt. Pope. Was composed of seven companies of infantry and three of artillery. This organization was for three months' service, but at the expiration of the time of enlistment, the regiment re-enlisted, and was again mustered into the service for three years, at Cairo, July 29th, 1861. At this time the companies of artillery, were transferred to the First and Second artillery regiments, and the Tenth was made complete with infantry. Companies D and K, which aided in filling up this vacancy, were mainly recruited from Madison county. It remained at Cairo and Bird's Point during the winter, and in January, 1862, took part in the movement made by Gen. Grant to the rear of Columbus. Scattered Jeff. Thompson's guerrillas, aided by the Seventh Cavalry, March 1st, at Skystown, Mo., taking several prisoners and two guns. During the month joined Gen. Pope's army at

New Madrid. Advanced on New Madrid on the night of the 12th inst., driving in the enemy's pickets, at right-shoulder shift arms, without returning a shot; threw up breast-works before morning, planting four guns, under fire from Forts Thompson and Pillow, and five gun-boats. Loss one captain and two privates killed. Crossed the river below New Madrid on the night of April 7th, and intercepted the retreating forces from Island No. 10, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall, at Tiptonville, with 2,500 men, besides securing a large amount of artillery and small arms. This grand movement resulted in the capture of 6,000 prisoners.

At Fort Pillow April 13th, returned, and landed at Hamburg on the 24th; took part in all the contests of Gen. Pope's army in moving on Corinth; under fire at Corinth, May 3d and 8th; was in the advance in all the movements which resulted in the capture of Corinth. During the months of June and July the regiment lay at Big Spring. Arrived at Nashville 12th of September, where it remained during the blockade. Assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and remained in Nashville until July, 1863, and was then placed in Smith's Brigade, Morgan's Division, Granger's Reserve Corps. Reached Sequatchie Valley, Oct. 1st, and with the assistance of McCook's Cavalry Division, drove Wheeler's Cavalry from the valley. Nov. 24th, crossed the Tennessee river on pontoons, supporting Gen. Sherman's attack on the left of Mission Ridge. On the 26th, captured 20 of the rear guard of Hardee's retreating column at Chickamauga Station; followed the retreating army as far as Ringgold; thence moved to near Knoxville, and subsequently to Columbus on the Hiawassie river. Removed to Chattanooga, and went into winter quarters in the rear of Rossville, Georgia.

January 1st, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. 394 men started for home the 11th of January, 1864. It returned to the field again, February following, commanded by Col. John Tillson. April 1st left Rossville, Georgia, and on the 3d met the enemy at Kingston, where General Phillip Sheridan was wounded. From this time forth it was under constant fire in the Atlanta

campaign. Its next engagement was at Jonesboro, Georgia, in September, 1864, where it did good service.

From January 9th to 13th, 1865, the regiment lay at Beaufort, South Carolina, when it moved with Mower's First Division to Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. On the 20th and 26th attempted to cross the Salkahatchie river, but failed on account of high-water, and was obliged to remain until the 30th, when it moved up on the right bank of the river, and effected a crossing at River's Bridge on the 3d of February, with a loss of forty men. The Third Brigade, to which this regiment was attached, was in the advance and lost about 125 men. The crossing was difficult, and obstinately contested; the swamp a mile wide, and with many streams to cross; the water ice-cold, and from one to five feet deep; and here the troops floundered from seven in the morning until dark. General Howard, who was present, pronounced it "the best thing of the war." On the 9th of February crossed South Edisto, at Bickner's bridge, throwing over a pontoon in the face of the enemy; wading, after dark, over one-third of a mile through the "lake," took possession of the enemy in the flank, drove them from their entrenchments, and captured several prisoners and one caisson. Passed with the army to Columbia, Winnsboro and Cheraw, skirmishing, and destroying railroad, thence to Fayetteville on the 11th of March. Here the regiment was detached to lay a pontoon over Cape Fear river, which was effected; made a forced night's march, and took part in the battle at Bentonville on the 20th and 21st. This was its last battle, the regiment sustaining a loss of sixty men. The enemy evacuated during the night. The next day the Tenth moved to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh. After Johnson's surrender moved to Richmond, and subsequently to Washington, where it participated in the Grand Review. On the 4th of June proceeded to Louisville, Ky. Mustered out of the service July 4th, 1865, and received final discharge and pay at Chicago July 11th, 1865.

Roster.

Adjutant.

James W. Allen, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Non-commissioned Staff.*Hospital Steward.*

John Hobson, disch. Oct. 25, 1864; wounds.

Principal Musicians.

William H. Catts, must'd out July 4, 1865.

James M. Boyd, must'd out July 4, 1865.

Mustering Roll Company D.*Captains.*

Samuel T. Mason, term expired Sept. 23, 1864.

Archibald Burns, mus. out July 4, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Henry M. Scarritt, resigned Dec. 11, 1863.

Peter Hughes, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William Gallion, dismissed June 18, 1863.

William F. Howard, mus. out June 4, 1865.

Sergeants.

Robert W. Calvin, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Wm. M. Smith, disch. Nov. 4, 1862; dis'bl'ty.

Corporal.

Samuel R. Smith, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865, as sergeant.

Privates.

Ash, Wm. N., vet., mus. out July 15, 1865.

Bachelor, Wm., vet., must'd out July 15, 1865.

Bottoms, Archibald G., vet., mus. out July 15, 1865.

Brown, Andrew F., died Nov. 25, 1861.

Beck, John, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Baldwin, Rolin E., vet., tr. to Vet. Engineer

Regt. Army of the Cumberland, July 16, 1864.

Bassnet, Robert, disch. Dec. 4, 1862, to enlist

in 4th U. S. Cavalry.

Bonnell, William A., vet., sick at Washington

since June 1, 1865.

Belcher, Joseph H., vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Bivens, Henry, vet., killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865.

Birmingham, Edward, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Brown, Frank, disch. Sept. 20, 1862; dis'bl'ty.

Clifford, David A. J., died Dec. 25, 1861.

Clark, Wm. M., disch. Dec. 22, 1862; dis'bl'ty.

Croockston, Joseph, vet. sergt., mus. out Sept. 30, 1864.

Cousley, Wm. P., vet., mus. out July 4, 1865, as 1st sergeant.

Clough, Henry, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865, as corporal.

Dickerson, Ralph, disch. Mar. 9, '65; dis'bl'ty

Dugan, John, mus. out August 14, 1864.

Hughes, William, died November 26, 1861.

Hughes, George, disch. Mar. 9, 1862; dis'bl'ty.

Leffner, John H., vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Hall, Charles, disch. Feb. 6, 1862; disability.

Kear, Archibald N., mus. out August 14, 1864.

Lampher, George, vet., absent without leave

July 1, 1864.

Lent, Philip S., vet., killed at River Brides,

S. C., Feb. 3, 1865.

McNeal, Thomas.

McClain, John.

McLaughlin, Mark, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865,

as corporal.

Meyers, John C., vet., died May 15, 1864.

Moore, Cornelius, died March 18, 1862.

Patterson, John, accidentally killed, July 25,

1862.

Peters, John, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Richards, Charles, vet., killed at Kenesaw

Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Reed, Sylvester A., disch. Feb. 21, '62; dis'bl'ty.

Squire, Wm. F., vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Smith, John G., mustered out Oct. 23, 1863;

dis'bl'ty.

Smith, William, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Smith, John, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Sawyer, Geo. N., vet., mus. out July 4, 1865, as corporal.

Stoddard, Alexander, mus. out July 4, 1865, as sergeant.

Stafford, Wilborn, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

St. Andreas, Nicholas, mus. out Aug. 14, 1864.

Thomas, Edward, disch. Dec. 4, 1862, to enlist

in 4th U. S. Cavalry.

Tucker, Hammond.

Thompson, John, mus. out Aug. 14, 1864.

Wallace, John, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Watts, Rodger, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Warren, Nicholas, vet., wounded and sent to

hospital May 28, 1864.

Watson, John, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865, as

corporal.

Recruits.

Allen, Joseph, died, March 21, 1865; wounds.

Burns, McClennan, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Boyd, Franklin, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Blessinger, Louis, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Calvy, Dennis, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Clark, William M., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Ellis, Joseph, disch. April 24, 1865; dis'bl'ty.

English, Solomon, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug.

12, 1864.

Free, Isaac, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Griffin, James, vet., mus. out July 4, 1865.

Hoxey, Garrett, wounded; sent to hospital

March 21, 1865.

Hughes, Thomas, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Hyndman, William, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Jenkins, David, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Jarman, William, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Long, George F., wounded; sent to hospital

March 21, 1865.

Morgan, Michael, mus. out July 4, 1865.

McEnally, John, mus. out May 30, 1865.

Mutley, David, mus. out July 4, 1865.

McPherson, Thomas, mus. out July 4, 1865.

Modley, Joseph, mus. out May 27, 1865.

Owens, Wm., must'd out Sept. 15, 1865.

Peacock, Francis, must'd out May 30, 1865.

Polk, James K., must'd out May 30, 1865.

Prather, Wm., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Peterson, Michael, must'd out July 4, 1865.

Pierce, George H., died June 10, 1864.

Rutledge, William.

Stillwell, James P., disch'd Dec. 4, '62, to enlist

in Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Solomon, Robert, must'd out June 22, 1865.

Solomon, Thomas, must'd out July 4, 1864.

Smelly, Jacob, must'd out July 4, 1865.

Scott, Jacob F., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Stafford, John H., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Tucker, George W., died Sept. 13, 1864.

White, Frank.

Watts, William, must'd out May 30, 1865.

Willson, William, must'd out July 4, 1865.

Mustering Roll, Company I.*Second Lieutenant.*

William P. Cousley, M. O. (as sergeant Co. D.) July 4, 1865.

Mustering Roll, Company K.*Captain.*

George C. Lusk, must'd out Oct. 24, 1864.

Thomas H. Kennedy, must'd out July 4, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Gotthold Girnt, resigned July 3, 1862.

James Rogers, must'd out Dec. 24, 1864.

John T. Fahnestock, must'd out July 4, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward L. Friday, dismissed (sentence of

court martial) June 28, 1862.

William Wilson, must'd out July 4, 1865.

First Sergeant.

James M. Brown, died Feb. 23, at Bird's

Point, Mo.

Sergeant.

Gustavus O. Austin, disch'd July 14, 1862, disabled.

Corporals.

James Thompson, must'd out May 30, 1865.

Daniel Lynch, must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

William W. Murphy, disch'd June 4, 1862.

William M. Ottwell, disch'd Dec. 11, 1862,

disability.

Benjamin F. Kimball, vet., killed Aug. 10,

near Atlanta, Ga.

Privates.

Anderson, Oliver, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Arnold, William, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Burroughs, Thomas, must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Bizer, Jacob, must'd out July 4, 1865, as sergt.

Brown, James B., died Oct. 31, 1862, Nash-

ville, Tenn.

Baker, John, must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Campbell, Asbury, died May 10, 1862, w'nds.

Cassaday, Wm. A., must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Craig, Benj. F., vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Dix, Alvin, disch'd Feb. 18, 1862.

Enbanks, John, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Fahnestock, George, vet., must'd out July 4,

1865, as sergeant.

Green, Austin O., must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Hess, Henry, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Jordan, Michael, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Jones, Edward, must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Klone, George, must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Kelly, Michael, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Kerr, George.

Lewis, Wm. H., vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Lingenfelder, George, vet., must'd out Aug. '64.

Mizger, Anton, must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

McLane, Francis, disch'd Mar. 18, 1863.

Mekles, John, disch'd Jan. 30, 1863, dis'bl'ty.

Murphy, Brooker C., disch'd June 18, 1862.

Murphy, Wm. P., must'd out Aug. 31, 1864.

Mason, Frank, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Mulligan, Michael, vet., must'd out July 4, '65.

Norton, Michael, vet., must'd out July 4, '62.

Opdyke, John W., vet., must'd out July 4, '64,

as sergeant.

Rizer, Martin, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Stice, Wm., died Jan. 1, 1862.

Scully, Thomas, vet., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Spence, James, vet., M. O. Aug. 31, 1864.

Sublett, Sam'l P., vet., M. O. J'y 4, 1865, as

corporal.

Smith, Sam'l F., vet., M. O. J'y 4, 1865, as

first sergeant.

Tackett, Chas., M. O. Sept. 10, 1864.

Tadlock, Wm. J., vet., M. O. J'y 4, 1865.

Thompson, Wm. M., disch'd Mar. 18, 1863.

Whitbread, Wm., disch'd Feb. 18, 1862.

Walker, Aresinth F., M. O. Aug. 31, 1864.

Walker, John R., M. O. Aug. 31, 1864.

Welker, John, vet., M. O. J'y 4, 1865.

Weeks, Franklin, vet., disch'd June 16, 1865.

Wilson, George T., M. O. J'y 4, 1865.

Yomghaus, Henry, disch'd Mar. 18, 1863,

disability.

Recruits.

Anderson, Noah, M. O. J'y 4, 1865.

Bardett, Geo. W., M. O. Oct. 3, 1864.

Brown, Cornelius, vet., M. O. June 23, 1865.

Bikill, George, vet., J'y 4, 1865.

Burnins, Frederick G., sent to hospital Feb. 3,

1865.

Boyd, John M., M. O. J'y 4, 1865.

Buckley, Thomas M., disch'd at Quincy, Ill.,

disability.

Cassaday, Harmon W., vet., must'd out July

4, '65, as sergeant.

Crowder, Joshua L., must'd out July 4, '65.

Condon, John, must'd out July 4, 1865.

Donaldson, Thos. M., must'd out July 4, 1865,

as corporal.

Duffey, Nicholas, disch. May 10, '65, disability.

Eaton, Wm. N., must'd out Oct. 3, 1864.

Evans, George E., must'd out July 4, 1865.

Friday, William, vet., must'd out July 4, '65.
Fruit, Wm., must'd out July 4, 1865.
Ferguson, Vincent, must'd out July 4, '65.
Gibbons, John.

Gillmore, Wm. A., must'd out July 4, '65.
Glasser, Marx, must'd out July 4, '65.
Homborg, Fredk. W., tr. to 60th Ill., must'd out July 31, 1865.

Jones, Chas., tr. to 1st Neb. regt.
Lambkins, James M., absent since Feb. 23, 1865, supposed to have been captured.
Luttrell, Jas. M., tr. to V. R. C.
Mackett, James M., in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.

Morton, Thos. J., must'd out July 4, '65.
McDonough, John E., sent to Dry Tortugas, G. C. M., Dec. 17, 1864.

Naughton, Wm., must'd out July 4, '65.
Neville, Roger, must'd out July 4, '65.
Patterson, Andw. C., must'd out July 4, '65.
Roth, Joseph, must'd out July 4, '65.
Smith, Daniel W., must'd out July 4, 1865; wounded.

Schwarz, Edw. must'd out July 4, '65.
Schultz, Henry, must'd out July 4, '65.
Schultz, Ernst H., must'd out July 4, '65.
Sanders, Joseph W. W., must'd out May 15, 1865.

Sanders, Benj. A., died Dec. 21, 1864.
Watters, Joel, vet., M. O. July 4, '65, as corp.
Wilson, Geo. T., vet., must'd out July 4, '65.
Wilson, Jas., tr. to 1st Nebraska regt.
Weeks, Philetus, must'd out July 4, '65.
Wells, Thos. M., must'd out July 4, '65.
Weaver, Wm., died Ap. 10, '63, at Goldsboro, N. C.

Williams, John, vet., M. O. July 4, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Ainsworth, Goolsbury.
Blakely, Joseph.
Greenwood, Peter S.

Eleventh Infantry—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was first called into service under proclamation of the President, April 16, 1861, and mustered into service April 30, 1861. It performed garrison duty mainly, until June 30th, when it was mustered out, but re-enlisted for three years.

Roster.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

George H. Dewey resigned April 1, 1864.

Muster Roll Company C.

Privates.

Stocker, Thos., tr. to Co. E, 8th Ill., never reported to Co.; supposed must'd out.
Vernor, Thomas J., M. O. Jan. 30, 1865, tr. to Co. E, 8th Ills.
Walsh, Patrick.

Fourteenth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was first called into the state service for thirty days under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It rendezvoused at Jacksonville, Illinois, and was mustered into the United States service, May 25th, 1861, for three years' service, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A. Its history is a memorable one, having passed through some of the bloodiest battles of the late war. Among the more promi-

nent of which were Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and with Sherman in his grand march to the sea. On the 2d of May, 1864, it was consolidated with the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. This regiment as consolidated was known as the *Veteran Battalion of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry*. It was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 16, 1865. The aggregate number of men who have belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480. During its four years and four months service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles, and by river 4,490 miles making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

Roster—Muster Roll Company F.

Privates.

Bridges, Geo. W., died March 15, 1862.
Notand, William, a recruit.

Muster Roll Company [G.]

Privates.

Buehrer, John, died Oct. 24, 1862.]
Buetter, George.
Haske, Ernst.
Hofmeyer, Adam, discharged Feb. 7, 1862, disability.

Muster Roll Company H.

Private.

Clarke, Charles W. W.

Reorganized.

Surgeon.

Henry W. Boyd, must'd out Sept. 16, 1865.

Muster Roll Company A.

Private.

Riley, Hugh, recruit; never reported to company.

Muster Roll Company D.

Privates.

Johnson, Benjamin F., must'd out Sept. 16, '65.
Menne, John F., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Zendon, George, absent.

Muster Roll Company E.

Private.

Dawson, Samuel E., must'd out Sept. 16, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Brown, Benjamin F., must'd out June 3, '65.
Dillon, John.
Finnegan, Michael.
Fox, John.
Medder, Richard D.
Ray, Charles.
Scantlin, Daniel.
Thornton, George F.
Wilson, John.

Fifteenth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

Muster Roll Company F.

Recruits.

Barry, John D., disch. June 11, '63; disability.

Marsh, Ephraim.

Nash, Richard, tr. to Vt. Batt. M. O. August 3, 1864.

Eighteenth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

Unassigned Recruits.

Hughes, James, died at Little Rock, Sep. 2, '64.
Plunket, John.
Williams, Thomas.

Eighteenth Infantry—Reorganized—Three Years' Service.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Corporal.

William Kaunell, must'd out Dec. 16, 1865, as sergeant.

Privates.

Bender, William, mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Baecker, George, died at Memphis Apr. 10, '65.
Immer, John, died at Little Rock, May 10, '65.
Laage, Frederick, mustered out Dec. 16, '62.
Mitchell, Robert, mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Mummie, Jacob, mustered out May 11, '65.
Moyer, Philip, mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Modge, Henry, mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Newbery, Albin, mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Wilmner, Frederick, mustered out Nov. 22, '65.
Witman, Henry, mustered out Dec. 16, '65.

Twentieth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was composed of companies from various counties, and was organized at Joliet, Illinois May 14th, 1861, and mustered into the service by T. G. Pitcher, June 13th, 1861. Six companies in the regiment were partially supplied by recruits from this county. It moved from Joliet, June 18th, by order of Governor Yates, and proceeded to Alton, Illinois. It was first joined to the Missouri department, and formed part of the 1st Brigade under General Grant. During the campaign it participated in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; assisted in the capture of Fort Donelson; passed through the siege of Vicksburg; was at Shiloh; Britton's Lane; Magnolia; Champion Hill, and Black river; was at Brush Mountain, at Kennesaw, and marched to the sea with Sherman. Was mustered out July 16, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Roster—Muster Roll, Company A.

Private.

Kenestrick, Jacob, disch. June 13, '64.

New Company A.

Privates.

Dogal, Joseph
Johnson, Robert
O'Bryan, Daniel
Reynolds, James, mustered out.
Steward, George H.
Williams, John

Muster Roll, Company B.

Recruits.

Carlton, Wm. H., died at Dover, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1862.

Carlton, Andrew J., killed at Alton, Illinois,
August 27, 1863.
Smith, John, vet. M. O. July 16, '65, as corp'l.

Muster Roll, Company C.

Veteran.

Hamill, Owen, mustered out July 16, 1864.

Recruit.

Dolan, Michael, killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1862.

Muster Roll, Company D.

Private.

Lentz, Frederick, died Feb. 16, '62; wounds.

Recruits.

Loomis, Frank, disch. May 9, '62; wounds.
McFadden, Joseph, disch. May 9, '62; wounds.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Dorman, Henry, mustered out June 5, '65.
Reidker, Gustavus, must'd out June 5, '65.
Rampff, Samuel, died at Newbern, March 16, 1865; wounds.
Weiss, Peter, mustered out June 5, 1865.

Muster Roll Company F.

Recruit.

Wrede, Henry, deserted Feb. 22, 1862.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Miller, Peter, mustered out June 5, 1865.
Weakman, Henry, mustered out June 5, '65.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Recruits.

Broad, John, disch. Nov. 27, '61; disability.
Hopgood, Thomas.

Twenty-Second Infantry—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized at Belleville, May 11th, 1861, and mustered into the service at Caseyville, Illinois, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., June 25, 1861. Moved to Bird's Point, Mo., the 11th inst. November 7th, seven companies participated in the battle of Belmont—three being left to guard transports. In this engagement 144 were killed, wounded and missing. Under Gen. Grant, Jan. 14, 1862, reconnoitered through Missouri, April 8, 1862, moved under Gen. Paine, to Tiptonville to intercept the retreating enemy from Island No. 10. On this expedition they captured 4,000 prisoners, two Generals, and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms, guns, etc. May 3d, 5th, and 9th, 1862, skirmished before Farmington, and engaged in the battle at that place. Was at the siege of Corinth, and pursued the enemy two weeks, in June. Until Aug. 26th, following, guarded Memphis and Charleston Railway, when by forced marches it fell back to Nashville, arriving Sept. 11th, and remained

there the balance of the year. It engaged in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st, 1862, and January 1st and 2d, 1863, where it lost 199 out of 342 in action. Lieut. Col. Swanswick was wounded and taken prisoner, and confined at Atlanta and Richmond (Libby), until May, 1863.

The regiment was in camp at Murfreesboro, and different points around that place, foraging and skirmishing through the winter and spring. Early in June, marched southward, with the army of the Cumberland. Participated in the battle of Chickamanga, Sept. 19th and 20th, on the right of the army under Gen. Sheridan, and lost 135 officers and men, out of an aggregate of less than 300. This was a severe engagement, in proof of which, the regiment lost 96 men in less than ten minutes, in action on the first day. Among others the brave Maj. Johnson was very severely wounded, and Capt. French mortally. It remained in and around Chattanooga, suffering in common with the rest of the army from exposure and want of provisions, being frequently on less than half rations and almost destitute of clothing, tents, etc., until November 26th, when with the remainder of Gen. Sheridan's division it was engaged in storming Mission Ridge, losing again between 30 and 40, out of a mere skeleton to which they had been previously reduced. The few remaining men fit for duty, marched about the last of the month to the relief of Knoxville. The greater part of the severe winter of 1863-4, was passed in the mountains of East Tennessee.

In the month of January, 1864, marched to Danbridge in pursuit of Gen. Longstreet's army, retreating at night over terrible roads to Strawberry Plains. Thence marched through Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., where they built log huts and remained some weeks, and here, March 6th, 1864, they received the first full rations since leaving Bridgeport, being full six months. The regiment marched from here to Cleveland, Tenn., where it remained until the scanty remnant joined the grand army of Gen. Sherman, on the Atlanta campaign. Was engaged at Resaca, two days, having about 20 men killed and wounded, and in all other battles and skirmishes, with the exception of Rocky face, (was

eleven days and nights under fire at New Hope church), until the morning of the 10th of June, when all but the recruits and veterans were ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for muster out. They were mustered out July 7th, 1864. The veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

As will be seen from the following roster, Madison county furnished men in seven companies, company B being largely represented.

Roster.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Harrison E. Hart, died at Alton, Ill., July 25, 1862.

Adjutant.

Robert H. Cleff, resigned Dec. 31, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Commissary Sergeant.

Charles W. H. Bruden, disch. Jan 12, 1862; disability.

Principal Musician.

Eugene Laverneux, reduced and assigned to Co. B., tr. to Co. B. 42, Ills.; deserted Sept. 15, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company B.

Captains.

John Seaton, resigned June 13, '62.
James N. Morgan, term expired July 7, '64.

First Lieutenant.

Frank H. Allen, resigned (as 2d Lieut.) June 28, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert McKenzie, term expired July 7, '64.

Sergeants.

Alfred C. Pittman, disch. Mar. 6, '62; disability.
Thomas C. Young, mustered out July 7, 1864, as private.

Corporals.

Henry D. Rosetter, pro. 1st serg't., disch. Mar. 26, '63; wounds.
George H. Love, mustered out April 27, '65; pris. war.
Benj. B. Gould, M. O. July 7, '64; as serg't.
Alexander P. Wilson, Serg't. killed at Chickamanga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

Musician.

Achilles, Lavenne, M. O. July 7, '64, as Pvt.

Privates.

Allen, Rufus B., dis. entered 4th U. S. Caval'y. Aspel, William, mustered out July 7, '64.
Batterton, Paul P., died Sept. 30, '61; wounds.
Baker, John, mus. out Feb. 15, '65; pris. war.
Butler, William A., died at St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1861.
Barklar, James, must'd out July 7, '64.
Brennan, James, killed at Chickamanga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Crotty, Thomas, dis. July 20, '62; wounds.
Chapman, George, dis. June 30, '62; wounds.
Crisp, James F., dis. Feb. 20, '62; wounds.
Carpenter, Henry, mustered out July 7, 1864.
Diamond, John P., dis. Feb. 20, '62; disability.
Dibble, Jabez, mustered out July 7, 1864.

Dobson, Stephen, Pro. Capt. in 7th U. S. Col. Artillery.

Devire, William.

Fitzgerald, Robt., Corp'l, absent, sick at M. O. of regiment.

Field, George F. H., mustered out July 7 '64, as Wagoner.

Fitzgerald, Frederick, killed at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1863.

Frazier, Robert, mustered out July 7, '64.

Groves, Thomas B., died at Bird's Point, Mar. 14, 1861.

Hennessey, Patrick, died Jan. 3, '63; wounds, Stone River.

Hatten, Edward F., tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 26, '63.

Hasler, James, disch. April 20, '63; wounds.

Hornburger, Jacob P.

Johnson, William C.

Johnson, Edward F., disch. Feb. 20, '62; dis'y.

Jeffery, Geo., dis. to enter 4th U. S. Cavalry.

Kent, James, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

Kennedy, John P., absent, sick at M. O. of regiment.

Longton, Oleck, mustered out July 7, '64.

Lincoln, Thos. J., tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 19, '63.

Love, William A., tr. to 26th Ill., Nov. 1, '62; M. O. July 18, '64.

Lepper, Jonathan S., must'd out July 7, '64.

Leak, John A.

Lynch, Michael, died at Mound City, Illinois, October 13, '61.

Main, Charles H., M. O. Jan. 5, '65; pris. war.

Meadley, James H.

Maguire, Maurice, mustered out July 7, '64.

Morran, James, mustered out July 7, '64.

Miller, Wm. B., tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 5, 1863.

Obrine, John, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.

Otto, John F., mustered out July 7, 1861.

Olden, Ellis F., disch. June 16, 1863.

Petess, Andrew, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1864.

Pedrick, Ellis, dis. Feb. 19, '62; disability.

Perrin, J. Harrison, mustered out July 7, '64.

Parr, Wm., killed himself accidentally Aug. 27, 1862.

Strasson, Martin D., tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 20, '63.

Smiley, Samuel F., M. O. Sept. 10, '64.

Sackett, Philander, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

Smith, George B., dis. Feb. 20, '62; disability.

Smith, Wm., disch. June 13, '63; disability.

Tomlinson, Charles H., M. O. July 7, '64.

Teason, Henry.

VanBuren, Wm. H., mustered out July 7, '64.

Wilson, Elijah B., dishonorably discharged.

Wendal, Wm. H., mustered out July 7, '64.

Williams, William W.

Young, John W., mustered out July 7, '64.

Recruits.

Caldwell, Archibald, left in service, time not out.

Dougherty, William, mustered out July 7, '64.

Herrin, Junior.

Jinks, Charles, mustered out July 7, '64.

Jones, John W., M. O. July 7, '64, as serg't.

Jones, Samuel E., mustered out July 7, '64.

Ochiltree, James H., must'd out July 7, '64.

Robb, Louis, tr. from 27th Ill., died Jan. 20, '63; wounds.

Russell, Nicholas, tr. to Co. B. 42d Ill., died December 24, '65.

Wilson, George.

Yates, George, tr. to 12th Ill. Infantry.

Recruits.

Mustering Roll Company C.

Musician.

Hindell, Edward, tr. to Regimental Band, M. O. July 28, 1862.

Mustering Roll Company D.

Private.

McCollum, Nelson, must'd out July 7, 1861.

Mustering Roll Company E.

Privates.

Hampton, James W. N., died at Bird's Point, Mo., Sept. 19, 1861.

Votah, Joseph, killed at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

Veterans.

Clark, Henry A., tr. to Co. E. 42d Ill. M. O. July 13, 1865.

Shearer, Frank J., tr. to Co. E. 42d Ill. M. O. Dec. 10, 1864.

Recruits.

Allen, John B., died at Loudon, Tenn., April 1, 1864.

Brenninger, Samuel, tr. to Co. E. 42d Ill. dis. June 3, 1865; disability.

Mustering Roll, Company G.

Recruits.

Carvel, Albert, mustered out July 7, 1864.

Ellis, Wm., disch. Dec. 14, '63; wounds.

Flaherty, James S.

Gillmore, William, mustered out July 7, '64.

Lamb, William, mustered out July 7, '63.

Mustering Roll Company I.

Recruit.

Ryan, James.

Mustering Roll Company K.

First Lieutenant.

Anthony Young, term expired July 7, 1864.

Corporal.

Patrick McAvoy, M. O. July 7, '64, as private; wounded.

Privates.

Dehn, Andrew, mustered out July 7, '64.

Hammer, Andrew, must'd out July 7, 1864, as teamster.

McAvoy, Barney, mustered out July 7, '64.

Salsby, Nicholas, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Recruit.

Dennison, Henry, prisoner of war since Sept. 19, 1863.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bonser, William H.

Mason, George S.

Thompson, George.

Wilkins, Henry J.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

This was known as the "Hecker

Regiment," and was organized at Chi-

cago and mustered into service July 8th,

1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher. It was

soon afterward ordered to Alton, Illinois,

and subsequently to St. Charles, Mo.;

thence to Mexico, Missouri. July 28th,

it left Mexico, and moved via St. Louis,

to Ironton, Missouri, where it encamped

until September 3d. It moved success-

ively on the 4th to Jackson; 5th, to

Fort Holt; 13th, by rail to Cincinnati,

with orders to report at Washington.

Arrested by the accident that befell the

Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, the regi-

ment remained at Camp Dennison, Ohio,

until September 29th, when it moved to

Louisville, Kentucky. The following day moved to Colesburg, and guarded the railroad until November 30th, when it was assigned to the Eighth Brigade, Col. Turchin commanding. Moved to Elizabethtown, December 5th, and remained till the 22d, when it marched to Bacon's creek, where it remained until February 10th, 1862. With the Eighth Brigade in advance, the division marched February 10th, 1862, to Bowling Green, arriving on the 14th inst., and remained until the 24th, when it moved to Nashville. On March 18th, marched to Murfreesboro', where it remained until April 5th, when the division marched via Shelbyville and Fayetteville to Huntsville. April 11th, moved to Decatur, from which the enemy fled, leaving in their hands C. R. and G. E. small arms and ammunition. From here the regiment moved to Tusculum. Crossed the Tennessee April 22, and repulsed a charge of the enemy's cavalry, losing a few prisoners, and returning to Huntville the 30th ult. Marched to Athens, May 1st; to Fayetteville, the 26th; crossed the Cumberland to a place opposite Chattanooga, June 1st; to Jasper, Tennessee and Bellefonte, June 7th, and the 11th ult., returned to Stephenson; from thence to Jasper, Tennessee. At Rankin's Ferry, companies F, G and C had an engagement in which Captain Kovats and Lieutenant Gerhart and one private were wounded, and three were missing. The regiment next marched to the mouth of Battle creek, and remained until July 11th; then to Tullahoma, where it guarded railroad stations on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, until September 7th, when with Gen. Buell's army it went in pursuit of the enemy, arriving at Louisville, September 26th, 1862. October 8th, it participated in the battle of Chaplin Hills, near Perryville, losing twenty-five killed, seventy-seven wounded, eight prisoners and two missing. After this battle it marched to Mitchelville, Ky., on the line of the L. and N. railroad where it was stationed the remainder of the year.

The regiment was mustered out August 6th, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into one company known as company A. This company was mustered out July 31st, 1865,

at Louisville, Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler August 1st, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Roster—Muster Roll Company A.

Privates.

Gounwald, Mathias, deserted Sept. 1, 1861.
Graff, Heinrich, disch'd Apr. 6, '62; disab'ty.
Hitter, Philip, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Huttle, Henry, captured, Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Jaegel, Barthol, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Louis, or Laux, Charles, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864, as corporal.
Martin, Ludwig, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861.
Muller, Caspar, disch'd Dec. 29, 1862; disab'ty.
Ott, John, died at Bacon Creek Ky., Feb. 2, '62.
Rapp, Frederick, deserted Jan. 1863.
Winter, Ferdinand, must'd out Aug. 6, '64.

Recruits.

Kittel, John, disch'd Jan. 4, 1863; disab'ty.
Wehrly, Andreas, died at St. Louis Oct. 5, '62.

Muster Roll, Company C.

Private.

Pfeifer, Henry, must'd out Aug. 6, '61; as sergeant.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Privates.

Bauer, or Bower, F. M. O. May 30, '65, as priv. war.
Buhlinger, Joseph, disch'd, July 3, 1862;
Ditty, Simeon, must'd out Aug. 6, '64.
Gruhn, Christian, must'd out Aug. 6, '64.
Knee, John, must'd out Aug. 6, '64.
Kuhnert, Frank, disch'd Dec. 31, '62; won'ds.
Kriger, Anton, vet., M. O. July 31, '65, as sergeant.

Recruits.

Buergele, George, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Frazer, Jacob, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Fuss, John, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Harvetka, Anton, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Klein, Carl, vet., must'd out July 31, '65, as sergeant.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Recruits.

Klingsohr, Theodore, must'd out Aug. 6, '64.
Klingsohr, Julius, disch'd Jan. 6, '63; disab'ty.
Schaefer, Henry, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.
Schoeber, John, died at Chattanooga Sept. 29, 1863; wounds.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Recruit.

Frost, Charles, tr. to headquarters, 14 A. C. for assignment.

Muster Roll, Company I.

Privates.

Bucksenstein, John, disch'd Oct. 3, 1862; disab'ty.
Isenthal, Franz, deserted Feb. 1862.
Kift, or Kist, Anthony, disch'd Aug. 21, 1862; disab'ty.
Koenig, Frederick A., deserted Oct. 8, 1862.

Recruits.

Dean, James, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.
Dietze, Henry, tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864.
Weiss, Adam, must'd out Aug. 6, 1864.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Private.

Dahlmer, Charles, disch'd Feb. 8, '62; disab'ty.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Three years' service.

This regiment was mustered into the United States' service at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 31st, 1861, and was ordered to Quincy, Illinois, for the protection of that place. Afterwards did guard duty on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Early in 1862, it was ordered South, and was assigned to Maj. Gen. Pope's corps. Was engaged in action at New Madrid; took part in the siege of Corinth; did good service at Farmington, losing five killed and thirty wounded. May 28th, 1862, was engaged near Corinth, suffering a loss of four killed and twenty-five wounded. Its subsequent career of hard fought battles, and arduous duty in long marches, would fill a volume.

January, 1st, 1864, there were but 515 men present for duty, 463 of whom re-listed as veterans. Started home on veteran furlough. Jan. 15th; at the expiration of which time returned to the field with ranks well filled with recruits. Did further excellent service, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 20th, 1865.

Adjutants.

Samuel A. Buckmaster, jr., resigned April 15, 1862.
Edward A. Tucker, disch'd Jan. 24, 1864.

Unassigned Recruit.

Rinaker, John

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Three years' service.

Was organized August 10th, 1861, at Camp Butler, with but seven companies. It was first ordered to Jacksonville as a part of Brig. Gen. John A. McClelland's Brigade. On September 1st, 1861, was ordered to Cairo, where it was joined by three remaining companies November 7th, 1861, it bore a prominent part in the battle of Belmont, Gen. McClelland commanding, and its loss was severe. On the evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the regiment was sent to that point.

March 14th, 1862, in company with the Forty-second Illinois, Eighteenth Wisconsin and parts of the Second Illinois Light Artillery and Second Illinois Cavalry, it formed the "Mississippi Flotilla," and started down the river and remained during the siege of Island No. 10. The first regiment landing was the gallant Twenty-seventh. After cross-

ing the river, moved to Fort Pillow, but was recalled, and ordered to Pittsburg Landing. May 9th, 1862, was engaged in the battle of Farmington and siege of Corinth. Was engaged in pursuit of the enemy to Booneville, and afterwards returned to Corinth where it remained for some time.

In July 1862, ordered to Iuka, and afterwards distributed along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, where it remained until the first of September. It was soon afterward placed under the command of Maj. Gen. Palmer, when it crossed the Tennessee river, at Decatur, Alabama, and made a rapid march for Nashville, arriving 12th of September, where it remained for a time cut off from Northern communication. Was engaged in the battle of Stone River, where it particularly distinguished itself. Moved with the army against Shelbyville and Tullahoma; thence to Bridgeport, Alabama. Moved toward Rome, Georgia, and returned in time to take an active part in the battle of Chickamauga. Was engaged in the storming of Mission Ridge, where it did good service. From here it made a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, but the enemy had been repulsed ere its arrival. January 25th, 1864, returned to Loudon, Tenn., where it remained until the 18th of April. Was afterward ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., and from thence moved with the Army of the Cumberland to the Atlanta campaign. May 9th, engaged at Rocky Face Ridge; at Resaca, May 14; near Calhoun, May 16; Adairsville, May 17; from May 26 to June 4, near Dallas; Pine Top Mountain, June 10 to 14; battle of Mud Creek, June 18; in assault on Kennesaw Mountain; skirmished in vicinity of Chattahoochee river; July 20, was in battle of Peach Tree Creek, and in the skirmishes around Atlanta. August 25th, 1864, the regiment was relieved from duty at the front, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to be mustered out. Portions of companies D, F, and H, enlisted from Madison county. The following is a summary of the casualties during the three years' campaign: Killed, or died of wounds, 102; died of disease, 80; wounded, 328; discharged and resigned, 209; transferred, 39.

Roster.—Muster Roll Company D.*Captain.*

William M. Hart, resigned Nov. 28, 1861.

First Lieutenant

Robert R. Murphy, in engineer corps, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Privates.

Blunt, Benjamin F.
Baker, David, disch'd Feb. 19, '62; disability.
Boyd, George W., died at Cairo, Oct. 8, 1861.
Calame, William L., M. O. Sept. 20, 1864, as corporal.
Coleman, Nathaniel P., died at Cairo, Oct. 20, 1861.
Dunross, Charles, disch'd May 23, 1862.
Felix, Peter, tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 25, 1863.
Filac, or Flary, Michael.
Grant, Drury M., M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Huffman, Peter, M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Kemp, James, disch'd Jan. 30, '62; disability.
Kirsch, George, vet., tr. to 9th Ill., as consold't M. O. July 13, 1865.
Lamb, Francis F., killed at Farmington, Miss. May 9, 1862.
Pogge, Nathan F., sergeant, died March 28, 1863; wounds.
Proffitt, John E., disch'd July 12, '62; disability.
Page, James W., M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Rose, William, acct. killed, Sweet Water, Feb. 20, 1864.
Sullivan, John, drowned at Nashville, Aug. 31, 1864.
Stokes, Edward, disch'd March 13, '63; disability.
Tramel, Devirs A., M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Wentworth, Charles, m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.

Recruits.

Cox, William, disch'd Feb. 19, 1862; disability.
Fisher, Edward D., disch'd Nov. 28, 1862, to enlist in 4th cavalry, U. S. A.
Kid, Thomas, M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Louck, George, tr. to Co. G, 9th Ill. Infantry, as consolidated.
McMasters, Frank M., disch'd Dec. 28, 1863.
McGlaughlin, William, killed at Kenesaw Mt. June 27, 1864.
Sowell, William R., must'd out Sept. 20, '64.
Verbel, William, discharged.

Muster Roll, Company F.*First Lieutenant.*

Orson, Hewitt,
Alfred H. Lowe, term expired Sept. 20, 1864.

Corporals.

William H. Babcock, discharged Feb. 10, '62; disability.
Lee Burnett, wounded, M. O. Sept. 25, 1864, as 1st sergeant.

Musicians.

Lounson, L. Lane disch'd Nov. 30, '61; dis.
Fletcher, Wagner, wounded, M. O. Sept. 20, 1861.

Privates.

Arnold, Henry T., M. O. Sept. 20, 1864, as corporal.
Brown, Joseph
Baener, John M., disch'd April 20, 1862; disability.
Barden, Chas. B., dis. Mar. 1, '62; disability.
Bennett, David, trans. to V. R. C.
Cook, Leonard N., wounded at Rocky Face Ridge and Stone River, M. O. Sept. 20, '64.
Christy, Geo. W., disch'd Jan. 21, '64; disability.
Carter, Wm. H., tr. to 4, U. S. Cav. Dec. 3, '62.
DeLong, John, vet., tr. to Co. G, 9th Ill., as consold't, M. O. July 9, 1865.
Diamond, Charles W., tr. to 4, U. S. Cav., Dec. 3, 1862.
Dailey, Patrick, m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Ellis, Thomas, tr. to 4th U. S. Cav., Dec. 3, '62.

Ellis, Franklin, wounded, M. O. Sept. 20, '64.
Ernest, Henry W. D. M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Emery, John C., vet., died July 15, '64, wounds.
Gent, George, was pris. M. O. July 13, 1865.
Goodall, Edward, m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Hewitt, Andrew, died at Murfreesboro' Tenn., March 19, 1864.
Petts, John, died at Cairo, Jan. 18, 1862.
Robb, Lewis, tr. to 22, Ill., Nov. 1, 1862.
Robinson, James G. M. disch'd Feb. 20, 1862 disability.
Rutherford, James,
Shives, Style, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
Shives, William, vet., tr. to Co. G, 9, Ill. as consold't, M. O. July 9, 1864.
Stratton, William, vet., tr. to Co. G, 9, Ill., as consold't, M. O. July 9, 1864.
Sha, John, died at Iuka Miss. Aug. 6, 1862.
Terry, Bruce, M. O. Sept. 20, 1864.
Waters, Alphcar, wounded, at Mission Ridge and Kenesaw Mt., m. o. Sept. 20, 1864.
Young, Robert

Muster Roll, Company H.*Recruit.*

Reed Sylvester A., must'd out July 21, 1865.

Twenty-eighth Infantry (consolidated)—Three Years' Service.

The twenty-eighth regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in the latter part of the summer of 1861. According to an order of the war department, made April 2d, 1863, it was consolidated into a battalion of four companies—A, B, C, and D. During its career in the service, it experienced many hardships, and suffered severe losses, as the following summary will verify:—Number enlisted, and recruits, 1720; killed, wounded, discharged, transferred, etc., 1061. The final mustering out of the regiment occurred in March, 1866.

Muster Roll, Company G.*Privates.*

Barth, Henry, drowned in Rio Grande, July 14, 1865.
Gottlieb, Joseph, mustered out Mar. 12, 1866.
Johnson, John, died Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 6, 1863.
Page, Jamison, must'd out Mar. 14, 1866.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The Twenty-ninth was mustered into the United States service by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 19, 1861. Saw active service for three years, and in January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veterans, and July 19, received veteran furlough from Springfield Ill. Moved from Springfield for the south, August 22, 1864; did good service, and was mustered out November 6, 1865.

Non-commissioned Staff.*Quartermaster Sergeant.*

William H. Wendall.

[Muster Roll, Company A.*Recruits.*

Bartley, James, k'd at Spanish Ft. Mar. 29 '65.
McFarland, Jesse, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company C.*Drafted and Sub-recruits.*

Lloyd, Edwin, drafted, disch'd Aug. 4, 1865.
Tiller, Thomas, drafted, disch'd Aug. 4, 1865.

Drafted and Sub-recruits.

Bradley, George L., must'd out Aug. 14, 1865.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Three years' Service.

The Thirtieth regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 28, 1861. Its experience was varied, having passed through many hard-fought battles, and endured the fatigues of long marches, and privations peculiar to army life. Participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865, and camped near the city the same day; left the 7th of June for Louisville, Ky., via Parkersburg, Virginia, and was mustered out of the service at Louisville, July 17, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 20, and received final payment and discharge, the 27th of July, 1865.

Roster.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Knowitz, Chas., must'd out June 4, 1865.
Reynard, John, must'd out June 4, 1865.
Wagenbracht, Valentine, M. O. June 4, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company B.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Benar, Gottlieb, mus'd out June 4, 1865.
Guthrie, Louis, must'd out June 4, 1865.
Schultz, John, must'd out June 4, 1865.
Schultz, Wm., absent, sick at must. out of reg't.

Muster Roll, Company C.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Frutte, Chas., must'd out June 4, 1864.
Reinhart, Frederick, must'd out June 4, '65.
Reichart, Godfrey, must'd out June 19, 1865.
Roetzch, Gottlieb, must'd out June 4, 1865.
Winfree, Robt., disch'd Nov. 13, '62, disability

Muster Roll Company F.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Avery, John G. W., must'd out June 4, 1865.
Baird, Edward, must'd out June 4, 1865.
Bowman, James A., must'd out June 4, 1845.
Roach, James M., must'd out June 4, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company H.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Janson, Wm., must'd out July 17, 1865.
Jackel, Frederick, must'd out July 17, 1865.
Keim, Daniel, must'd out June 4, 1865.

Thirty-First Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized at Cairo, Illinois, on the eighth of September, 1861, by Colonel John A. Logan, and mustered into the United States' service by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A. It saw good service, having been in thirty-one battles, skirmishes, etc. At the time of its discharge, July 19, 1865, it numbered 25 officers, and 677 enlisted men. When organized numbered 1130, and received, in all, 700 recruits. Killed in action, died of wounds, of disease, and discharged, 1128.

Surgeons.

Gustav Suhfras, must'd out July 19, 1865.

First-Assistant Surgeon.

David M. Dunn, must'd out (as hospital steward) June 1, 1865, term expired.

Master Roll Company D.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Scudder, Edward, sub. must'd out May 31, '65.

Master Roll Company G.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Lickens, Samuel, drafted, never reported to company.

Master Roll, Company H.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Allen, Zachariah, died Jan. 7, 1865.

Myers, Theodore, reported died Jan 10, 1865.

Thirty-Second Infantry.—Col. John Logan Commanding.—Three Years' Service.

Madison county was represented in six companies of this regiment, as follows: Companies A, D, E, F, G, and K. Company F, was made up almost entirely from Madison, as will be seen from the roster appended.

This regiment was organized by Col. Logan, and mustered into service December 31st, 1861.

It bore a distinguished and honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, losing forty killed and two hundred wounded. Was engaged in the advance on Corinth. On the 5th of October, 1862, fought in the battle of Metamora. The regiment did good service here, seven killed and five wounded. On the 8th of November in a forced march southward from Lagrange surprised and captured over one hundred rebel cavalry at Lamar, and routed the enemy. After many hard marches, part of the time being on short rations, in March, 1863, they moved to Memphis and remained until May 11th, when they moved to Young's Point; on

the 15th joined the division ten miles below Vicksburg. Thence to Grand Gulf, where they were detained a few days as garrison. June 12th the post was abandoned, and the regiments joined the division on the lines around Vicksburg; engaged in the siege until June 27th, when Col. Logan, with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and one section of artillery, was ordered to command the post at Warrenton, which was the extreme left of the line. Rejoined brigade on July 4th, and on the 5th marched with Sherman's army toward Jackson, a very trying march. After hard service and skirmishing, and the capture of a battery of nine pieces of artillery, it on January 3d, 1864, moved to Vicksburg, where it was mustered as a veteran organization. Received furlough, and on the 28th reassembled at Camp Butler, Ill., and moved to Bird's Point, Mo. June 12th, 1864, siege of Kenesaw Mountain commenced; the Seventeenth Corps occupied the left of the line and the Thirty-Second Regiment occupied the exposed position on the advance. July 2d, was transferred to right of line, on the 4th and 5th, and on the 5th when the Fourth division assaulted the enemy's works the Thirty-second was the first to plant its colors on the works. July 18th the regiment was transferred to the first brigade, and Col. Logan took command of the brigade. While guarding supplies at Marietta, a party of fifty men under Lieut. Campbell, while foraging, after a spirited resistance were captured, only nine escaping. On the 3d the enemy attacked the line near Kenesaw Mountain, and killed and captured twelve men. The regiment remained near Marietta until the "March to the Sea" began, when, on Nov. 13th, it moved from that place, and from Atlanta November 15th, 1864. In the siege of Savannah four men were wounded. It suffered greatly from lack of food. Remained at camp in Savannah, Ga., until December 5th, 1865, when it embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort. On February 3d the division waded the Salkahatchie river, two miles wide and from two to five feet deep in water ice cold, and after a half hour's skirmishing on the opposite bank, compelled the enemy to evacuate their strong line of

defense. Col. Logan was absent during these two campaigns on court-martial duty at Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Rider, afterward Lieut. Col., commanded the regiment. Took part in the grand review at Washington, May, 24th, 1865. Thence to Parkersburg, Va.; thence to Louisville; thence moved westward, via St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, arriving Aug. 13th. Returned to Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 2d.

Sept. 16th mustered out there, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. It traveled while in the United States service 11,000 miles, and its record makes glorious a page of the history of the State.

Roster.*Major.*

Smith Townsend, mustered out Sept. 16, '82.

Non-Commissioned Staff.*Principal Musician.*

Francis M. Johnson, mus. out Feb. 13, '63.

Master Roll, Company A.*Drafted and Sub-Recruits.*

Hartman, Frederick, mustered out June 3, '65.

Plingston, Charles, mustered out June 3, '65.

Smith, August, mustered out July 11, '65.

Sternba, Frederick, mustered out June 3, '65.

Watt, James, mustered out June 3, '65.

Wesley, Frank, absent sick at M. O. of Reg't.

Master Roll, Company D.*Private.*

Ruggles, James W., disch. Sep. 6, '64; term ex.

Master Roll, Company E.*Veteran.*

Williams, Edward L., mus. out June 17, '65.

Master Roll, Company F.*Captains.*

George W. Jenks, resigned Sept. 23, '62.

Joseph H. Weeks, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

First Lieutenants.

David Glenn, resigned Sept. 21, '64.

John Keck, mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

John Laboytaux, killed in battle of Shiloh.

Troy Moore, resigned Sept. 21, '64.

First Sergeant.

William A. Hildebrand, mustered out Dec. 31, '64; term expired.

Sergeants.

Martin Holin, vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

John Beamer, mus. out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.

Corporals.

Lewis Hinton.

Andrew J. Johnson, mustered out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.

Daniel Skelly, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Richard Hland, discharged August -, '82.

George Cooper, mus. out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.

Green B. White, vet., died Natchez, Jan. 14, '64.

Charles S. Christy, vet., mus. out Sep. 16, '65.

Joseph Hlicks, discharged Aug., 1862.

Musician.

William Tabor, died at Memphis, May 26, '65.

Wagoner.

Theodore Scorel, mus. out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.

Privates.

Allgood, John W., vet., mus. out Sep. 16, '65.
 Bartley, John, vet.
 Branton, Alexander, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 Britten, Isaiah.
 Benson, George E., vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 Brauner, Robert D., tr. to V. R. C. Sep. 15, '63.
 Bankson, James, died March 2, '62.
 Bratcher, William, vet.
 Burns, Michael, vet., mustered Sept. 16, '65.
 Burns, Patrick, disch. Oct. 7, '62; disability.
 Bascom, Naaman, discharged June 27, '62.
 Bryant, John, discharged May 11, '64.
 Christy, John
 Casey, William, mus. out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.
 Choate, Edward, vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 Choate, Richard, vet., disc. July 6, '65; disab'y.
 Dingle, Samuel, vet., died May 13, '65.
 Dunn, Deacon, died at home June 20, '62.
 Dunn, George, died at Warrentown, Miss., July 3, 1863.
 Graves, James, died July 26, '62.
 Granstaff, Michael, discharged Aug. 27, '62.
 Grubough, John, vet.
 Grubough, Michael, died at home Feb. 2, '62.
 Hensley, William, discharged Jan. 2, '62.
 Hughes, Patrick, vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 Howell, Franklin, vet.
 Hall, Edward.
 Harrison, Benjamin, died at Pittsburgh Landing, April 2, '62.
 Ingram, Pliny.
 Johnson, Reuben, vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 John, Patten, killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.
 Jones, Samuel T., tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 15, '63.
 Ketchum, David.
 Ketchum, Daniel, discharged Nov. 8, '62.
 Lee, Abner.
 Lelchlin, Jacob, vet., disc. Jul. 11, '65; disab'y.
 Little, Samuel H., mustered out Dec. 31, 1864; term ex.
 Malkin, William, killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.
 Moore, Lewis, died Oct. 7, '62.
 Moore, James S.
 McAtce, James, vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 McCann, Andrew B., died July 21, '62.
 McAlpin, John.
 Mullen, William H., vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 McClughen, James, died at Camp Butler, Feb. 21, 1862.
 McDonald, James.
 Mahony, Martin, vet., died at St. Louis, April 4, 1865.
 Morrison, Benjamin, vet., mus. out Sep. 16, '65.
 Miller, James, vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 Ogle, William, vet., mus. out Sept. 16, '65.
 Owens, William A., vet., mus. out June 22, '65.
 Putero, Henry, vet., mus. out Nov. 27, '65.
 Patterson, Van Buren, vet., discharged July 3, 1865; disability.
 Patterson, James, died at Corinth, May 10, '62.
 Ransdal, Richard, died at home April 25, '62.
 Robinson, George.
 Strong, Legrand.
 Sanks, Joshua.
 Short, Jonathan, discharged July 19, '62.
 Scorel, James F., mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
 Teeters, Eleazer, discharged Oct. 4, '62.
 White, Franklin, mus. out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.
 Wilson, McClain, disc. Sep. 17, '67; disability.
 Wilson, Ashley J., died April 26, '62.
 Wilson, James, vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
 Welch, William, mus. out Dec. 31, '64; term ex.

Recruits.

Adams, John C., killed at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 21, 1865.

Baker, Charles, absent wounded at mus. out of Regiment.
 Baker, Isaac
 Book, Fred. W.
 Carter, George W., discharged Nov. 2, '65.
 Foddert, Charles.
 Jones, John C., disc. Mar. 15, '64; disability.
 Jones, William K., vet., died at Savannah, Ga. Dec. 16, 1864.
 Malone, John.
 Nichols, James V., mustered out July 6, '65.

Master Roll, Company G.*Drafted and Sub Recruits.*

Kelly, George W., mustered out June 3, '65.
 Kinder, mustered out June 22, '65.
 Matthews, Harris S., June 3, '65.
 Milam, Jarot C., mustered out June.
 McCaw, Joseph, mustered out June.
 Tinsel, John A., mustered out June.

Master Roll, Company H.*Musician.*

Silas J. Garrett.

Master Roll, Company K.*Drafted and Sub Recruits.*

Brown, Berry, mustered out June 3, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit.

Henderson, Frederick W., discharged.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The Thirty-third was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, with Col. Charles E. Hovey commanding, and soon afterward became a part of the army operating in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1863 became a part of Gen. Davidson's corps, and subsequently participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson. On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14 reached Bloomington, Illinois, and received veteran furlough. April 18th, 1864, the regiment was re-organized at Camp Butler, and proceeded to New Orleans. It again did good service, and was mustered out at Vicksburg November 24, 1865.

Master Roll Company C.*Recruits.*

Dougherty, Patk. W., tr. from 124th Ill., M. O. Nov. 24, '65.
 Hays, Pliny, tr. from 124th Ill., mustered out Nov. 24, '65.
 Riley, Harvey C., tr. from 124th Ill., must' out Nov. 24, '65.

Master Roll Company E.*Recruits.*

Crook, William, tr. from 117th Ill., must'd out Nov. 24, '65.
 Day, Benjamin, tr. from 117th Ill., must'd out Nov. 24, '65.
 Gillham, Saml. C., must'd out Nov. 24, '65.
 Murphy, Henry C., tr. from 117th Ill., M. O. Nov. 24, '65.

Ross, Geo. W., tr. from 117th Ill., must'd out Nov. 24, '65.

Master Roll Company F.*Veteran.*

Andrews, Wm. L., must'd out July 18, '65.

Master Roll Company G.*Recruit.*

Wood, Edwin, tr. from 117th Ills., must'd out Nov. 24, '65.

Master Roll Company H.*Recruits.*

Hants, Geo. B., tr. from 122d Ills. inf., M. O. Nov. 24, '65.
 Nelson, Benj. F., tr. from 122d Ills. inf., M. O. Nov. 24, '65.
 Nelson, William, tr. from 122d Ill. inf., absent since Nov. 3, '65.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.**Master Roll Company B.***Drafted and Sub Recruit.*

Miller, Amos, M. O. July 12, 1865.

Master Roll Company F.*Drafted and Sub Recruit.*

Norris, Thomas, never reported.

Unassigned Drafted and Sub Recruit.

Connelly, Michael, sub.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.**Master Roll Company D.***Musicians.*

Henry T. Kellom, vet., absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
 Pyle, William T., killed at Chaplin hills, Ky. Oct. 8, 1862.

Unassigned Recruits.

Small, Alfred.

Small, Albert.

Forty-third Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

Of this regiment, there were a few members of companies B, G, H, I, and K, from Madison county. The Forty-third was organized at Camp Butler, Chicago, in the month of September, 1861, by Col. Julius Raith. On the 8th of October it was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, when in January, 1862, it was joined with the Twenty-fifth Indiana, and formed a brigade under Gen. Strong. Here companies I and K joined the regiment. February 6th it moved to the South, and took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, where it suffered heavily, losing, in killed and wounded, 200 men, several of whom were officers. Afterwards participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and in June of the same year it became a part of the Army of the Tennessee. Throughout its career it did good service, being always actively engaged. According to an

order of the War Department, the regiment was consolidated with another regiment, January 17th, 1865. From this time forward the command, until its discharge, was engaged in skirmishing and doing garrison duty. At Little Rock it was mustered out of service November 30th, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 14th following.

Roster—Master Roll Company B.

Privates.

Breger, Thos, vet., tr. to Co. A, as cons., M. O. Nov. 20, 1865.
Link, John, disch'd Sept. 30, '62, wounds.
Schmidt, Adam, M. O. Sept. 26, '64.

Master Roll Company G.

Drafted and Sub. Recruits.

Kohl, Jos., tr. to Co. D, as consol., M. O. July 7, 1865, as corp'l.
Kirsch, Adam, tr. to Co. D, as consol., M. O. July 7, 1865.

Master Roll Company H.

Sergeant.

Martin Schneider, killed, Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Private.

Tanner, John, killed, Shiloh, Ap. 6, 1862.

Drafted and Sub. Recruit.

Israel, Michael, tr. to Co. E, as consol., M. O. July 7, 1865.

Master Roll Company I.

Privates.

Andres, Franz, disch'd Nov. 9, 1862.
Becker, Adam, M. O. Dec. 31, 1864.
Hundsdoerfer, Jos., died at Little Rock, Dec'r 25, 1864.
Ladner, Andrew.
Rykher, Chas., M. O. Dec. 31, 1864.
Stett, John, missing in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Wolf, Henry, M. O. Dec. 31, 1864.
Wolf, Lawrenz, M. O. Dec. 31, 1864.
Weber, Fredolin, M. O. Dec. 31, 1864.
Weitgenant, Chas., disch'd Oct. 26, 1862.
Zimmerscheid, Christian, killed, Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Drafted and Sub. Recruit.

McLain, John S., tr. to Co. F, as consol., M. O. July 7, 1865.

Master Roll Company K.

Private.

Weitner, Bernhardt, disch'd Feb. 3, 1863.

Drafted and Sub. Recruits.

Christ, John, tr. to Co. G, as consol'ted, M. O. July 7, 1865.
Probst, Charles tr. to Co. D, as consol., M. O. July 7, 1865.

Forty-Third (consolidated) Infantry—One Year Organization.

Master Roll Company K.

Privates.

Fluge, Frederick R., M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.
Galligan, John F., M. O. Nov. 30, 1865.

Forty-Eighth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

Master Roll Company I.

Sergeant.

Pleasant, Crisp.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The Forty-ninth was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. Wm. R. Morrison, December 31st, 1861, and on the 31 of February following was ordered to Cairo, Illinois. Was assigned to the Third Brigade, McClernand's Division, at Fort Henry, the 8th ult., and on the 11th inst. moved to Fort Donelson. Engaged the enemy on the 13th, losing 14 killed and 37 wounded; Col. Morrison was among the wounded. Remaining at Donelson until March 4th, it moved to Metal Landing, and two days later embarked for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. Disembarked at Savannah, and on the 21st completed the march. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, losing 17 killed and 99 wounded. Was in the siege of Corinth, and June 4th, moved to Bethel, where it was assigned to Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan's First Division, Major-Gen. A. McClernand commanding.

Moved from Bethel, Tennessee, by rail, March 10th, 1863, to Germantown, and on the 12th to White Station, and was assigned to the Fourth Brigade. Joined Gen. F. Steele's expedition to Little Rock, Arkansas, at Helena, August 21st, and on the 28th was assigned to Col True's Brigade, and September 2d joined the main army at Brownsville, Arkansas. November 10th, assisted in the capture of Little Rock. On the 15th, moved by rail *via* Duvall's Bluff to Memphis, arriving November 21st, 1863. January 15th, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veteran volunteers and assigned to the Third Brigade, Col. S. H. Wolf, Third Division, Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith, of the Sixteenth Army Corps. On the 27th inst., marched to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was with Maj.-Gen. Sherman in the Meridian campaign, returning to Vicksburg March 3d. Was assigned to the Red River expedition, and on March 14th participated in the capture of Fort De Russey, Louisiana; April 9th, engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and returned to Memphis June 10th, 1864. On the 24th inst., ordered to Illinois for veteran furlough. The detachment of non-veterans remained, commanded by

Capt. John A. Logan, of Richview, Washington county, and engaged in the battle of Tripoli July 14th and 15th, 1864. After the expiration of the veteran furlough, rendezvoused at Centralia, Illinois, and proceeded *via* Cairo and Memphis to Holly Springs and rejoined the command. Participated in the Oxford expedition and returned to Memphis August 30. Arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September 30, moved thence to Franklin and drove the enemy from the place, was with the army in pursuit of Gen. Price through Missouri, and returned to St. Louis November 18th, 1864. From there it moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and took part in that battle December 15th. On the 24th, was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, to muster out non-veterans, and thereafter the regiment did garrison duty. Was mustered out September 9th, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 15th, 1865, for final payment and discharge. As will be seen from the following roster, company G was largely represented by men from Madison county.

Roster.

Quartermaster.

James W. Davis, promoted captain and A. C. S., March, 1863, by the president.

Non-commissioned Staff.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Caleb Sappington, must'd out Jan. 9, 1865.

Master Roll Company C.

Recruit.

Roth, Christian, disch. Dec. 6, 1864.

Master Roll Company E.

Privates.

Bark, Patrick, tr. to Mulligan's Brigade Jan. 24, 1862.
Cavanaugh, James, tr. to Mulligan's Brigade Jan. 24, 1862.
Halpin, Michael.
Kelly, Robert, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.
Moran, John, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.
McLean, John, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.
Patterson, William S., must'd out Jan. 9, '65.

Recruits.

Lyles, William, killed at Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 1862.
Pembroke, William K., vet.

Master Roll Company F.

Privates.

Hawkins, James, died at Paducah, Ky., Mar. 4, 1862.

Master Roll Company G.

Captains

Lewis W. Moore, term expired Jan. 9, 18
Cyrus E. Daniels, must'd out Sept. 9, 186

First Lieutenant.

William W. Bliss, must'd out Jan. 10, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

William M. Whaling, must'd out Mar. 14, '64

Corporals.

John Hollis, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865, as sergeant.

John Morgan, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Privates.

Assman, William, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, '65.

Berge, Peter, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Bartlett, David, disch. March 19, 1865.

Barns, Patrick, must'd out Jan. 9, 1865.

Caswell, John D., must'd out Jan. 9, 1865.

Cory, William M.

Champine, Francis, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, '65.

Caldwell, L. P., must'd out Dec. 28, 1864.

Durkes, Valentine.

Emmerson, Isaac M., vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Elliott, J. R., disch'd Feb. 1, 1864.

Foley, Patrick, must'd out Jan. 9, 1865.

Finny, John A., vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865,

as corporal.

Holdenberg, Peter, tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 22, '63.

Inman, Rufus, tr. to V. R. C., July 3, 1863.

McLoughlin, Edward, died at Little Rock,

Sept. 11, 1863.

McCarty, Cornelius, must'd out Jan. 9, 1865,

as sergeant.

Melvin, Edmund, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, '65,

as corporal.

McCullum, M., vet., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Riedman, David.

Roadner, Peter, vet., must'd out Sept. 9, '65.

Stacy, Simeon, disch'd Oct. 22, 1862.

Wilson, John, vet., must'd out Sept. 29, 1865.

Waters, James, awaiting trial.

Wilson, William H., vet., must'd out Sept. 9,

1865; wounded.

Recruits.

Bliss, William H., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Daniels, John N., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865, as

corporal.

Duncan, Joseph.

Elkins, John M., died at home Nov. 20, 1864.

Elkins, James M., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Epping, John, must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

McKinney, Samuel, must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

M'Can, Thomas.

Smith, John H., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Thompson, James P., must'd out Sept. 9, '65.

Vinson, Joseph B., must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Whitbread, William, must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Wainwright, George, must'd out Sept. 9, 1865.

Fiftieth Infantry.—(Three Years Service.)**Master Roll Company H.***Recruits.*

McKenzie, James, must'd out May 30, 1865.

Shepard, William, must'd out July 13, 1865.

Fifty-first Infantry. (Three Years Service.)*First Assistant Surgeon.*

Francis W. Lytle, pro. surgeon, 36th Regt.,

resigned April 29, 1865.

Master Roll Company I.*Private.*

Thener, Frederick E., must'd out Sept. 25, '65.

Master Roll Company K.*Private.*

Holbert, Abram V., disch'd Feb. 28, 1865;

term expired.

Fifty-third Infantry.—Three Years Service—**Master Roll, Company B.***Drafted and Sub Recruit.*

Labey, Thomas, sub., m. o. July 22, 1865.

Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Three Years' Service—**Master Roll Company D.***Recruits.*

Martin, John, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Fifty-eighth Consolidated Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

Was recruited as Camp Douglas, Chicago, on the 11th of February, 1862, and left the camp for the south on the following day. It saw hard service, and was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., the 1st of April, 1866.

Master Roll Company F.*Second Lieutenant.*

William Cooper, m. o. as sergt. Mar. 2, 1866.

Corporals.

Joseph Lamm, m. o. Feb. 26, 1866.

Jacob Shad.

Wagoner.

William H. Wisenbunt, m. o. Feb. 26, 1865.

Privates.

Aldrup, Henry, died at Cairo, April 26, 1866.

Burke, Geo. W., m. o. May 29, 1865.

George, Edward.

Griffin, Alexander, m. o. Feb. 23, 1866.

Wallace, Henry, absent at m. o. of regt.

Fifty-ninth Infantry. Three Years' Service.

Four companies, C, D, E and F, were represented in the Fifty-ninth from Madison county—company D being nearly full.

This regiment of Illinois men was first accredited to Missouri, Illinois' quota being full, and was known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry. Did good service in that state. February 12th, 1862, the name was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Was in the battle of Pea Ridge, where it fought gallantly all day. After marching and skirmishing, arrived at West Plains, on the 28th of April. Captain Ellett, three lieutenants and fifty men were ordered to report for duty to Col. Charles Ellett's ram fleet. After service in Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri, under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and later, Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, on September 3d, left Murfreesboro, and began the westward march with Buell, arriving at Louisville, September 26th. On October 1st, moved in pursuit of Bragg. October 7th, engaged the enemy at Chaplin Hills. On the 8th, lost heavily, losing 113 killed and wounded out of 361 going into action. On the 10th, pursued the enemy, and on the 14th, had a severe skirmish at Lancaster. Was in the Stone river campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, and in the Tullahoma cam-

paign during the siege of Chattanooga; was constantly under fire of the enemy's batteries. November 23d, 1863, started on Lookout Mountain campaign. The Third brigade, of which the Forty-ninth was a part, was led in the assault on the Mission Ridge by this regiment. January 12th, 1864, was mustered out as a veteran organization. On May 3d, the Atlanta campaign began. On the 7th, supported the attack upon Tunnel Hill. On the 8th, began the attack on Rocky Face Ridge, being constantly engaged until the 13th. Was in action at Resaca, Adairsville, at Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kennesaw, Mountain, Smyrna, Camp meeting grounds. From July 12th until August 25th, it was under fire night and day before Atlanta. Fought at Lovejoy Station. After skirmishing and doing arduous service, on December 1st reached Nashville. December 15th, occurred the battle of Nashville. The Fifty-ninth was in the first line of the assaulting column, and planted the first colors on the captured works. The loss was terrible, one third being killed or wounded. This was the last battle of note in which the regiment was engaged. After being on duty in various parts of the South until December 8th, 1865, at New Braunfels, Texas, it was mustered out, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge. Of its brilliant record each member of the Fifty-ninth, from the colonel commanding to the humblest private, is justly proud. All honor to the Fifty-ninth!

Roster—Master Roll Company C.*Veterans.*

Asendorf, Henry.

Cheely, John, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Dorsey, Wm. M., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Master Roll Company D.*Captain.*

William P. Renfro, resigned Sept. 3, 1862.

Orlando W. Frazier, resigned Feb. 25, 1865.

Emanuel Mennet, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Warren D. Crandall, pro. to ram fleet.

Chesley A. Mossman, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

John P. Anderson, term ex. Jan. 31, 1865.

Benjamin F. Stevens, m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

First Sergeant.

William F. Howard, disch. Jan. 1863; disb.

Sergeants.

Jacob Hattam, killed at Stone river, Dec. 31,

1862.

Frauklin Parker, tr. to Miss. ram fleet Feb. 11, 1863.

Corporals.

William Pickering, disch. Apr. 12, '62; dis'y.
John W. Matlock, m. o. Aug. 18, 1864 as private.

John McARDLE, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865 as sergt.
George Waters.

Phineas C. Eaton, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865 as 1st sergeant.

Simon Morse, tr. to V. R. C., Feb. 16, 1864.

Musician.

James H. Evans.

Wagoner.

Stradhoff, John C., vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Privates.

Arterberry, James, m. o. Sept. 14, '64 as corp'l.

Arterberry, Thomas, m. o. Sept. 14, 1864.

Abbott, Thomas, killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Brewer, Geo. A.

Bradley, James, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1863.

Box, William P., wounded severely at Pea Ridge; discharged.

Bateman, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.

Crandall, Eugene, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar. 7, 1862.

Cox, Amer, died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, '61.

Chase, Charles G., killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.

Daniel, John J., disch. Dec. 10, 1862; disab'y.

Deadle, Henry, disch. April 2, 1863.

Ectioe, Fritz, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Francis, William, disch. Dec. 20, 1861; disab'y.

Fouch, Lyeurgus, m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.

Henderson, Chas. B., vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

Hartman, Philip, m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.

Hinch, W. C., tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 16, 1863.

Kelly, Johnson, died Mar. 28, 1862; wounds.

Lealy, Dennis, drowned at Hamburg, Tenn., May 22, 1862.

Mossoman, Chesley, pro. corp'l, serg't and 1st lieutenant.

Miller, Charles J., m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.

Palmer, Isaac W., killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar. 7, 1862.

Potter, Richard, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Pinchard, Joseph A., m. o. Sept. 17, '65.

Rittman, John, disch. Apr. 2, '63; dis.

Rule, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Rule, John H., died at Syracuse; m. o. Jan. 28, 1862.

Rule, Moses E., disch. Apr. 12, '62; dis.

Spohn, Henry, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mar. 7, '62.

Spohn, Peter, vet., m. o. Dec. 8, '65 as corp'l.

Sutton, Stephen, tr. to Miss. ram fleet Feb. 11, 1863.

Simpson, Francis, discharged Oct. 18, 1861; disability.

Searcy, Edward C., vet., m. o. Dec. 8, 1865 as corporal.

Searcy, Thomas, discharged Feb. 17, 1863; wounds.

Shield, Andrew J., vet., tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1863.

Shemmerstedt, Charles, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Tobin, Charles, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Thomas, Charles, disch. Jan. 15, '63; dis.

Watts, Andrew J., killed at Stone river, Dec. 31, '62.

Williams, Woodnut, disch. Apr. 2, 186-; dis.

Walter, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Zimmerle, Alfred.

Recruits.

Allen, David, tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.

Burns, Thomas W., disch. Oct. 9, '63; dis.

Brywn, Wm. D., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Been, Peter J., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Brown, Charles N., vet., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Beard, Samuel W., killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 18, '64.

Clark, George N., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Clark, Walter H., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Carlton, Schuyler, tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.

Daniel, John J., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Elliott, James, m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Early, John M., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Hedrick, Jesse, disch. Sept. 19, '63; dis.

Hastings, Wm. J., m. o. Dec. 8, '65; wounded.

Husong, Wm. A., vet.

Kill, Johnsen M., died at Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 1, '61.

Lohberg, Henry, disch. July 17, '62; dis.

Marr, Peter, m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Murray, John, disch. Apr. 28, '63; dis.

Oliver, Thomas J., tr. to Miss. ram fleet Feb. 11, '63.

Roberts, John B., vet.

Ranch, Joseph, died at Sugar Creek, Ark., Feb. 19, '62.

Rude, Mosca E., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Roegger, Fredk., m. o. July 29, '65 and Sept. 30, '65.

Sackett, Andrew, m. o. Sept. 11, '64 as corp'l.

Simpson, Francis M., died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7, '65.

Williams, James H., m. o. Dec. 11, '64 as corp.

Warmbrodt, Jacob, m. o. Dec. 8, '65 as musi'l.

Weber, Frank W., vet., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Young, William A., m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Young, Benjamin F., disch. June 22, '65; dis.

Young, Edward F., m. o. July 12, '65.

Muster Roll Company E.

Recruits.

Hess, John, m. o. Dec. 8, '65.

Muster Roll Company I.

Corporal.

Frederick Molsta, killed at Champlain Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Musician.

Henry P. Nervions, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Wagoner.

John Wortman, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Privates.

Hampe, Henry F., disch. June 8, '63 as sergt; disability.

Nervions, Henry, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Recruits.

Delaney, John, tr. to Miss. marine brig. Feb. 11, '65.

Hener, John B., killed at Champlain Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Ingham, Chas. C.

Jones, Richard.

Molloy, Albert, died at St. Louis, Jan. 12, '62.

Paul, or Powell, Wm. H., m. o. Sept. 17, '64.

Unassigned Recruits.

Brandes, John.

Minnahan, Daniel.

Sixty-first Infantry—Three Years' Service.—Muster Roll Company C.

Recruits.

Jenkins, Peter, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Kuykendall, Simon, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Kuykendall, Rodolph, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Kuykendall, Lafayette, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Muster Roll Company D.

Privates.

Hughes, Solomon, died at Savannah, Tenn.

Reddish, William M., m. o. Feb. 7, '65 as sergt.

Recruit.

King, Geo. W., m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Muster Roll Company K.

Recruits.

Stout, Robt. C., m. o. Sept. 8, '65 as corp'l.

Sixty-second Infantry.—Three Years' Service.—Muster Roll Company B.

Privates.

Martin, John W., absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Gastenecker, Wm., m. o. Mar. 6, '66 as corp'l.

Recruit.

West, Elijah, m. o. Feb. 18, '66 as corp'l.

Sixty-fourth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Otto E. Roesch, m. o. July 11, '65.

Muster Roll Company E.

Corporal.

William Paul, vet.

Muster Roll Company G.

Privates.

Dolon, Patrick, died at Joliet, Ill., Aug. 21, '64.

Small, Cushman, died at Mound City, Sept. 29, 1864.

Unassigned Recruit.

Clifford, Henry.

Sixty-sixth Infantry.—Three years' service.

Was first organized at Benton Barracks, Missouri, in September, 1861, by John W. Birge, and was known as "Birge's Sharpshooters." Subsequently it was mustered as the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and left for the field Dec 12th, 1861. In November, 1862, the regiment was transferred to the state of Illinois, and numbered Sixty sixth; companies E, F, G and H, being represented by men from Madison county. During the year of 1863, it was engaged in frequent skirmishes with the enemy at Tuscumbia river, capturing 10 officers and 150 men, the loss of the regiment being three officers and 15 men taken prisoners. Ordered to Burnsville, Miss., November 24, 1863: marched to Eastport on the Tennessee, the 3d inst; crossed the river on the 5th, and moved toward Pulaski, Tenn., on the 6th, arriving the 12th. Remained here until January 1864. Three fourths of the men having re-enlisted, moved onward toward Illinois for veteran furlough. Furloughed from Chicago, Jan. 25th, and on the 1st of March reassembled at Joliet, and again moved for the field. Mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 7th, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 9th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Roster.

Surgeon.

Joseph Pogue, mustered out July 7, 1865.

Muster Roll Company B.*First Lieutenants.*

Frank M. Bingham, of Bloomington, mus. out.

Muster Roll Company E.*Privates.*

Serns, Isaac, tr. to Co. B. M. O. Sept. 22, '64.
Snyder, John, tr. to Co. B. M. O. Sept. 22, '64.
Wallace, Thomas, vet., must'd out July 7, '65.

Muster Roll Company F.*First Lieutenant.*

Cyrus A. Lemon, dismissed Nov. 26, 1862.

Muster Roll Company G.*Recruits.*

Clark, Isaac W., must'd out July 7, 1865.
Cramp, Henry C., died at Rome, Ga., July 10, 1864.
Drury, Franklin B. died at Piasa, Ill., Dec. 31, 1864.
Moore, David, mustered out July 7, 1865.
Wilson, Robert L., mustered out July 7, '65.

Muster Roll Company H.*Recruits.*

Manning, Thomas B., must'd out July 7, '65, as corporal.
Morton, William, vet. recruit, died June 14, '64, in hands of the enemy at Atlanta, Ga.

Sixty-Eighth Infantry.—Three Months' Service.**Muster Roll Company A.**

Murehead, James A.

Muster Roll Company F.*Private.*

Barnett, Eugene, mustered out Sept. 24, '62.

Sixty-Ninth Infantry.—Three Months' Service.**Muster Roll Company I.***Sergeant.*

Silas E. Libby, mustered out Sept. 27, 1862.

Privates.

Olson, Nelson, mustered out Sept. 27, 1862.
Shoop, J. H., mustered out Sept. 27, 1862.
Smith, George F., mustered out Sept. 27, '62.

Seventy-Third Infantry.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll Company H.***Captain.*

Joseph L. Morgan, mustered out June 12, '65.

Eightieth Infantry.—Three years' service.

Was organized in August, 1862, at Centralia, Illinois, by Col. T. G. Allen, and mustered into the United States service on the 25th of the same month, for three years. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 4th following, and became a part of the Thirty third Brigade under Gen. Terrell. Assigned to the Tenth Division, Gen. Jackson commanding, and in Gen. McCook's corps. On the 1st of October, under Gen. Buell, marched in pursuit of Bragg. First engaged the enemy in the battle of Perryville, October 8th, losing 14 killed, and 58 wounded, including Lieut. Von Kem-

mel killed. Lieut. Andrews mortally wounded, and Lieut. Col. Rodgers, and Lieut. Pace severely wounded. Gens. Terrell and Jackson were also killed. December 26th started in pursuit of the enemy under John Morgan. Jan. 2d, 1863, discontinued the pursuit. On the 10th of the same month was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, Gen. J. J. Reynolds' Division.

March 20th the Brigade of 1500 men, and two pieces of artillery, while on a scout, were attacked by John Morgan and 5000 of the enemy; but they were repulsed, with heavy loss. About the middle of April the regiment was mounted, and soon after, while scouting, met and repulsed the enemy at Dug's Gap, and Sand Mountain, at the latter place capturing a battery of two guns; loss, 2 killed, and 16 wounded. At Blunt's farm, May 2d, again defeated the enemy, and May 3d was surrendered to a vastly superior force under Gen. Forrest, who, contrary to stipulation, stole its blankets, watches and money. The regiment was taken to Rome, and paroled and sent to Atlanta. From the latter place the officers were sent to Libby Prison. The enlisted men were forwarded to Richmond, arriving May 13th, thence to City Point, and Annapolis, and on the 19th moved to Camp Chase, Ohio; June 23d, was declared exchanged, and moved to St. Louis. On the 29th started for Nashville, Tennessee, Lieut. J. A. Miller in command of the regiment.

Sept. 8th, moved to Stevenson, Alabama, Capt. Cunningham in command. On the 23d reported to Gen. Howard, commanding Eleventh Army Corps. Was assigned to Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Hecker, (the same was a part of the Third Division, under Gen. Schurz). Nov. 24 and 25, did good service in the battle of Mission Ridge. May 3d, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign, and formed a part of the grand army under Sherman. Participated in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. During the campaign the regiment captured 150 prisoners, and lost 25 killed, 60 wounded. Marched October 3d in pursuit of Hood, and

December 15 and 16 took part in the battle of Nashville; this was the last engagement of any consequence in which the regiment participated. The Eightieth traveled over 6,000 miles, and engaged the enemy in over twenty battles. On the 10th of June, 1865 was mustered out of service, and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final pay and discharge.

Roster.*Colonel.*

Andrew F. Rodgers, honorably disch. (as Lt. Col.) Nov. 25, 1864.

Major.

Henry Zeis, hon. disch. (as Capt.) May 15, '65.

Adjutant.

James B. Newman, must'd out June 19, '65.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Ebenezer Rodgers, resigned Feb. 23, 1863.

Non-Commissioned Staff.*Principal Musician.*

John S. Culp, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Muster Roll Company B.*Captains.*

George W. Carr, resigned June 27, 1863.
John H. Smiths, mustered out as First Lieut. June 10, 1865.

William R. Wright, must'd out June 10, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry C. Smith, resigned Jan. 22, 1863.
Stephen A. Albro, must'd out July 20, 1865.
Conrad H. Flick, M. O. as serg't. June 10, '65.

Sergeants.

William Campbell, disch. Sept. 10, '63; disat'y.
John D. Heisel, reduced at his own request, tr. to V. R. C. March 23, 1864.

Corporals.

William H. Clayton, serg't., died May 5, '65.
John W. Waldron, tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 1863.
Jacob Yant, Serg't., died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1864; wounds.

William W. Edwards, reduced at his own request, mustered out July 10, 1865.

James P. Blankenship, disch. Dec. 29, 1865; disability.

William D. Wilson, tr. to Miss. Marine Brig. Sept. 15, 1863.

Hiram Aulhis, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 5, 1864.

Privates.

Barnes, Henry W., tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 23, '64.
Burt, Rupert T.

Beely, George, must'd out June, '65; as corp'l.
Besser, Charles R., mustered out June, 1865.

Bright Hinson mustered out June, 1865.

Brownlee, John B. W., m. o. June, '65; wounds.

Chandler, Henry D., died Apr. 20, 1863.

Clifford, Andrew G., mustered out June 10, 1865, as 1st sergeant.

Cummings, Alfred, died at Marietta, Ga., July, 1864; wounds.

Crawford, George M., must'd out May 16, '65.
Carter, Winfield, disch. Aug. 21, 1863.

Dorsey, Nimrod, m. o. June 10, '65, as serg't.

Deck, Jacob S., m. o. June 10, '65, as corp'l.

Deck, James H., m. o. June 10, 1865.

Dailey, John T.

Diamond, Wm. M. O. June, 10, '65; wounded.

Edwards, Hardin, disch. June 30, 1863.

Finley, Simpson, disch. Nov. 22, 1863.

Frost, Nelson, P., m. o. June 10, '63, as corp'l.
Foster, Francis M., corporal, died at Vining
Station, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864; wounds.

Foster, William, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Fenstermann, John, must'd out June 10, '65.

Gabrie, Charles, must'd out June 10, 1865.
Grimm, Amos, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Huibert, Wm., disch. May 30, '63; wounded.
Holland, John M., mustered out June 10, '65.

Huntington, Henry E., M. O. June 10, 1865.
Harris, Charles, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 8, 1864.

Hunt, David B., disch. Aug. 21, 1863.
Hays, Matthew, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 8, 1863.

Hiebner, Philip, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 8, 1863.
Howe, Philip A., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 8, 1863.

Jones, William M., disch. July 5, '65; wds.
Kamper, John H., mustered out July 10, '65.

Little, Henry B., mustered out July 10, 1865.
McDowell, William N., dis. Aug. 21, 1863.

Moore, Samuel A., mustered out July 10, '65.
McClain, Michael, died June 3, '66; wounds.

McIntosh, Francis, tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 3, '63.
Marshall, Moses B., died Nov. 23, 1862.

Miller, Henry, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Nichols, Wm., M. O. June 10, '65, as teamster.

Patrick, David, M. O. June 10, '65, as corp'l.
Roach, David G., died Nov. 8, 1862.

Ricemann, Frederick, M. O. June 10, 1865.
Rees, David, disch. Jan. 10, 1863.

Rolloff, John, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Stahl, Daniel L., M. O. June 10, '65, as serg't;

wounded.
Shafer, Wm. H., tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 8, 1863.

Snedeker, Theodore, died at Bridgeport, Ala.,
April 9, 1864.

Shafer, George D., mustered out June 10, '65.
Sees, Henry C., disch. March 20, '64; wounds.

Sacy, Joseph, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Stahl, John H., M. O. June 10, '65, as serg't.

Stafford, Edwin, M. O. June 10, '65, as corp'l.
Sherfy, Abraham, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Sherfy, Isaac, M. O. June 10, '65; wounded.
Thorpe, Edwin C., M. O. June 10, '65, as corp'l.

Underwood, Lemuel, dis. Dec. 29, 1862.
Windsor, Charles, disch. Oct. 1, 1863.

Windsor, Henry, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Wister, Charles, disch. Oct. 1, 1863.

Williams, Thomas J., M. O. June 10, 1863.
Wittle, Wm., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 1, 1865.

Weaver, Edward, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Young, Francis M., M. O. June 10, '65, corp'l.

Younce, James P., tr. to Miss. Marine Brig.,
Sept. 16, 1863.

Yager, Cyrus W., mustered out June 10, '65.

Recruit.

Ingram, John.

Master Roll Company C.

Sergeant.

Robert Kaiser, disch. Feb. 28, '63; disability.

Corporals.

Heinrich Oppermann, red. tr. to V. R. C.
Jan. 10, 1865.

George Flach.

Privates.

Braunfield, Mathias, must'd out June 10, '65.
Brucke, Friedrich, must'd out June 10, '65.

Eisermann, Adam, M. O. June 10, '65, corp'l.
Heine, Wm., disch. Oct. 25, '65; disability.

Hansen, Henry, disch. Dec. 23, '63; disability.
Holtz, Henry, discharged for disability.

Holtz, Louis, died at Richmond, Va., Mar.
10, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Meyer, George, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.,
Feb. 8, 1863.

Schmidt, Nicolas, m. o. June 10, '65; as corp'l.
Walter, Anton, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Weiss, Christoph., must. out June 10, 1865
Weber, Frederick, discharged June 30, 1863,
disability.

Master Roll Company D.

Musician.

Thomas N. Harris mustered out June 10, '65.

Master Roll Company E.

Private.

Eyre, Sylvester, mustered out June 10, 1865,
as corporal.

Master Roll Company K.

Captains.

Alexander Hodge, honorably discharged, May
14, 1865.

John A. Miller, mus. out as com. capt., June
10, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Edmund D. Kiersey, resigned May 12, 1865.
Elias Preunit, mus. out June 10, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

William Webster, mus. out June 10, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Wm. J. Robinson, discharged March 8, 1863,
disability.

Sergeant's.

James Hays, mustered out June 10, 1865, as
private.

John F. Thompson, discharged Feb. 13, 1865,
private.

Corporals.

James Ransdall, disch'd Mar. 7, 1863.
John W. Dorsey, disch'd April 10, 1863.

Lewis, Ralph, mustered out June 10, 1865, as
sergeant.

Nelson Starkey, killed at Dallas, Ga., May
28, 1864.

Musician.

Wm. H. Wright, m. s. out June 10, '65.

Privates.

Bigler, John, mustered out June 10, '65.
Bredlove, Bates H., tr. to 35th Ill. inf., M. O.
Mar. 20, 1866.

Bueli, John, disch'd Oct. 24, 1862.
Bivens, Charles N., trans. to V. R. C., April 1,
1864.

Bogess, Thomas H., died at Louisville, Ky.,
Oct. 23, 1862.

Carter, Talbud P., mustered out June 10, '65,
as sergeant.

Clark, Matthew St. C. G., tr. to 35th Ill., M. O.
March 20, 1866.

Cottom, Stephen R., died at Danville, Ky.,
Nov. 13, 1862.

Dorsey, Albert, disch'd Sept. 1, '64, wounded.
Dillon, Eli, on furlough at m. o. of reg't.

Dillon, Newton, corporal, died at Nashville,
Tenn. Dec. 17, '64, wounds.

Dillon, Jasper, must. out June 10, '65.
Deck, John W., M. O. June 10, '65.

Dillon, Levi, tr. to 35th Ill. inf., M. O. March
20, 1866.

Deroque, Hypolite, mus. out June 10, '65.
Doyle, Bryan.

Ferguson, Andw., must'd out June 10, 1865.
Humphries, Thos., died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct.
5, 1864.

Hance, Roswell B., transf'd to V. R. C., May
1, 1864.

Howard, Peter, mus. out June 10, '65.
Hadar, Joseph, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.,
Mar. 20, 1863.

Houss, Chas., disch. Jan. 2, 1863.
Hill, Wm., mustered out June 10, '65, as corp.,
wounded.

Jack-on, Jas. M., corp'l, tr. to V. R. C., May
2, 1864.

Loyd, Clement C., disch. Jan. 4, '64, disability.
Linder, Wm. H., tr. to V. R. C., Sep. 1, '63.

Linter, Richd., tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 10, '64.
Lawrence, Henry, mustered out June 10, '63,
as corporal.

Lyons, Luther, disch. Oct. 25, '62.

McShane, Barney, died in rebel prison, March
30, 1863.

McCauley, Charles W., trans. to V. R. C. Sept.
2, 1863.

McCauley, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
McCauley, William, detached at muster out of
reg't.

Oseland, Thomas, mustered out June 10, '65,
pris war.

Owens, Elijah, tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 25, '64.
Oseland, Moroni, disch. Oct. 24, '62.

Owens, Geo. W., tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 25, '64.
Oliver, Jas. H., M. O. June 10, '65.

Prenitt, Paschal, must'd out June 10, 1865, as
sergeant.

Randall, Elias, died at Louisville, Ky., Oct.
8, 1862.

Robson, Andrew E., detached at muster out of
reg't.

Ralph, William.
Stringer, William.

Sturke, Christian, disch. Feb. 13, '63.
Stafford, Wm., M. O. June 10, '65.

Spaulding, John, M. O. June 10, '65.
Thompson, Moses, absent, sick at m. o. of reg't.

Ucher, Wm., must. out June 10, '65.
Wenck, Engelhard, corp'l, tr. to V. R. C., May
2, 1864.

Wood, Calvin, corp'l, died, Greenville, Tenn.,
April 17, 1865.

Wood, Solomon F., serg't, wounded June 10,
'64, tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 20, '64.

Wood, James H., killed at Dallas, Ga., June
2, 1864.

Young, Alfred, mus. out June 10, '65, as corp.,
wounded.

Ziska, Frank, M. O. June 10, '65.

Recruits.

Cronan, Dennis, tr. to 35th Ills., M. O. March
11, 1865.

McCauley, Geo., tr. to V. R. C., Sept. 2, '63, M.
O. Aug. 11, '65.

Miller, Mark P., absent, wounded, at m. o. of
regiment.

Eighty-second Infantry.—Three years' ser-
vices.

The Eighty-second was organized at
Camp Butler, Illinois, September, 1862,
by Col. Frederic Hecker, and was must-
ered in October 23, 1862. Reported
at Washington City, November 3d, at
Arlington Heights, November 9, and
was assigned to Siegel's Division, Army
of the Potomac, Gen. Burnside com-
manding. Marched to Fairfax Court
House, November 19th; to Stafford
Court House, December 11th; and was
attached to First Brigade, Col. Schim-
melfennig; Third Division, Gen.
Schnr; Eleventh Army Corps, Gen.
Stahl. The regiment participated in
Gen. Burnside's second movement
against Fredericksburg, January 20th;
1863. January 25th, Gen. Burnside
was relieved by Gen. Hooker, and the
Eighty-second moved to Stafford Court-
House, February 6th. April 1st, Gen.
Howard took command of the Eleventh
Corps; crossed the Rappahannock and
Rapidan, and participated in the battle

of Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863, losing one hundred and fifty-five killed, wounded and missing.

June 12th; moved from camp on the campaign which ended in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863. The regiment was in the hottest part of this battle, and fought vigorously, sustaining a loss of one hundred and twelve killed, wounded and missing. Followed the enemy back to Virginia, and after a nearly uninterrupted march of two months, encamped at Walnut Branch Church, near Catlett's Station, August 19th, 1863. Gen. Tyndale took command of the Brigade, July 13th; September 25th, 1863, marched to Manassas Junction, and thence by rail for the Department of the Cumberland, arriving at Bridgeport, Alabama, October 1st, 1863. Col. Hecker, at this time, commanded the Brigade. The regiment was transferred, October 19th, to the Third Brigade, and Col. Hecker assigned to command of Brigade. Moved to Russell's Gap, October 19th; and occupied and defended it during the fight, in which Gen. Hooker obtained possession of a line of hills near Lookout Mountain, October 28th, 1863. Mustered out June 9th, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Chicago, June 16th, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

Roster.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Privates.

Pope, John, tr. to 2d Minn. Vols., May 29, '63.
Redman, Frank, must'd out June 9, 1865.
Utz, Frederick, died Mar. 29, '63, wounds.
Wenning, Bernhard, tr. to V. R. C., Jan. 17, 1864.

Recruit.

Anerswald, Alfred G., tr. to 14 A. C.

Muster Roll Company G.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph Gottlob, promoted to Capt. Co. I.

Sergeant.

Frederick W. Radt, disch. Aug. 14, 1863, as private, wounded.

Privates.

Gottlieb, Wm. must'd out June 9, '65 as corp'l.
Lehne, George, died at Stafford C. H. Va., Mar. 16, 1863.
Pabi, Joseph, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 23, 1864.

Muster Roll Company H.

Captain.

Emil Frey, promoted maj., must'd out as corp'l, June 9, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Johann Sporre, cashiered May 25, 1863.

Corporals.

Franz Tsherner, must'd out June 9, 1865.
Theodore Chatoley, died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 18, 1864.
Wendelin Trapp, must'd out.

Wagoner.

Jacob Limon, disch'd Feb. 12, 1863, disability.

Privates.

Barker, Jacob, disch'd Sept. 30, 1864, disability.
Erlman, Samuel, must'd out from V. R. C., June 20, 1865.
Grabert, Joseph, died at Whiteside, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1864.
Geisbuehler, Johann, disch'd Feb. 7, 1864, disability.
Hoehnli, Jacob, disch'd Apr. 5, '63, disability.
Holzgang, Joseph, must'd out June 9, 1865, wounded.
Hildebrand, Edward, died Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1864.
Hilderbrandt, Johann, must'd out June 9, 1865, as sergeant.
Koch, Gustav David, must'd out June 9, 1865.
Kurt, Johann Ulrich, absent at M. O. of reg't.
Kissling, Johann, disch'd Sept. 4, '63, disability.
Krim, Johann, tr. to V. R. C.
Muller, Heinrich, disch'd for disability.
Offenheim, Michael, must'd out June 9, 1865.
Pfeiffer, Franz, must'd out June 26, 1865.
Seyfried, Robert, died, at Camp Butler, Ill., Oct. 24, 1862.
Schneider, Carl, disch'd Jan. 5, 1864.
Vogele, Wendlin, must'd out June 9, '65.
Wittmar, Johann, disch'd Apr. 26, '63, disability.
Weissenberger, Ludwig, must'd out June 9, '65.
Wildhaber, Wilhelm, must'd out June 9, 1865.
Willischack, Ernst, absent, wounded at M. O. Wildhaber, Justus, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Zeigler, Carl, must'd out June 9, 1865.
Zimmerle, Jacob, must'd out June 9, '65.

Muster Roll Company K.

Privates.

Bertel, Xavier, died at Camp Schurtz, Va., May 1, '63.
Gunther, Xavier, disch'd Aug. 12, '64, disability.
Muller, Richard, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.
Stocker, Mathias, tr. to V. R. C., Oct. 20, '63.
Weber, Theodore, tr. to Co. H., Nov. 1, '62, must'd out June 9, '65, as corp'l.

Ninety-First Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

Muster Roll Company A.

Recruits.

Bannon, Michael, tr. to Co. F, 28 Ills., M. O. Feb. 8, '66.
Masters, Barton W., tr. to Co. A., 28 Ills., M. O. Mar. 15, '66.

Muster Roll Company K.

Musicians.

Milton B. Palmer, died at Brazos Santiago, Texas, July 30, '64.

Ninety-Seventh Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel Friend S. Rutherford in September, 1862, and mustered into the United States service the 16th of the same month. October 3d it moved to Cincinnati, and on the 17th inst. marched to Nicholasville, and remained until the 10th of November, when it was assigned to the Division of

Brigadier General A. J. Smith, and thence it moved to Louisville, Ky., arriving the 15th. Embarked for Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th and went into camp the 26th following. It was here assigned to the Second Brigade under Col. W. J. Landrum of the Ninth Division, Brigadier General A. J. Smith commanding, and was a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps commanded by Major General John A. McClernard. December 20th, it left Memphis and landed near Walnut Hill, on the Yazoo river, and occupied the extreme right during the operation at Vicksburg. When the attack was abandoned on the first of January, 1863, moved to Arkansas Post, and participated in the battle at that place on the 11th following. On the 15th, it moved down the river to Young's Point. Went to Millikin's Bend on the 6th of March. Marched to Grand Gulf April 15th, and May 1st, was engaged with the enemy at Port Gibson, and the 16th at Champion Hills. May 19th, arrived in the rear of Vicksburg and participated in the siege until its capitulation, July 4th, 1863.

The regiment afterwards took part in General Sherman's expedition to Jackson, and returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until the 25th of August, at which date it embarked for New Orleans, with Brigadier General M. K. Lawler commanding the Fourth Division, and went into camp at Carrollton on the 27th. It was mustered out of service July 29th, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., August 13th, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

Roster.

Colonel.

Friend S. Rutherford, hon. disch. June 16, '64.

Quartermaster.

George C. Cockerel, mustered out Jul. 29, '65.

Surgeon.

Charles Davis, mustered out July 29, '65.

Assistant Surgeon.

Constantine M. Smith, resigned March 16, '63.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Q. M. Sergeants.

William W. McKee, reduced to ranks Co. A., Feb. 4, '63; died Feb. 25, '63.
R. A. Hoagland, mustered out July 29, '65.

Hospital Steward.

James Rowe, mustered out July 29, '65.

Principal Musician.

Max Joachimi, red. to ranks Co. I, Jan. 1, '63.
 Jackson D. Woodrow, reduced to Co. D, Sept.
 24, '64; Fifer mus. out July 29, '65.

Muster Roll, Company A.*Musician.*

Perry Stevens, disch. June 5, '65; disability.

Recruits.

McGraw, James, transferred to 37th Illinois;
 deserted Feb. 28, '66.
 Murphy, John, disch. June 2, '65; disability.

Muster Roll, Company B.*Recruits.*

Arnold, Stephen D., transferred to 37th Ill-
 inois; mustered out 15, '66.
 Townsend, Eli, transferred to 37th Illinois;
 mustered out 15, '66.

Muster Roll, Company C.*Recruits.*

Groves, John H., trans. to 37th Illinois; dis-
 charged Jan. 27, '66; disability.
 Martin, Joseph, trans. to 37th Illinois; must-
 ered out May 15, '66.
 Reeves, James R., trans. to 37th Illinois; must-
 ered out May 15, '66.

Muster Roll, Company D.*First Sergeant.*

Gustave D. Beadle, mus. out July 29, '65, as
 Private.

Sergeants.

David Radley, mus. out July 29, '65, as Priv't.
 James Bromley, private, reduced at his own
 request; detached at muster out of reg't.

Corporals.

Richard More, private, died at Nicholasville,
 Ky., Nov. 14, '62.
 Gifford D. Cornell, mus. out Jul. 29, '65, as priv't.
 Montgomery M. Seybert, mus. out July 29, '65,
 as private.

Musician.

G. W. D. Polk, accidentally killed Nov. 1, '63.

Privates.

Fairbanks, James M., mus. out July 29, '65.
 Hodden, Wm. H., disch. Dec. 22, '62; disab'ly.
 Mueckler, Henry, discharged for disability.
 Polk, James K., mus. out July 29, '65.
 Rowe, John W., mus. out July 29, '65.
 Stillwagen, George, mus. out July 29, '65.
 Wilson, John W., trans. to 37th Ill. Infantry;
 dishonorably disch. Feb. 21, '66.

Muster Roll, Company G.*Captains.*

John Trible, died Jan. 26, '63.
 James W. Davis, resigned July 26, '63.
 Frederick F. Lewis, mus. out July 29, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Levi Davis, Jr., mus. out July 29, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

William P. Hazard, discharged.
 Carlos Colby, absent sick at mus. out of reg't.

Sergeants.

John T. Beem mus. out (as private) July 29,
 '65, at his own request, for promotion.
 Samuel E. McGregory, disch. May 1, '64, for
 promotion in Cal. Art.

Corporals.

Daniel D. White, disch. Mar. 26, '63; disab'ly.
 Samuel Mathews, died Jan. 18, '63; wounds.
 James Norman.
 William Bar, mus. out Jul. 29, '65, as private.

Privates.

Alsop, William B., disch. Sep. 6, '82; disab'ly.
 Armstrong, George, disch. Feb. —, '63; disab'ly.
 Bishop, William, vet. dis. mus. out Jul. 29, '65.
 Boreman, Howland, died at New Orleans Dec.
 5, 1863.
 Bowen, Henry, mus. out July 29, '65.
 Brown, Edward, disch. Feb. —, '63; disability.
 Bryant, Henry, transferred to Co. C.
 Davis, Fred, mus. out Jul. 29, '65, as Sergeant.
 Dalbee, John P.
 Elkins, Joel S., trans. to 37th Ill. Inf.; died at
 Columbus, Tex., Oct. 17, '65.
 Foreman, Samuel, mus. out July 29, '65.
 Greenway, John B.
 Hanson, George, mus. out July 29, '65.
 Hinman, Arnold, disch. Feb. 24, '63; disab'ly.
 Jones, William, trans. to Co. C.
 McCorkle, Thomas C., dis. Feb. 10, '63; disab'ly.
 McKulty, Patrick.
 Mason, Edward B., trans. to Co. H.
 Osborn, Newton S., trans. to Co. I.
 Padlock, Orville J., mus. out July 29, '65, as
 Corporal.

Phinney, Henry R., disch. for disability.
 Riggs, Daniel T., mus. out July 29, '65.
 Sinclair, Nathias
 Stamp, Henry, mus. out July 29, '65.
 Stanton, David, Corporal, killed at Blakely,
 Ala. April 9, '65.
 Stillwell, John, mus. out Jul. 29, '65, as musi-
 cian.
 Strickland, Samuel D., disch. Jan. 6, '63.
 Williamson, William

Recruits.

Anderson, John, trans. to 37th Ill. Infantry;
 mustered out May 15, 1866.
 Brennan, John, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Braggman, Henry, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Bernard, Devine, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Callahan John, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Carroll, John, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., deserted
 Feb. 18, 1866.
 Carter, Thomas M., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't. must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Carter, William T., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Clark, John G., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., deserted
 March 14, 1866.
 Clark, Joseph F., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Coons, F. A. M., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Depny, Frank, must'd out July 29, 1865.
 Dolan, Bernard, disch'd Jan. 6, 1865; disab'ly.
 Davis, Joseph, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Doyle Thomas W., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Doyle, Henry, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Duggan, John, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Diggins, David, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Enslow, Geo. W., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Flinn, Patrick, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.
 Ford, William W., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.
 Frammer, Jeremiah, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Funk, Peter S., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.

Goodwin, Nelson, died Mar. 29, 1865; wounds.
 Hall, Charles W., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., disch'd
 March 24, 1866.

Harris, Lewis T., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Heath, Jeremiah, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Haley, James, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.

Johnson, Edward, sent to Tortugas for two
 years by G. C. M.

Johnson, Charles, must'd out May 22, 1865.

Kemp, James W., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Lee, James M., tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., deserted
 Feb. 18, 1866.

Maguire, James, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., deserted
 Feb. 28, 1866.

Munson, John, disch'd May, 1864.

Murphy, John, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15, 1866.

Morrison, Edward, sent to Dry Tortugas for
 accepting bribes from rebel prisoners.

Racine, Lewis, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Ramsey, Samuel, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Richmond, William, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866, as corporal.

Robidon, John, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd out
 May 15th, 1866.

Williams, Joseph, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1865, as corporal.

Wilson William, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't., must'd
 out May 15, 1866.

Wigand, William, disch'd Jan. 31, 1863 to en-
 list in Miss. Marine Brigade.

Muster Roll Company H.*Privates.*

Corbet, John, accidentally killed Nov. 1, '63.
 Sharkey, Michael, must'd out July 29, 1865.
 Sovern, Duncan L.

Recruits.

Evering, John L., tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o.
 May 15, 1866.

Faly, Patrick, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o. May
 15, 1866.

Handy, James, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o. May
 15, 1866.

Kramer, Henry, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o. May
 15, 1866.

Linderman, Frederick, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Rudolph, Jacob, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o.
 May, 15, 1866.

Smith, George A.

Wagner, Isidor, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o.
 May 15, 1866.

Wagner, Danion, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't., m. o.
 May, 15, 1866.

Muster Roll Company I.*Captains.*

William Achenlach, resigned March 9, 1864.
 Samuel R. Howard, hon. disch. May 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Herman Kayser, m. o. as sergt., July 29, '65.

First Sergeant.

Philip Mook.

Sergeants.

Daniel Merrill.
 Charles Goulding.
 Aquila Reeves.

Corporal.

James Peterson, reduced, died May 12, 1863.

Musicians.

John Burns, mustered out July 27, 1865.
Nelson P. Lawson, dis. Dec. 9, '62; disability.

Privates.

Astle, William, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Astle, George, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Becker, John.
Barnett, John, dis. Feb. 1863; disability.
Cure, H. P., disch. Oct. 3, 1863; disability.
Clond, William, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Clond, John, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Carter, Thomas.
Challacomb, Henry, must'd out July 29, 1865.
Frazier, William, killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
Frazier, James, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Ferguson, James, wounded in railroad accident, Nov. 1, 1863; discharged.
Greelock, Jacob, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Glenn, Franklin S., must'd out July 29, 1865.
Hoffmann, Charles.
Hir-Jey, Frederick.
Harper, Hiram, tr. to 37th Ill. Inf't, deserted Jan. 1, 1866.
Howard Samuel L., absent, wounded at m. o. of regiment.
Howard, J. B. S., dis. Mar. 12, '63; disability.
Henrison, John.
Joachim, Max, mustered out June 17, 1865.
Kerchenberger, Claus, m. o. July 29, 1865.
Lawson, Jacob, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Linsig, George, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Lane, Richard, died at Paris, Ky., Nov. 1, '62.
Mendoza, Cidos, mustered out May 22, 1865.
Melton, Rudolph, 1st sergeant.
Matz, August, tr. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
Parks, John, mustered out July 29, 1865.
Seldner, August, mustered out July 29, 1865.

Recruits.

Weihaupt, J., mustered out July 29, 1865.
Johnson, James, tr. to 37 Ill. Inf't, dis. April 20, 1866.

Unassigned Recruits.

Cornwell, Thomas J.
Cifford, John.
Cornell, C. C., died April 8, 1864.
Hassan, Robert J.
Jones, G. J.
Ryan, James.
Schafer, Albert.

Ninety-Eighth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.**Master Roll Company K.***Unassigned Recruits.*

Cox, Nicholas.
Ridgely, William E.

One Hundredth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.

The One Hundredth regiment was organized at Camp Irwin, Joliet, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Frederick A. Bartleson, and mustered into service August 30th. September 2d, the regiment moved *via* Springfield, Illinois, to Louisville, Ky. It was transferred into several divisions during its service, made several marches and skirmishes, took little active duty on the field. It was mustered out June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, and received final payment and discharge June 15, 1865.

We find a few men in companies B and E from Madison county, whose names are given below.

Master Roll Company B.*Corporal.*

William Wilcox.

Privates.

Comstock, Elihu B., tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 1, '63.
Dallinger, Ignatz, tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.
Devlin, John, disch. Feb. 3, '63; dis.
Dunkap, John, m. o. June 12, '65.
King, Martin B., died of wounds received in battle of Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 12, '64.
King, Andrew J., m. o. June 12, '65 as sergt.
Morrison, Lorenzo, m. o. June 12, '65.
Palmer, Frederick, m. o. June 12, '64 as sergt.
Schall, John, disch. Feb. 21, '63; dis.

Master Roll Company E.*Corporal.*

Horace Webster, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 26, '63.

Privates.

Leisure, John, disch. Apr. 14, '63.
Leonard, Alvin, died at Silver Springs, Tenn., Nov. 17, '62.
Paul, Oliver, m. o. June 12, '62 as sergt.

Recruit.

Leasure, Chesner, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, '62.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.—Three Years' Service.*Adjutant.*

John H. Woods, resigned April 10, '63.

Master Roll Company F.*Privates.*

Huffman, Jacob, drowned Sept. 24, '63.
King, James T., m. o. May 22, '65.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry.—(Three Years' Service.)

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Col. Risdon M. Moore, and was mustered into the United States' service, September 19th, by Captain Washington. Companies D, F and G were recruited wholly from Madison county, and a few from company C were represented. It left Camp Butler November 11th, and arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 17th, where it remained on duty until July 5th, 1863, and was sent to reinforce Helena, Ark., and returned December 25th; pursued Forest in Western Tennessee, losing three men killed in a skirmish at La Fayette.

With the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, it moved December 29th, 1863, to Vicksburg; was engaged in the Meridian campaign; en-

gaged in a skirmish February 5th, 1864, losing two killed and five wounded. March 4th returned to Vicksburg, and on the 10th, embarked for the Red river expedition. March 14th, 1864, assisted in the capture of Fort De Russy; April 9th, engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and on the 11th, moved to Grand Ecore. On the 14th, was sent to relief of gunboats and transports at Campt, La., and engaged at Cloutierville and Cane river, at Bayou Rapids May 2d; at Gov. Moore's plantation and Bayou Rapids May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th. Continued return march to the Mississippi river on the 14th, skirmishing daily. Was at the battle of Yellow Bayou, May 18th, and reached the Mississippi on the 20th, and Vicksburg on the 27th. Participated in driving Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia Arkansas, and arrived at Memphis June 10th, 1864.

June 14th 1864, marched to relief of Sturges, and on the 23d, began the Tupelo campaign. On July 14th, was engaged at Tupelo, and at Old Town creek on the 15th. Commenced the Oxford campaign August 5th, and on the 18th and 19th, was engaged at Hurricane, returning to Memphis on the 30th. From Memphis the regiment went to Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, arriving September 19th, was engaged October 1st, at Franklin; moved *via* Jefferson City, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence and Harrisonville, when it returned to St. Louis, November 19th.

Moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and took position in the works December 1st, 1864; participated in the battle of Nashville, December 5th and 6th, and pursued Hood, reaching Clifton, January 4, 1865; went by boat from East Port to New Orleans, arriving January 7th; embarked at Chalmette, March 7th, for Dauphine Island; thence to Fish river with the Sixteenth Corps, Major-General A. J. Smith commanding. Engaged at Spanish Fort from March 27th to April 2d, and at Blakely until the 9th, taking part in his capture. April 13th, marched to Montgomery, and thence to Camp Butler, Ill., where the regiment was mustered out, August 5th, 1865, by Captain James Hall, U. S. A.

The regiment in its three years' ser-

vice, was engaged in six battles and thirty-three skirmishes, marched 2,307 miles, traveled by water 6,191, and by rail 778 miles.

Roster.

Majors.

Thomas J. Newsham, resigned Apr. 13, '64.
William P. Olden, m. o. Aug. 5, '65.

Chaplain.

John D. Gillham, resigned May 16, '64.

Muster Roll Company C.

Privates.

Carter, John H., disch. Nov. 26, '64; dis.
Hompiley, James R., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Hendrickson, Peter B., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Rhoda, James F., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Roth, John F.
Savage, Daniel B., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as corp.
Whitmore, Hiram, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Muster Roll Company D.

Captains.

Abraham B. Keagle, M. O., as 1st lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin F. Olden, M. O., as 2d lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Sidney Z. Robinson, M. O., as 1st sergeant, Aug. 5, 1865.

Sergeants.

Thomas R. Wilson, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Alton F. Weaver, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Charles P. Stephenson, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Charles E. Newman, M. O. May 31, 1865.

Corporals.

William A. Wyatt, sergt., died July 14, 1865.
Leroy P. Phillips, M. O. June 21, 1865 as pri.
George Davis, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as private.
William A. Davis, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as pri.
William A. Smith, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as pri.
Joseph Shecker, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
William McPherson, disch. Mar. 19, '63; dis.
Jacob Ridgely, private, died Mar. 28, 1864.

Musicians.

Charles S. Clark, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
William H. Wagoner, died June 28, 1865.

Wagoner.

Benjamin McNeil, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Appleby, John B., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Axley, Isaac, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Bartlett, Wm., died Oct. 17, 1863.
Bowen, John.
Bowles, James, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Casey, James, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Calvin John, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Davis, Isaac, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as sergt.
Duncan, William, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Duffy, James, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Fallon, John, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Fiegy, Frederick.
Filler, Louis, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Foreman, Alfred, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Fruit, Henry C., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Fiddsworth, Frederick, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Grant, Samuel L., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Hruskins, James, absent, sick at M. O. of regt.
Hall, Warfield S., disch. Dec. 2, 1863; disab'y.
Jeswallier, Henry, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Kase, Eberhard, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Kimball, James, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Klime, Germ. M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Lowell, Stephen, Corporal.
Lamb, James P., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Lamb, John E., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
McNeil, Marshall, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
McPherson, John, died Feb. 8, 1863.
McPherson, George, died Jan. 4, 1863.
McLaughry, Mathias, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as corporal.

Mason, Patrick.

Miller, Frederick, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Meir, John H., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as corp'l.

Meyers, William, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Meyer, Dietrich, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Mitchell, Alonzo, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Murphy, Wilson, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Orme, Thomas, died Jan. 9, 1863.

Olney, George W., disch. Sept. 18, 1863.

Petrol, Richard, disch. Aug. 25, 1863; disab'y.

Peterson, George W., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as corp'l.

Page, Robert, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Ryan, John, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as corp'l.

Riley, William, disch. May 3, 1863; disab'y.

Rocks, J. Joseph, disch. Feb. 4, 1863; dis'y.

Rothwell, William, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Stall, Hiram E., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Stillwell, Willis, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Sharp, Samuel, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Schmiz, Charles, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Sandbach, John G., M. O. July 17, 1865.

Smith, David D., died Dec. 10, 1862.

Syddell, Henry, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Smith, Henry, M. O. Aug. 3, 1865.

Sperkman, Gottlieb, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Smith, Francis P., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Smith, David S., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Smith, Martin, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Savage, John L., tr. to 33d Ills. infantry.

Vogler, Alfred, died Jan. 4, 1864.

Vicler, George W., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Wasman, William, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865 as corporal.

Wilson, Houston, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Yostmeir, Charles, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Recruits.

Kell, William F., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
Murphy, Ira C.

Muster Roll Company F.

Captains.

Jacob J. Kinder, resigned July 11, 1864.
Charles W. Blake, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Charles C. Treadway, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Gershon P. Gilliam, resigned Jan. 24, 1863.
David Bartlett, M. O., as sergt., Aug. 5, 1865.

Sergeants.

Abraham Linderman, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
James P. Fahnstock, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
William Lamborn, M. O. July 1, 1865.

Corporals.

Joshua A. Springer, disch. Mar. 18, 1863; dis.
George W. Spurr, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
William L. Brown, M. O. May 18, 1865.
Adolphus P. Wolf, M. O. Aug. 2, 1865.
George W. Myers, M. O. as private.
Joseph H. Wickliffe, disch. Sept. 24, 1863.
Theodore S. Dell, disch. June 14, 1863; dis.
Joseph H. Purviance, died at Memphis July 8, 1863.

Musicians.

Benjamin H. Richards, dis. Jan. 20, '63; dis.
Otto E. Wolf, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Wagoner.

John F. Edwards, absent, sick, at muster out of regt.

Privates.

Avard, Henry H., must'd out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.

Anderson, Jas. M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Anderson, John J., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Amshler, John, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Ballard, Washington C., died at Memphis, July 5, '63.

Baker, Samuel, disch. Jan. 28, '63, disability.
Baird, John L., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Bailes, Wm. G., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Baird, Samuel, disch'd July 28, '63, disability.
Bartlett, Wm. R., disch. Sep. 24, '63, disability.
Butler, Louis, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Baird, Wm. H., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
Bartlett, Robt. N., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Brewerton, Sidney S., disch. May 31, '65.
Briscoe, Jas. B., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Cox, Chas. W., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Cameron, Alfred, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Cole, Newton M., died at New Orleans, March 5, 1865.

Cole, Allen, disch. Jan. 28, '63, disability.
Casey, John, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Clark, Wm. P., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Davidson, Wm. M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Donaphon, Hekziah, died at Moscow, Tenn., Dec. 27, '63, wounds.

Eickhoff, Fred k, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Fraser, John, drowned in Miss. river, June 17, 1863.

Farmer, Lemuel J., discharg. April 27, 1865, disability.

Geens, Jacob M., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.

Gillham, John A., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Geers, Samuel P., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Geers, Wm. S., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Gatts, George W. C., disch'd March 18, 1863, disability.

Goodykoontz, Norval W., disch. June 19, '65, 1st sergeant; disability.

Goodykoontz, John F., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Hughes, Wm. A., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Heald, Wm. H., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Heald, Wm. W., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.

Hodgers, John S., disch. Dec. 20, '62, disab'y.
Hettich, John, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Heddes, Joseph, died at Memphis, March 12, 1863.

Horsman, Dietrich, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Keyser, Ambrose, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Kersey, Harrison C., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Lay, William L., disch. June 11, '63.

Look, O. C., trans. to Co. 1, M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corporal.

McKittick, Frs., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Minnon, Peter, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Miller, John, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Marshall, John W., trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.

Nix, Wm., disch. Feb. 1, '63; disab'y.
O'Brien, John.

Ottwell, Emery H., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Pine, Leonard, disch. Feb. 17, '65; disab'y.

Purviance, Wm. H., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Randle, Marion, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Richards, William, disch. Jan. 27, '63; disability.
Ritcher, Aug., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.

Seidlick, Jos., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Stout, Charles J., corp'l, died near Jackson, Miss., Feb. 5, 64; wounds.

Stolnaker, Wm. L., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Schidmeyer, Henry, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Smith, Elvin, disch. Dec. 20, '65; disab'y.
Stout, Charles.

Smith, John M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Tarrt, Thos. M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Tompkins, John T.
Watson, Sam'l, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Willoughby, John H. B., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
Wright, James R., disch'd March 20, 1863; disability.

Yokum, James A. J., died at Camp Butler, Oct. 3, '62.

Recruits.

Ballard, Wm. T., tr. to 33d Ills.
 Davis, John H., tr. to 33d Ills.
 Day, Benjamin F., tr. to 33d Ills.
 Davidson, James J., died at Memphis, June 26, 1864.
 Gillham, Sam'l J., tr. to 33d Ills.
 Murphy, Henry C., tr. to 33d Ills.
 Pickett, Thomas J., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
 Phillips, James R., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.
 Ross, George W., transf'd to 33d Ills.
 Smith, James L., transf'd to 33d Ills.

Master Roll Company G.*Captains.*

Curtis Blakeman, resigned Jan. 23, '63.
 Andrew J. Gregg, resigned June 23, '64.
 David T. Todd, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Daniel Kerr, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

James G. Elliff, resigned Jan. 23, '63.
 Josephus Porter, M. O. (as serg't) Aug. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

William T. Blakeman, disch'd March 2, '63; disability.
 Oliver Hockett, disch. Jan. 17, '64, as private; disability.
 Alexander Keown, M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Corporals.

Jarvin J. West, disch. March 14, '63, dis'y.
 Jonathan F. Murray, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, as private.
 James C. Brockles, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865, as sergeant.
 Richard Saunders, m. o. Aug. 5, '65, as serg't.
 Wm. Emory, m. o. Aug. 5, 1865, as serg't.
 James P. Frazier, dis. Jan. 8, '63; disability.
 Columbus C. Buckley, private, tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 2, 1865.
 John D. H. umburg, disch. Nov. 19, '64, serg't; disability.

Musician.

Thomas Van Hooser, mustered out Aug. 5, '63.

Wagoner.

James F. Hockett.

Privates.

Ainsworth, Edgar F., mus. out Aug. 12, 1865.
 Armstrong, Thomas J., m. o. Aug. 12, 1865.
 Aldrich, Kilrey P., mus. out Aug. 12, 1865, as corporal.
 Aldrich, Homer L., died at Memphis, Feb. 27, 1863.
 Bryant, John F.
 Brandenburger, Mathias, drowned Aug. 14, 1864.
 Brown, William H., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
 Brown, Simon, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Beggs, Thomas, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Barnes, John, mustered out June 5, 1865.
 Calvin, James H., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Criner, Michael, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Chance, Jonathan, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Catobins, William.
 Dawson, Thomas W., must'd out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.
 Doe, Hiram, dis. Jan. 15, 1863; disability.
 Diefenbaugh, Adam, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Embrey, John, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Elliff, William W., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
 Fitzpatrick, John F., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
 Fuller, William F., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as serg't.
 Francis, Joseph, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Graver, Samuel, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Gruver, Richard, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.

Gillott, Henry K., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Glover, Robert F., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Hayes, Andrew J., died at Memphis, Aug. 29, 1865.

Hart, Alonzo, M. O. Aug. 5, '63, as corporal.
 Howe, Henry, died at Jefferson Barracks, Sept. 9, '64.

Hedrick, Charles W., mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
 Husong, Andrew B., must'd out Aug. 5, '65.
 Internaz, Samuel, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Kile, George, died at Memphis, Feb. 17, 1863.
 Lank, August, M. O. May 31, 1865.
 Moffitt, Isaac, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.

Matthews, William.
 Matthews, Alfred, mustered out Aug. 5, '65.
 Matthews, James A., disch. April 24, 1863; disability.

Mav, Charles S., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
 McCallahan, James, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Oburn, Samuel, died at Meridian, Miss., July 8, 1865.

Prickett, Isaac, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Pridmore, Thomas, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Rittman, Henry, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Reeves, Wiley G., died at Memphis, May 29, 1863.

Roseberry, James, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865, as corporal.

Schoffter, Victor, must'd out June 5, 1865.
 Schmid, Peter, dis. Mar. 14, '63; disability.
 Shadric, William, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Schramm, Augustus, M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Slye, George, died April 30, 1864.
 Schaffer, Washington, died at Memphis, June 9, 1863.

Tetrick, Charles, disch. Apr. 1, '63; disability.
 Taylor, Richard, M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
 Thorpe, Hale M., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as corp'l.
 Thorpe, Benard, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Van Hooser, Henry, died at Memphis, May 15, 1863.

Van Hooser, Wm., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 West, Joseph P., disch. April 21, '64; disability.
 Williamson, Charles C., M. O. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Watt, Eli, died Jan. 8, 1865.
 Wood, Francis E., dis. Jan. 15, '63; disability.
 Wilder, Henry, died Jan. 15, 1865; wounds.
 Wood, Joel.
 Wright, James R., dis. Mar. 20, '63; disability.

Recruits.

Morler, John G., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 West, James, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Wool, Edwin, tr. to 33d Ill. Inf., must'd out Nov. 24, 1865.

Master Roll, Company H.*Private.*

Eaton, William P., M. O. Aug. 5, '65, as sergt.

Master Roll Company I.*Privates.*

McGuire, Samuel G., must'd out Aug. 5, '65.
 Phillips, James R., tr. to F., M. O. Aug. '65.
 Pomeroy, George S., tr. to D., M. O. Aug. 5, '65.

Master Roll Company K.*First Lieutenant.*

James D. Cobine, must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.

Musician.

Thomas Greer, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Greer, Oswald N., dis. Dec. 23, '63; disability.
 Hay, Edward M., died at home, May 8, '63.
 Hay, Andrew J. W., died at Jefferson Barracks, Nov. 6, 1864.
 Rule, Alfred, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Stephens, Malcolm C., dis. Feb. 11, '65; disability.
 Spencer, George W., must'd out Aug. 5, 1865.
 Wallace, Francis A., died at Memphis, Feb. 20, 1863.

Whiteside, Samuel P., dis. May 12, '65; wds.
 Zeigler, George N., mustered out Aug. 5, '65.

Unassigned Recruits.

Hays, William P., died at Camp Bull-r, Ills., May 1, 1864.
 Ledaker, James A., sub tr. to 45th Ill. Infantry.
 Williams, William C.

Roster, One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.—(Three Years' Service.)**Master Roll, Company D.***Privates.*

Brown, Charles, must'd out July 15, 1865.
 Howell, William S., must'd out June 7, 1865.
 Hays, George P., must'd out Nov. 24, 1865.
 Nelson, William, absent since Nov. 9, 1865.
 Nelson, Benj. F., must'd out Dec. 24, 1865.

Roster, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.—(Three Years' Service.)**Master Roll, Company C.***Second Lieutenant.*

John L. Richards, must'd out Aug. 15, 1865.

Privates.

Hays, H. H., must'd out July 13, '65; w/nded.
 Leverett, W. W., disch'd June 15, 1865, for promotion in U. S. C. T.
 Mills, Charles F., disch'd in 1863, for promotion as hospital steward U. S. A.

Recruits.

Dougherty, Patrick W., tr. to 33d Ill.
 Hays, Piny C., tr. to 33d Ill.
 Riley, Henry C., tr. to 33d Ill.

Roster, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry.—(Three Years' Service.)**Master Roll, Company C.***Private.*

Birt, Hatcheson, disch's Sept. 15, 1864.

Unassigned Recruit.

Gilpin, William W.

Roster, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—(Three Years' Service.)**Master Roll, Company A.***Recruits.*

Everett, H. H., tr. to 77th Ill. Co. C; re-transf'd to 130th as revived, m. o. Aug. 14, '65.
 Folks, Mathias, tr. to 77th Ill. Co. C; re-transf'd to 130th as revived, m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.
 Tracey, J. T., tr. to 77th Ill. Co. C; re-transf'd to 130th as revived; must'd out Aug. 14, '65.

Master Roll, Company E.*Recruits.*

Carrin, John B., tr. to Co. G, 77th Ill. Inf., must'd out May 15, 1865.
 Dujardin, Noah, tr. to Co. G 77th Ill., re-trsf'd to 130th as revived, must'd out Aug. 15, '65.

Master Roll, Company F.*First Lieutenant.*

Charles Ives, died June 14, 1863.

Unassigned Recruits.

Martin, Polander J., substitute.
 Rogier, Lewis, substitute.

Roster, One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.—(One Hundred Days' Service.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler May 31, 1864, by Col. Thaddeus Phillips, and was mustered in for one

hundred days; moved to Rock Island Barracks, Illinois, June 3d, and was assigned to duty, guarding prisoners of war. While in service the regiment performed its duty faithfully and efficiently. Madison county furnished company D entire, and a part of company H, as will be seen by the following roster:

Roster.

Lieutenant Colonel.

John E. Moore, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Chaplain.

William R. Adams, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Principal Musician.

Thomas R. Jones, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Muster Roll, Company D.

Captain.

John Carstens, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

John Packer, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Walton Ratledge, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Sergeants.

Albert Chamberlain, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Mark McLaughlin, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Corporals.

James Miller, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Charles Hayden, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

George Barkley, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Callaway C. Nash, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Cyrus L. Cook, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Benjamin Allen, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

James M. Stifler, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Armstrong, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Armstrong, Harry, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Beall, Edward, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Beach, Henry H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Cowen, John R., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Clarkson, John J., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Clement, Lucian E., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Clayman, Wm. H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Campbell, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Cain, James, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Crawson, Charles, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Craig, Robert, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Cressy, Frank B., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Cressy, Edward K., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Curdie Robert, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Donnelly, James, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Dow, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Ferguson, George R., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Fields, Channey H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Fitzgibbons, James, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Gaskill, Sidney, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Gibbs, Charles, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Gibbs, George, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Hall, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Hastings, Charles H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Hughes, James, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Jack, James, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Jannette, Joseph F., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Kinnan, John S., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Kendall Luther O., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Leverett, Cyrus W., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Lowe, George T., died at Rock Island Barracks, Aug. 4, 1864, of accidental wounds.

Miller, George W., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Morgan, Barney, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

McReynolds, Samuel N., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Mitchell, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Malloy, David, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Norton, Wilbur T., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Neil, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Neil, William, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Patterson, William, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Read, David D., mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Rigby, Nicholas L., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Robertson, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Stocker, Charles F., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Smith, James, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Soule, Charles F., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Sloan, Moses B., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Stiffer, Moses B., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Smith, George A., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Stoner, Andrew J., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Senior, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Senior, Henry G., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Solomon, John, must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Stanton, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Stobbs, Matthew, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Tait, Robert, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Travis, James, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Tindale, Andrew J., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Webster, Silas S., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Williams, Daniel D., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Winning, James D., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Wilderman, James H., mus. out Sept. 24, 1864.

Weir, Edward H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Muster Roll Company G.

Privates.

Clawson, Lewis J., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Griffith, James M., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Maddox, Wilson, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Rird, Archibald, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Rush, Patrick H., must'd out Sept. 25, 1864.

Muster Roll Company H.

Privates.

Jones, Edward J., mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Malcom, Samuel H., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Mullin, John, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Parks, William S., must'd out Sept. 24, 1864.

Robinson, David, mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

Wendt, John F., mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Infantry.

100 Days' Service.

Non-commissioned Staff.

Principal Musician.

Francis M. Johnson, must'd out Nov. 12, 1864.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—

100 days' Service.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, June 18th, 1864, and on the same day left by rail for Cairo, thence by boat to Memphis. From Memphis it marched to Wolf river, a distance of thirty miles east, and the regiment was formed into divisions, and placed at different points along the line of the railroad, between here and Holly Springs. It remained here about three months, guarding the railroad, after which it moved to Memphis, and did guard duty until ordered to Camp Fry, Chicago, for muster out, which occurred October 29th, 1864. After having given up their arms, they were solicited by Adjutant General Fuller, to reorganize and march through Missouri, in pursuit of General Price, which they did. This

trip continued about six weeks, when they returned to Camp Fry, and were dismissed, making in all about five months' service.

In this regiment Madison county was represented by one whole company (K), which was raised by Julius A. Barnsback, of Troy, who was elected Captain of the company, which office he held during its term of service.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—100 Days' Service.

Muster Roll, Company K.

Captain.

Julius A. Barnsback must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

First Lieutenant.

Charles F. Springer.

First Sergeant.

William Donaho, must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

Sergeants.

George H. Knowles, must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

Joseph A. Dunnagan, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Fred. G. Turner, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.

Kilburn M. Snodgrass, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Corporals.

Charles E. Tindall, must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

William T. Donaho, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.

Julius A. Barnsback, Jr., mus. out Oct. 29, '64.

Thomas Wilkins, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.

Samuel B. Wonderly, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

John C. Davis, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.

Joseph W. Stewart, must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

Charles Kimberlin, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Musician.

Edward Phillips, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.

Wagoner.

Thomas Langdon, mustered out Oct. 1864.

Privates.

Alderson, William, mustered out Oct. '64.

Barnes, Stephen G., mustered out Oct. '64.

Berry, Alphaus P., mustered out Oct. '64.

Bonn, Philip C., mustered out Oct. 1864.

Bridges, Adolphus J., mustered out Oct. '64.

Brown, Alexander, mustered out Oct. 1864.

Brewer, Thomas, died at Memphis, Sep. 16, '64.

Cobb, Lyman, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Deck, John W., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Deck, Asbury M., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Drake, Abel P., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Duesenbury, Lafayette, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Ensinger, John, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Esteline, Wallace, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Essex, Elijah J., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Exes, Truman B., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Flood, Joseph M., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Flood, Charles H., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Farner, Josephus, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Flagg, James E., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Gerdie, Gerd, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Gray, Thomas J., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Gillett, Albert P., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Glenn, John M., mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Gerne, George, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

Gillespie, Joseph J., mustered out Oct. 29, '64.

Hasting, William G., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Hamilton, Thomas, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Hawley, Francis L., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

Hous, David B., must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

Jones, Doctor S.

Lane, Martin, V. B., must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

Lewis, John S., must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.

Laturme, Joseph M., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

McMahan, Martin L., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Mason, John W., must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.
 McLanahan, George C., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Nelson, William S., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Putnam, William H., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Putnam, George W., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Rosipal, Joseph, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Reeves, Leaton D., must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.
 Roach, David, must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.
 Shornick, Samuel, must'd out Oct. 29, 1864.
 Watt, Harvey T., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Waggoner, George, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Welch, John S., must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Younglans, Henry, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.
 Zanders, Edward, must'd out Oct. 29, '64.

One Hundred and Forty-Second Infantry.
 100 Days' Service.

Master Roll Company II.

Privates.

Ayers, Samuel, must'd out Oct. 26, 1864.
 Gere, Ira S., must'd out Oct. 26, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-Third Infantry.
 100 Days' Service.

This regiment was organized by Col. Dudley C. Smith, at Mattoon, Illinois, and mustered in June 11th, 1864. Moved to Memphis, Tenn., June 16th, and on the 19th was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Col. Butterick commanding; and on the 12th of July following, assigned to Col. John Wood's Brigade. Ordered on the 27th to report to Brigadier General Buford, commanding the district of East Arkansas. Was assigned to garrison duty at Helena, Arkansas, where it remained until Sept. 10th, when moved northward, proceeding to Mattoon, Illinois, and was mustered out Sept. 36, 1864.

Master Roll Company E.

Private.

Jacobs, Henry, must'd out Sept. 26, 1864.

Master Roll Company F.

Second Lieutenant.

Thomas Brown, must'd out Sept. 26, 1864.

Sergeant.

Newton Fletcher, must'd out Sept. 26, 1864.

Corporals.

William P. Wallis, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Casper Yakel.

Musician.

James Gullavain, must'd out Oct. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Barrett, Fleming, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Bradford, Wm. B., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Chambers, Frank, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Dickerson, Alfred, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Gartland, Chas. E., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Givillo, Ludwig, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Guyott, Philo, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Gould, Hellog O., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Herrington, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Mathias, Israel, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Morgan, Christopher R., M. O. Oct. 24, '64.
 Pedrick, Ellis, must'd out Sept. 26, 1864.
 Plupps, John H., died at Memphis, Aug. 4, '64.

Pembroke, Alton, must'd out Sept. 26, 1864.
 Pepper, George D., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Smith, Joseph A., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Vannard, Henry, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Watson, David, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Young, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.

Master Roll Company K.

Captain.

Absalom T. Ash, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

David B. Wells, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.

Privates.

Brooks, John, must'd out Nov. 29, '64.
 Chandler, Martin B., must. out Nov. 29, '64.
 Foster, Decatur, must'd out Nov. 29, '64.
 Friend, William D., absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
 Gill, William W., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Gill, Charles H., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Gollmer, Charles, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Hinds, James H., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Hall, Theodore, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Hoppie, William A., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Hoyt, Albert H., died at Helena, Arkansas, Aug. 30, 1864.
 Hunt, Samuel, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Hoffer, Jacob, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Knesal, Louis, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Kippers, Fred, died at Cairo, Ill., June 25, '64.
 Lehr, William E., must'd out Nov. 29, '64.
 Miller, Wilson, must'd out Nov. 29, '64.
 Nichols, Jacob, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Owen, Edward M., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Robinson, Joseph W., must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Staggs, William, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Stobbs, William, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 15, 1864.
 Schlosser, Henry, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.
 Treble, Hiram, must'd out Sept. 26, '64.

One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Infantry.
 One Year Service.

Colonel.

John H. Kuhn, must'd out July 14, '65.

Lieutenant Colonel.

James N. Morgan, must'd out July 14, '65.

Major.

Emil Adam, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Quartermaster.

Lee D. Covell, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Surgeon.

Theodore J. Bluthart, must'd out July 14, '65.

Chaplain.

Irwin B. Randall, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Henry C. Lowe, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant.

William Campbell, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Hospital Steward.

Seneca B. Congdon, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

Charles P. Stocker, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Joseph S. Elwell, must'd out July 14, '65.

Master Roll Company A.

Captain.

George W. Carr, must'd out July 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

William A. Lowe.

First Sergeant.

James M. Finley, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

David A. Brunton, must'd out July 14, '64.
 Richard Barry, must'd out July 14, '64.
 Charles T. Clayton, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Otis Shipard, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 James E. Waggoner, disch. Feb. 2, 1865.

Corporals.

Levi B. Gleason, disch. June 11, 1865.
 George Johnson, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Samuel S. Lowe, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Michael Page, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Robert P. Stanley, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Harmon G. Tolly, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Privates.

Arnold, Andrew J., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Ballard, Ralph, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Breath, John E., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Barber, Harry, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Brown William H.
 Barlen, Charles B., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Baldwin, Samuel C., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Benbow, Wm. M., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Cooper, Charles H., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Campitt, James, disch. Jan. 28, 1864.
 Carney, Thomas A., mus. out July 14, '65.
 Dickens, Shadrack, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Digham, William J., must'd out July 14, '65.
 De Pry, Daniel T., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Donovan, Alexander, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Friend, Christopher, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Friend, George W., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Ferguson, George, must'd out May 25, 1865.
 Ferguson, William D., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Frank, John.
 Greenawalt, James R., died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 18, 1865.
 Hawxhurst, James W., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Harburt, John, disch. Jan. 29, 1865.
 Johnson, Allen H., died at Upper Alton, Ill., Nov. 1, 1864.
 Johnson, Henry, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Kendall, Thomas S. S., disch. Jan. 29, 1865.
 Kendall, Thomas C., discharged Feb. 3, 1865.
 Lake, John, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Lamothe, George A., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Lowell, James, in confinement State Prison, Mo., must'd out Sept. 5, 1866, to date, July 14, 1865.
 Lingerfelter, Valentine D., mus. out July 14, '65.
 Mortley, Robert R., discharged Dec. 6, 1864.
 Morgan, George F., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Moore, Finley B., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Messenger, David F., discharged Jan. 29, 1865.
 Moore, Milton, died at Alton, Ill., Dec. 18, '64.
 Martin, George, trans. to Co. B, M. O., July 14, 1865.
 Neal, John W., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Perkins, William W., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Perkins, John S., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Perkins, James W., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Real, Lewis A., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Reeder, George H., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Reeder, Alfred W., died at Alton, Ills., Jan. 30, 1865.
 Stacey, Peter, discharged Jan. 29, 1865.
 Swift, Edwin E., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Steel, William M., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Stewart, Eben L. C., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Smith, Charles H., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Staggs, Alexander, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Sanner, David G., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Thompson, James L., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Wilt, John, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Williamson, William, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 West, Joseph P., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Wischt, William C., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Waggoner, Wesley F., must'd out July 14, 1865; as Corporal.
 Yarbough, Edward, must'd out July 14, 1864.

Recruits.

Atkins, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Copley, George W., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Ellis, Orville, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Heitz, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Heitz, Frederick D., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Moore, Silas, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Morgan, Henry C., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Morgan, Christopher R., mus. out July 14, '65.

Muster Roll Company B.*Captains.*

Charles J. Murphy, resigned Dec. 20, 1864.
 P. Joseph Milling, must'd out July 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Walter H. Coggeshall, hon. disc. July 14, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles H. Tomlinson, mus. out July 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

John N. Caldwell, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 James W. Hobson, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Corporals.

Thomas L. Chamberlain, mus. out July 14, '65.
 Harmon Dixon, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 David Jones, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 George A. Hickcock, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 George H. Hallowell, mus. out July 14, 1865.

Privates.

Bates, Amos A., died at Alton, Apr. 30, 1865.
 Corcoran, Barney, must'd out May 18, 1865.
 Claffy, Francis, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Dolan, Nicholas, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Dunn, Dennis, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Donahoe, Michael, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Farrall, James, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Gibson, George, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Ganghan, Patrick, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Higgins, Tully, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Hennessy, Thomas, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Johnson, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 King, John H., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 King, John F., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 King, William, disch. Jan. 29, 1865; disability.
 Kite, Daniel, disch. Feb. 12, 1865; disability.
 Kiserfunk, Lewis, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Laire, Henry, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Lyons, Dennis, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Mathews, Alexander J., mus. out July 14, '65.
 Manchester, James R., died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 8, 1865.
 Manchester, James, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Murphy, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 McCarty, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Minard, Louis, disch. Feb. 3, 1865; disability.
 Rowden, John W., died at Alton, Ill., July 6, 1865.

Reigart, Christian B., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Smith, William, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Sanderson, John P., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Turner, Ezekiel.
 Turney, Patrick, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Welch, William, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Wheeler, William R., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Williams, James L., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Wren, William, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Recruits.

Carroll, Auguster, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Gorman, Daniel, mus. out July 14, '65; as Cor'l.
 Halford, James, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Martin, George, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Otis, Franklin, tr. to Co. K., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Thompson, George, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Wentworth, William, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Wissor, William Z., must'd out July 14, 1865.

Muster Roll Company C.*Captain.*

Augustus DeLange, must'd out July 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Robideau, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

John Barnard, mustered out July 14, 1865.

First Sergeant.

James Patterson, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

Robert W. Cowen, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 John W. Mitchell, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Henry Simms, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Oliver P. West, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Corporals.

Thomas Belas, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Wm. Craig, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 John H. Hall, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Thomas Southworth, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 David Shwalter, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Clem Turner, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Philip Wells, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Sylvester Southworth, mus. out July 14, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, John M., dis. Feb. 6, 1865; disability.
 Ashiter, David M., mustered out Feb. 10, 1865.
 Barnes, Thomas.
 Bryant, Jacob, died at Anne Arundel, Md., March 21, 1865.

Butler, Aaron G., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Bryant, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Carroll, Harrison, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Calibrillac, Abe H., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Coats, Joseph, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Clark, Jerry, mustered out May 25, 1865.
 Clark, James H., died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 25, '65.
 Compton, Jacob, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Collins, Wm. D., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Coleman, Jos. S., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Davis, William J., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Davis, James E., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Davis, Joseph, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 De Moss, Charles, must'd out May 25, 1865.
 Edwards, Alvin, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 English, Nathaniel, disch. Jan. 11, '65; disability.
 Ernest, Amos, disch. Feb. 24, 1865; disability.
 Evans, W. T.

Ernest, George, died at Alton, Ill., Mar. 16, '65.
 Fetter, George W., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Fike, Benjamin F., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Fancher, Lafayette, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Gear, Ransom, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Goode, Preston, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Holmes, William H., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Haven, Lawrence, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Hitt, Thomas C., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Henry, Patrick F., must'd out May 25, 1865.
 Hele, Leopold, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Hitt, Robert F., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Halletmao, Charles, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Johnson, Edward B., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Jackson, James Andrew, died at Alton, Ill., December 19, 1864.

Kennedy, Robert W., mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Loar, Frederick A., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Lewis, Ira R., mustered out May 25, 1865.
 Linville, George W.

Morse, Alva F., mustered out May 25, 1865.
 McCartin, William, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Martin, William H., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Monroe, Wellington, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Maxwell, Alfred, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Mason, Marion, mustered out June 16, 1865.
 Nolan, Calvin, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Neilson, Murrey, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 O'Conner, Daniel, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Parker, Newton, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Pile, Charles, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Perry, James A.

Riley, John.
 Sebert, Antoine, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Stark, Alfred, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Schweitzer, Frank, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Stark, Abraham R., M. O. May 18, 1865.
 Steinberg, Frederick W., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Stark, Daniel K., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Stark, James H., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Smith, John M., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Smoot, Henry A., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Tomlinson, William, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Taylor, Theodore, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Thompson, David, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Teson, Peter, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Travis, Matthew, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Tomlinson, James, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Uman, Edward, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Winfrey, Robert W.
 Whitron, William H.

Recruits.

Bell, John, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Baker, George W., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Byers, George W., M. O. May 25, 1865.
 Draper, Henry R., M. O. May 25, 1865.
 Hyle, John, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Hall, Theodore, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Lewis, Absalom, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Lear, James, M. O. May 25, 1865.
 Mason, Isaac.
 McDonald, Barnard, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Pembroke, Wesley, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Phelan, Martin, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Rees, James R., M. O. June 14, 1865.
 Sowler, William B., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Smith, Joseph F., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Welch, Patrick, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Walker, Wm. D. L., died at Alton, Ill., Apr. 3, 1865.
 Youngblood, Jacob, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company D.*Captain.*

Albert Ritter, M. O. July 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Conrad Keek, dishonorably dismissed June 3, 1865.
 Sidney A. Newcomb, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward F. Johnson, M. O. July 14, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Napoleon B. Clark, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

Augustus Lee, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Leander M. Stillwell, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 George P. Yokum, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Corporals.

Andrew Boyd, or Boqua, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Samuel Harris, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Maurice Mann, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Edward H. Sawyer, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Amasa Antis, died at Alton, Ill., Feb. 11, '65.
 Jacob Treumm, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Emanuel Steritz, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Musicians.

Rufus L. Johnson, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Privates.

Anthis, Sidney B., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Briggs, Matthew, disch. Feb. 4, 1865; disability.
 Bierbaum, Rudolph, disch. Feb. 4, 1865; disability.
 Bates, Henry, disch. Feb. 13, 1865; disability.
 Burwell, Matthew, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Boyd, John J., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Bennett, Benjamin M., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Black, William, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Charles, Wm. H., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Cecil, Adon, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Colonius Charles, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Casey, Patrick, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Calume, Oscar E., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Graham, John, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Gould, Festus E., died at Piasa, Ill., Feb. 12, 1865.

Gale, George, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Hulbert, Silas, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Holcomb, Joseph, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Howard, Albert, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Henshaw, William, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Ibbeken, Louis, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Johnson, William, discharged Feb. 4, 1865; disability.
 Johnson, Richard, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Johnson, Wm. H., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Jutting, Henry, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Johnson, Warren, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Koch, William E., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Lorch, Jacob, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Levi, William H., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Lambert, Henry T., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Leach, Abram, or Alex. H., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Lohr, Isaiah, M. O. July 14, 1864.
 Marke, Peter, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Miles, Washington, died at Alton, Ill., Jan. 19, 1865.
 McCortie, William W., M. O. July 14, 1865.
 McGuire, Bernard, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Mann, Maurice, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Newcomb, Sidney A., M. O. July 14, 1865 as corporal.
 Penning, Evert, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Red, Oscar V., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Ransom, John P., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Ranzi, Henry, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Storey, George W., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Squire, James, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Smith, Wm., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Sanks, Warren, disch. Jan. 3, '65; disability.
 Tarbell, Frank S.
 Thorp, Samuel, died at Alton, Ill., May 12, 1865.
 Weerts, Weert, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Walker, Henry C., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Wright, Louis D., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Went, Albert, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Yaraum, Samuel, M. O. July 14, '65.

Recruits.

Brown, Henry, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Haynes, Lewis, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Oplyke, Wm. L., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Rich, Francis, M. O. July 14, '65.

Muster Roll Company E.*Captain.*

John Ray, M. O. July 14, '65.

Sergeant.

Philip Lang, M. O. July 14, '65.

Corporals.

George Mahr, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Henry Dewerff, M. O. July 14, '65.

Privates.

Aessnorff, Henry.
 Blanchard, Clarence V., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Bazel, William M., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Brown, William, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Becker, John, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Browning, San ord, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Babel, Joseph, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Cobeland, David E., died at Bethalto, Ill., Jan. 15, '65.
 Dick, Jacob, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Eberle, John, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Farners, Charles H., mustered out July 14, '65.
 Fahrig, Jacob, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Frank, Nicholas, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Hoffman, Stephen, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Hall, John, mustered out July 14, '65.
 H-tson, John, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Husford, William, tr. to Co. G; mustered out July 14, '65.
 Kaiser, Thole B., mustered out July 14, '65.
 Kaiser, Harbert B., mustered out July 14, '65.
 Koch, John, mustered out July 14, '65.

Mathias, Julius, tr. to Co. G; disch. Feb. 13, '65; disability.
 Munson, William.
 Mahoney, William.
 Michneweisch, Albert, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Naumann, Bernard, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Pollard, Charles A., mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Proctor, Benjamin, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Rhodmeyer, John R., mustered out July 14, '65.
 Ridder, Henry, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Rase, or Dericse, Jellsche, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Real, Lewis, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Roessler, Ferdinand, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Sheffield, Isaac, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Stearle, Charles, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Schmidt, Charles, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Thomas, Charles, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Tarnow, Henry, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Vogel, Peter, mustered out July 14, '65.
 Vohle, William, died at St. Louis, Mar. 24, 1865.
 Waterman, Ernst, must'd out July 14, '65 as musician.
 Willhening, Henry, must'd out July 14, '65.

Recruits.

Bickley, Charles, tr. to Co. G; mustered out July 14, '65.
 Curtis, George, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Cox, Wesley S., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Felixhaur, John, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Gramlich, Joseph, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Harلمان, John J., must'd out June 23, '65.
 Hick, Michael, tr. to Co. D; must'd out July 14, '65.
 Hahn, Edward, musician.
 Krels, Conrad.
 Lachenmyer, Reinhardt, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Moser, John J., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Moser, Casper, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Meyer, Nicholas, must'd out July 64, '65.
 Rugger, Samuel, must'd out July 64, '65.
 Stutter, David, must'd out July 64, '65.
 Tscharnier, Frederick, must'd out July 14, '65.

Muster Roll, Company F.*Captain.*

Robert G. Smith, M. O. July 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Charles H. Thomas, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Corporals.

Charles B. Howard, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Thomas L. Radcliff, M. O. July 14, '65.
 John O. Prentice, M. O. July 14, '65.

Musician.

Gustave Ortmann, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Privates.

Atkins, John, tr. to Comp'y A, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Branton, David A., tr. to Co. A, mustered out July 14, 1865.
 Guldap, John, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Hillers, Julius, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Junett, Oliver, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Rogge, Diedrich, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Sherwood, Eastman B., mus. out July 14, '65.
 Warrnrid, Henry, mus. out July 14, '65.
 Wadlow, Elijah F., mus. out July 14, '65.

Recruits.

Carn, Patrick, mus. out July 14, 1865.
 Williamson, Perry, mus. out July 14, '65.

Muster Roll, Company G.*Captains.*

Orlando W. Frazier, res'd Feb. 20, 1865.
 James T. Cooper, mus. out July 14, '65.

First Lieutenant.

John W. Swift, pro. Capt. 150th Ill. inf.
 David Kerley, mus. out July 14, 1865.

First Sergeant.

James P. Frazier, mus. out July 14, 1865.

Sergeant.

Simon Hiley, mus. out July 14, 1865.

Corporals.

George A. Ferguson, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Jacob Howry, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Franklin Stockton, M. O. July 14, '65.
 Thomas Baxter, M. O. July 14, '65.

Privates.

Andrews, John, absent, never must'd in.
 Ballard, James, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Brain Richard, dishonorably disch'd Sept. 4, 1865.
 Chandler, William, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Dickenson, Ralph A, disch'd Feb'y 4, 1865, disability.
 Diller, Henry, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Eaton, Henry, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Flippe, George, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Fredericks, Richard, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Gilvery, or McGilvery, W. died at Alton, Ill., Dec. 30, 1864.
 Gunsewell, Fred'k, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Harrison, Thos., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Herin, John, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Johnson, Joshua J., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Keys, Francis, must'd out J'y 14, 1865.
 Lofton, George W., must'd out J'y 14, 1865.
 Legate, Wm. F., must'd out, July 14, 1865.
 Myers, Sam'l J., must'd out July 14, 1865.
 McLarn, or Mc'airn, H. W., died at Alton, Ill., April 26, '65.
 Meier, Frank, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 O'dell, Philip, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Ratekin, Martin, died at Alton, Ill., Feb. 3, '65.
 Rule, Henry, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Shuster, Otto, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Schaffer, William A., died at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 15, 1865.
 Severns, Highland, M. O. J'y 14, 1865.
 Webb, William, M. O. J'y 14, 1865.
 Weidner, Bernhardt, M. O. J'y 14, 1865.

Recruits.

Andrew, John, died at Alton, Ill., June 11, 1865, corporal.
 Brickley, Charles.
 Breath, James, disch'd Mar. 1, '65; disability.
 Hosford, William, M. O. J'y 14, 1865.
 Mathias, Julius, disch. Feb. 13, '65, disability.
 Reader, Frank, M. O. J'y 14, 1865.
 Younghaus, Henry, M. O. J'y 14, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company H.*Corporal.*

Tanner, William A., must'd out July 14, '65.

Privates.

Ackerman, Casper, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Angel, J. Bird, discharged, disability.
 Buckner, John, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Crane, Asahel, must'd out July 14, 1865.
 Gier, Martin, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Hayler, Oswald, M. O. July 14, 1865.
 Leonard, John, must'd out July 14, '65.
 McFeer, Andrew, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Mideley, David, must'd out July 14, '65.
 Matlock, William H., M. O. July 14, '65.
 Wade, Christopher C., must'd out July 4, '65.

Recruits.

Morris, John T., must'd out July 14, '65.
 Tissius, Henry, must'd out July 14, '65.

Muster Roll, Company L.*First Lieutenant.*

Walton, Rutledge, mustered out July 14, '65.

First Sergeant.

John Clarkense, mustered out July 14, '65.

Sergeants.

William H. Clayman, must'd out July 14, '65.

Benjamin Allen, must'd out July 14, '65.

Rufus C. Barnett, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Frank W. Lamb, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Corporal

Charles H. Bartlett, must'd out July 14, '65.

Privates.

Allen, James, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Baur, Florence, M. C. July 14, 1865.

Clark, Manoah, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Donivan, Patrick, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Gray, Riley F., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Gaskill, Sidney, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Huggins, Wm. R., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Harville, Louis, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Ileh, David, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Junett, Joseph J., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Luther, George, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Morgan, B. rney, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Nash, Henry, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Rees, Edward, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Reidy, Daniel S., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Smith, John, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Smith, Theophilus, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Stapleton, Eliza, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Senior, H. G., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Senior, John, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Smith, James, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Tomlinson, Samuel, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Wendt, John F., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Waggener, Wm. W., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Young, Robert S., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Recruits.

Collson, Moses, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Cather, James G., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Fitzgilbons, James, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Jacobs, Joseph, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Killing, Christopher, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Travis, James, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company K.*Captain.*

Anthony Neustadt, mustered out July 14, '65.

Sergeants.

Louis Holly, mustered out July 14, 1865.

James A. Rutherford, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Corporals.

Thomas M. Campbell, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Frank M. Brown, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Henry Kingsbury, died at Collinsville, Ills., Jan. 9, 1865.

Henry Werenemy, must'd out July 14, 1865.

Privates.

Apfell, Wm., M. O. July 14, 1865.

Bell, James.

Bohr, Hart, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Birge, Nathaniel, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Boh, Arasmus, M. O. July 14, 1865.

Collins, William, must'd out July 14, '65.

Carlton, Schuyler, must'd out July 14, '65.

Clark, William, must'd out July 14, '65.

Compton, Frazee W., died at Alton, Ill. Jan. 9, 1865.

Cameron, Charles.

Dill, Michael, mustered out July 14, '65.

Delaney, William, mustered out July 14, '65.

Eckhorn, Egad, mustered out July 14, '65.

Fletcher, Charley E., must'd out July 14, '65.

Greenawalt, Richard, must'd out July 14, '65.

Gesselle, Arnold.

Hines, Gen. W., died in St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1865.

Harrington, Thomas, must'd out July 14, '65.

Hartman, Herman, must'd out July 14, '65.

Haley, William, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10, 1865.

Heepke, Henry, mustered out July 14, '65.

Housman, Adolph, must'd out July 14, '65.

Housman, Louis, must'd out July 14, '65.

Housman, Rudolph, must'd out July 14, '65.

Hoffman, Charles E., must'd out July 14, '65.

Harnett, William, mustered out July 14, '65.

Jones, David W., mustered out July 14, '65.

Knight, Noah, died at Alton, Ill., June 2, '65.

Lampert, John R., mustered out July 14, '65.

Morrison, Henry, must'd out July 14, '65.

McNeal, David, mustered out July 14, '65.

Muth, Philip, disch. Jan. 28, '65; disability.

Mason, Nelson, transferred to Co. F.

Montgomery, John, mustered out July 14, '65.

Pedrick, Ellis, mustered out July 14, '65.

Shaner, Fred, mustered out July 14, '65.

Schmidt, John, mustered out July 14, '65.

Shamts, Perry, drowned June 11, '65.

Smith, John, mustered out July 14, '65.

Squires, Joseph, discharged Feb. 26, '65.

Sands, Alexander, mustered out July 14, '65.

Schoppet, John, mustered out July 14, '65.

Shortridge, Milford M., must'd out July 14, '65.

Stoner, Andrew J., must'd out July 14, '65.

Springer, Emanuel, must'd out July 14, '65.

Sullivan, Daniel.

Taylor, George W., transferred to Co. F.

Taylor, Aaron M., mustered out July 14, '65.

Villemore, Joseph A., must'd out July 14, '65.

Warner, Philip, mustered out July 14, '65.

Weathers, Addison F., must'd out July 14, '65.

Wallace, George W., must'd out July 14, '65.

Wattermann, Henry J., transferred to Co. F.; must'd out July 14, '65.

Wood, John P., mustered out July 14, '65.

White, Alphonzo, died at Alton, Ill., Dec. 8, '64.

Williamson, John, mustered out July 14, '65, as Corporal.

**One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Infantry.
100 Days' Service.****Muster Roll, Company F.***Private.*

Chapman, George P., must'd out Sept. 23, '64.

**One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.
One year's Service.****Muster Roll, Company A.***Private.*

Snyder, John, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Muster Roll, Company II.*Private.*

Womack, William

Muster Roll, Company I.*Private.*

Fellhauer, John, mustered out Jan. 27, 1866.

Muster Roll, Company I.*Privates.*

Boliger, Samuel, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Baer, Erwin, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Blattner, Daniel, mus. out Jan. 27, '66, as Sgt.

Glyre, Ferdinand m. o. Jan. 27, '66, as corp'l.

Glyre, Henry, mus. out Jan. 27, '66, as corp'l.

Hoffman, Anton, mustered out Jan. 26, '66.

Haezler, Herman, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Kinney, John, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Kaufman, Jacob, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Lang, John, mus. out Jan. 27, '66, as corporal.

Lang, Arnold, mus. out Jan. 27, '66, as corporal.

Misphey, John, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Martin, James, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Penning, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Roth, George, m. o. Jan. 27, '66, as corporal.

Reidinger, Henry, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Sigris, Richard, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Schepferly, Benedict, must'd out Jan. 27, '66.

Solberger, Christian, must'd out Jan. 27, '66.

Schid, Charles, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Ulric, Charles, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Waters, David.

Wander, Anastas, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

Wiltberber, Emil, mustered out Jan. 27, '66.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, February 14th, and mustered into service for one year on the same day, and left for the front Feb. 18th, 1865. On the 27th of the same month, it arrived at Bridgeport, Alabama, where it garrisoned Forts Nos. three and four and the block house on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Departed from Bridgeport, March 24th, arriving at Cleveland, Tenn., March 25, thence to Dalton May 3d, where the left wing of the regiment marched to Spring Place, Georgia and garrisoned that town until July 1st, the right wing remaining on duty at Dalton. July 7th, left Dalton for Atlanta, Ga., where it arrived the following day. It subsequently made several marches and did guard duty until the expiration of their term of service, January 16th, 1866, when it was mustered out. George W. Keener, was the first Colonel of the regiment, but resigned July 20th, 1865, and Lieut. Col. Charles F. Springer, of Edwardsville, Ill., took command. Col. Springer first enlisted in the service as First Lieutenant company K, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry Regiment, and served five months, after which he enlisted in the 150th Regiment as Captain. On the 24th of February, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and was promoted and commissioned as colonel the following December. After the close of the war he practised law in partnership with Hon. David Gillespie, in Edwardsville. He held several honorable positions in the county and state. His death occurred Nov. 15, 1870, at the age of 36 years.

Roster.*Colonel.*

Charles F. Springer, must'd out as Lieut. Col., Jan. 16, 1866.

Major.

William R. Prickett, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Charles H. Spilman, must'd out as hospital steward, Jan. 16, 1866.

Non-Commissioned Staff.*Principal Musician.*

Benjamin D. Berry, tr. to Co. H, May 4, '63; M. O. Jan. 16, 1865.

Joseph D. Clark, must'd out Jan. 16, 1866.

Francis S. Hawley, tr. to Co. G. as private, Aug. 14; M. O. Jan. 16, 1866.

Must' Roll, Company G.*Captain.*

John W. Swift, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

First Lieutenants.

Harlow Bassett, resigned June 21, 1865.

John N. Prickett, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Second Lieutenant.

William M. Smith, resigned June 20, '65.

Sergeant.

Daniel A. Lynch, must'd out May 23, '65, as private.

Corporals.

John S. Fitchenal, must'd out Jan. 16, 1866, as sergeant.

William A. Lewis, dis. Oct. 8, '65, as private.

William N. McDowell must out Jan. 16, '65.

Abest Shults, must'd out Jan. 16, '65.

John L. Pryor, must'd out Jan. 16, '65.

Privates.

Alsop, William, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Bahr, Montrose, died at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 27, 1865.

Black, Isaac, must'd out Jan. 16, '65.

Bentley, John L., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Burns, Paul, in penitentiary for two years, at Milledgeville, Ga., sentence G. C. M.

Bewley, Azra B., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Crum, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Driscoll, Timothy, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Eichelman, Frank, must out Jan. 16, '66.

Eller, William, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Flagg, James E., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Gaskill, Joshua O., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Griffith, James M., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Hawley, Francis S., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Hunt, Samuel, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Hamilton, Byron, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Howard, John H., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Henager, James W., died at Bridgeport, Ala., March 27, 1865.

Huffer, Jacob, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Irwin, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Jackson, Charles, must'd out Sept. 15, '65 as sergeant.

Jackson, Thomas R., must out Jan. 16, '66.

Kinkaid, William S., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

McIntosh, George W., M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

Milfer, Wilson, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Mattox, John N., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Mattox, Edwin, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Madrox, Wilton, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Mooney, Benjamin F., M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

Maddox, Asa, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.

Mire, Godfried, must'd out Sept. 25, '65.

Pinney, Lucius M., absent, sick at M. O. of regiment.

Rush, Patrick, must'd out June 22, '65.

Rossen, William F., must'd out Jan. 16, '66, as corporal.

Spice, Lewis, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Smith, Joseph A., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Smith, John J., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Scott, John.

Sanders, Edward, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Tick, Henry, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Treado, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Tunget, Henry, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Tunget, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Watson, Warren, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Walker, James, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Williams, Frank M., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Wolf, John M., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Must' Roll, Company H.*Captains.*

H. D. Wilson, resigned Aug. 19, 1865.

Charles H. West, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph E. Springer, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Second Lieutenant.

John Gaffney, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

First Sergeant.

Stith O. Bonner, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Sergeants.

Geo. W. Clark, must'd out Jan. 16, '66, as pvt.

Edward Hauskins, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Frank A. Knowlton, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Joseph Schaer, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Corporals.

Robert Friday, on furlough at M. O. of reg't.

John Lewis, must'd out Jan. 16, '66, as pvt.

John P. Bonn, must'd out Jan. 16, '66, as pvt.

Slaton D. Reeves, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

John H. Brown, M. O. Jan. 16, '66, as pvt.

William H. McNeely, M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

Joseph Berger, absent on furlough since Dec. 16, 1865.

Musician.

Benjamin D. Berry, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Waggoner.

Thomas J. Lewie, must'd out Jan. 16, '66, as private.

Privates.

Axley, James M., mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Axley, John, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Abbott, John K., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Albright, Henry, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Brown, William, Sr., must'd out Sept. 19, '65.

Baker, Chris. F., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Bartley, Henry S., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Bartlett, George, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Brown, William, Jr., dropped as a deserter.

Birk, James, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Blank, Henry, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Brand, Thomas H., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Charlton, William, died at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1865.

Clansey, James, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Clark, Josiah, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Claton, William, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Defreese, Samuel, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Detterweigh, John, M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

Daleh, Francis, M. O. Jan. 16, '66, as corp'l.

Davis, James A., mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Eberle, Joseph, mustered out Jan. 16, '66, as corporal.

Epping, Benjamin, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Esterline, Wallis L., mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Foley, Patrick, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.

Farling, Michael, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Geers, Oscar N., mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Gilling, or Gilling, Valentine, M. O. Jan. 16, '65.

Gahnet, George S., mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Hamm, Andrew, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Herryman, Joseph, M. O. Jan. 16, '66, as corp.

Hall, Anderson, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Hee-ner, Philip, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Irwin, Joseph F., mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Joungbons, John, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Johnkoff, Schortech, M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

Koller, Christopher, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Killike, Fritz, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Kaatz, August, mustered out Jan. 16, '66.

Krebs, Henry, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Lawrence, Nimrod, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Lambert, Ernst, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Languish, Henry, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Lott, Louis, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Lawrence, Martin, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Lynch, Clay H., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Lining, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Martin, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Mortz, Joseph, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Moorfield, Charles H., M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

McLendham, James K., M. O. Jan. 16, '66.

Mann, Joseph, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Morefield, Samuel, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Morrisev, David, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

McLaughlin, James, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Moorefield, Louis S., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Phingster, Gottlieb, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Prickett, James N., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Peter-on, Christ. E., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Peterson, James A., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Redman, David, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Rump, Stephen, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Richards, William, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Skages, Richard, absent on furlough since Dec. 15, 1865.

Summerland, Melchoir, M. O. Sept. 21, '65.

Scott, James, must'd out Oct. 30, '65.

Sincheomb, Noah, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Sundey, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Scheck, Ludwig, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Schone, Harmin, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Simpson, Albert, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Story, John, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.

Tommy, David, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Tanner, James M., must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Woodward, William, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Wallace, Samuel, absent, sick at M. O. of reg't.

Whithoit, Napoleon S., died at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, '65.

Wallace, Jerome, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Wallace, Michael, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Zopick, John, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Zeigler, Christopher, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

Recruit.

Down, Philip, must'd out Jan. 16, '66.

**One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry,—
One Year Service.**

The 152d Regiment volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. F. D. Stephenson, and was mustered in February 18th, 1865, for one year. February 20th, moved to Nashville, reporting to Maj. Gen. Millroy, February 28th, 1865. It was mustered out of service September 11th, 1865.

Must' Roll Company B.*Sergeant.*

Geo. W. Lee, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, William, must'd out May 19, 1865.

Crain, Andrew J., must'd out S. p. t. 11, 1865.

Hooiland, Joseph, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.

Jackson, James, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., June 21, 1865.

Johnson, Jacob C.

Kelting, Charles, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.

Mearns, Robert, absent sick at muster out of reg't.

Moorhouse, James, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.

McKinley, Daniel, must'd out Sept. 11, 65.

McKinley, Robert H., must' out Sept. 11, '65.

Must' Roll Company E.*Corporals.*

John F. Winger, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.

Chas. C. Danner, on furlough at m. o. of reg't.

Nobles, Abraham, must'd out June 3, 1865.
Paul, Jesse, must'd out July 27, 1865.
Paul, Wm. E., must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.
Stark, David H., must'd out July 27, 1865.

Master Roll Company E.

Corporals.

John F. Winger, must'd out, Sept. 11, 1865.
Charles C. Danner, on furlough at muster out of regiment.

Privates.

Graham, Robert H., must'd out Sept. 11, '65.
Mohinkan, Andrew, must'd out Sept. 11, '65.
Reynolds, William, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865, as musician.
Wick, John, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry.—One Year's Service.

This regiment was organized under the call of December 19th, 1864, at Camp Butler February, 21st, 1865, for one year's service. February 24th, it left by rail for Louisville, Ky., and arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, February 27th, and March 2d, arrived at Murfreesboro. Here the regiment suffered very much from exposure to continued cold rains, and sickness prevailed to a great extent, and many of the men died from severe exposure. Remained at Murfreesboro, May 14th, drilling and doing guard and picket duty, which was its chief mission during the remainder of the term. Was mustered out September 18th, 1865, and September 29th, 1865, was paid off and discharged.

Roster, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry—One Year's Service.

Chaplain.

John E. Moore, must'd out Sept. 18, 1865.

Master Roll Company C.

Musicians.

Henry Myers, must'd out Sept. 18, 1865, as corporal.
William L. Reed, private. died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 14, 1865.

Wagoner.

Jason Lucas, on furlough at m. o. of reg't.

Privates.

Dooley, Joseph, must'd out Aug. 21, 1865.
Kruger, Frederick, must'd out July 22, 1865.
Marshall, William, must'd out May 23, 1865.
Perry, Ebenezer, must'd out Sept. 11, 1865.
Tonkinson, David T., must'd out Sept. 11, '65, as sergeant.

Master Roll Company F.

Private.

Maples, James S., must'd out Sept. 11, 1865, as sergeant.

Master Roll Company G.

Privates.

Bernhardt, Ernst S., must'd out Sept. 18, '65.
Dodgson, Joseph W., must'd out Sept. 1865.
Pratt, Moses, must'd out Sept. 18, 1865.
Reed, Joseph O., must'd out Sept. 18, 1865.

Master Roll Company K.

Privates.

Hamilton, Wm., must'd out July 6, 1865.
Lee, John, must'd out Sept. 18, 1865.
Tilman, Christian.

Roster, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.—One Year's Service.

Master Roll Company A.

Privates.

Hundorfer, Anton, must'd out Sept. 4, 1865.
Kohrer, Rochus, must'd out Sept. 4, 1865.

Master Roll Company I.

Captain.

David Glenn, must'd out Sept. 4, 1865.

Wagoner.

Decob Donovan.

Privates.

Ashlock, John N., must'd out Dec. 30, 1865.
Fletcher, Newton, must'd out Sept. 30, 1865.
Green, Warren, must'd out Sept. 30, 1865.
Lorman, Hazel, must'd out Sept. 30, 1865.
Patterson, Samuel T., must'd out Sept. 30, '65.
Williams, Samuel, must'd out Sept. 30, 1865.

Master Roll Company K.

Private.

Regon, Daniel, must'd out Sept. 4, 1865.

Roster, First Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.

Master Roll Company I.

Captain.

Orlando Burrell, must'd out July 14, 1862.

First Lieutenant.

Leonard S. Ross, must'd out July 14, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

Frank Lindsey, must'd out July 14, 1862.

First Sergeant.

William H. Johnson, must'd out July 5, 1862, as private.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Edwin B. Emerson, must'd out July 5, 1862, as private.

Sergeants.

James N. Jordan, must'd out July 5, 1862, as corporal.

Vincent Anderson, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Samuel Thompson, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Burton F. Graham, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Corporals.

Conrad Miller, must'd out July 5, 1862, as private.

Samuel J. Foster, must'd out July 5, 1865, as sergeant.

Wm. S. Newman, must'd out July 5, 1862, as private.

John Graham, must'd out July 5, 1862.

John W. Howell, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Frank Mitchum, must'd out July 5, 1862.

William H. Hatcher, must'd out July 5, 1862.

James T. Vaught, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Musicians.

Wm. W. Quinn, tr. to 48th Ill. Inf., must'd out Aug. 15, 1865.

William R. Cochran.

Farrier.

Asa Burrell, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Privates.

Austin, Hugh, must'd out July, 1862.

Bunkley, Morris L.

Blackman, Henry, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Cozart, David, must'd out July 5, 1865, as teamster.

Craw, John H., must'd out July 5, 1862, as sergeant.

Clark, Leonard, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Cherry, George, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Cotton, Wm. A., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Craig, Geo. A., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Duckworth, Andersen C., must'd out July 5, '62.

Evans, Thomas, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Emerson, Clarence A., must'd out July 5, '62.

Fisher, Wm. E., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Felty, Albert L., must'd out July 2, 1862.

Gorbis, Joseph, must'd out July 5, 1862, as farrier.

Hart, Enos, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Hargraves, Samuel, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Hill, Benj. O., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Jiles, Frank, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Jiles, John, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Jamerson, Wm. C., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Jamerson, Robert M., must'd out July 5, '62.

Kries, John, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Kaufman, Philip, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Little, John M., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Metcalf, Lee, must'd out July 5, 1862, as first sergeant.

Mayors, or Majors, William, discharged.

Pomeroy, Robert, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Peckard, John, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Putnam, Matison, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Qualls, James M., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Sharer, Joseph, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Southwick, John W., must'd out July 5, '62.

Southwick, James P., must'd out July 5, 1862, as saddler.

Smith, Wm. J., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Storm, Nicholas L., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Slinger, Oliver P., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Swanwick, William, must'd out July 5, 1862, detached.

Tallett, Calvin, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Woods, Winfield S., must'd out July 5, 1862, as bugler.

Wilson, Jesse B., tr. to 6th Ill. Cav.

Wilson, John T., died.

Young, Henry, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Zimmerman, Henry, must'd out July 5, '62.

Recruits.

Anderson, John S., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Austin, William, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Burrell, Sidney, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Barton, Willis, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Buck, Marnaduke, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Brockett, James R., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Cochran, John S., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Clark, John B., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Cutt, Thornton, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Duckworth, Benj. R., must'd out July 5, '62.

Downs, Jonathan, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Devlin, William, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Dorbin, Jonathan, died.

Emerson, Wm. H., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Goudy, Geo. G., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Graham, Ross, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Hesick, William, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Hardin, William, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Hargraves, Jefferson, must'd out July 5, 1862, detached.

Jolly, John M., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Lane, Richard, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Lamp, Asa, must'd out July 5, 1862.

Loomis, Edwin R., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Mixon, William A., must'd out July 5, 1865, as corporal.

Movey, Robert H., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Metcalf, Daniel P., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Newman, Thomas S., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Peckard, Isaac, dead.

Quartz, Andrew P., must'd out July 5, 1862.

Ross, John J., must'd out July 5, 1865.

Tuthill, Luke S., must'd out July 5, 1865.
 Trapp, John., must'd out July 5, 1865.
 Tate, Geo. H., must'd out July 5, 1865.
 Willis, James E., must'd out July 5, 1865.
 Woods, John, must'd out July 5, 1865.
 Willis, Robert C., discharged.

Second Cavalry Regiment—Three years' service.

This regiment was raised from various parts of the state and was mustered into the United States' service at Camp Butler, Aug. 12th, 1861, Col. Silas Noble commanding. As only company D of this regiment figures prominently in soldiers from Madison county, we shall confine this brief history to the movements of this company.

It was raised at Upper Alton by Capt. Franklin B. Moore (afterwards promoted to Maj.) as an independent Cavalry company, and was named the "Madison County Rangers." Its organization dates from the memorable national holiday, July 4th, 1861. The first of August following the company was ordered to Camp Butler where it was mustered into the United States' service as company D of the 2d regiment of the Illinois cavalry. In November the regiment was stationed at Cairo, Illinois, and company D was detailed by the officer commanding to report at Cape Girardeau, Mo. to look after guerrilla bands under Jeff. Thompson. It was here that they first saw service. They were almost continually in the saddle scouting after the guerrillas, having hot skirmishes, and succeeded in taking several of them prisoners. From this time forth the history of the company was a series of continued scouting and fighting until the expiration of the time of its enlistment. It had no particular abiding place, but operated from the northern borders of the Confederacy to the Gulf. It stood pre-eminently first in its services for the Union cause, and in justice should have appeared on the regimental roll as company A. None in the service experienced greater hardships, or made a better record than company D. Indeed, the county may be proud of the valorous deeds of the "Madison County Rangers," as the following record will demonstrate. This company alone, took over 1,200 prisoners, killed more than 100 of the enemy, and captured about 1,000 mules and horses, besides taking an immense quantity of

stores and munitions of war. They once swam New River, twice swam the Hatchie, and once the Obin river, and had several experiences of equal peril in crossing other swollen streams. For the whole period of its service, the company furnished its own horses and equipments. The term of enlistment expired in July 1864, when it was re-organized and continued in active service until the close of the war. It was mustered out the 22d of November, 1865. Captain Moore was promoted to the office of Major, May 3d, 1864. He now resides at Upper Alton, and takes pleasure in talking over the scenes of camp life.

Major.

Franklin B. Moore, mustered out Nov. 22, '65, (as consolidated.)

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Saddler Sergeant.

Steward Smith, died April 10, 1862.

Muster Roll Company C.

Recruits.

Conley, James, tr. to Co. B. (as consolidated) mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Lony, Dennis, tr. to Co. B. (as consolidated) mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Thompson, G. A., tr. to Co. B. (as consolidated) mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Thompson, John E.

Muster Roll Company D.

First Lieutenant.

George Lebold, term expired Aug. 12, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Brown, resigned Oct. 1, 1862.
 William Manger, term expired.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Jacob Van Dyke Cregar, died at New Madrid, mustered out Oct. 25, 1862.
 James Danlap.

Sergeants.

John T. Beard, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.
 Jonathan Akers, disch. Mar. 26, '62; disability.

Corporals.

William P. Boqua, vet., must'd out June 24, 1865, as Q. M. Sergeant.
 Henry Platt, disch. Aug. 11, 1864, as Private; term expired.
 John H. Lowe, mustered out; term expired.
 James P. Griffith, trans. to Gunboat Lexington, Dec. 10, 1861.
 William D. Lawrence, disch. Aug. 11, 1864, as private; term expired.
 Andrew J. Dale, must'd out Feb. 13, 1865, to date Dec. 29, 1844; was missing in action Feb. 23, 1864.
 Andrew Steele, vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated); mus. out Nov. 22, '65, as Crp'l.
 William R. Briggs, died at Sikeston; must'd out April 4, 1862.

Buglers.

John Rhodemyer, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.
 William H. Stockel, disch. Oct. 2, 1861.

Farrier.

James Fortiner, vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Blacksmith.

Nicholas Oast, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.

Saddler.

Stewart Smith, died at Carbondale, Ill., March 16, 1862.

Wagoner.

Augustus L. Grimsley, vet., mustered out June 24, 1865, as Sergeant.

Privates.

Alward, William A., vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, '65, as Corporal.
 Black, Chas., disch. Aug. 11, '65; term ex.
 Beere, Charles P., vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), Serg't trans. to Co. F.; must'd out Nov. 22, 1865, Co. Com. Serg't.
 Boyd, William, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.
 Benbow, Thomas J., died Oct. 6, '63, Union City, Tenn.
 Brennan, Michael, disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Bennick, George, vet., Bugler, trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
 Baker, Richard P., disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Cashill, John K., disch. Aug. 11, '64, as Corporal; term expired.
 Carleton, Thomas J., vet., trans. to Co. C., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Corgan, James M., deserted July 28, 1862.
 Commill, Christian, killed at Cold Water, Miss.
 Dolbow, George W., vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22.
 Diller, Franklin X., disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Dale, Judson, disch. Mar. 26, '62; disability.
 Dolehouse, George, disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Donovan, John, vet., Crp'l, deserted May 10, 1864.
 Deadman, Adolph or Wm., disch. Aug. 11, '64, as Corporal; term expired.
 Flannigan, Barney, vet., trans. to Co. C., (as consolidated) must'd out Sept. 4, 1865.
 Fagen, Antonio, disch'd Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Griffith, John B., trans. to Gunboat Lexington Dec. 10, 1861; sentence G. C. M.
 Galhofer, Franklin J., disch. Aug. 11, '64; term expired.
 Glass, John, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.
 Goodhall, Harvey L., must'd out Aug. '61, as Serg't; term expired.
 Hughes, William E., vet., tr. to Co. C., (as consolidated) must. out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Hulbere, Francis, disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Hosp, Charles, disch. March 13, '64; blindness.
 Hummert, Fred' A., disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Jordan, Albert, killed at Cold Water, Miss.
 Kurtz, Daniel M., disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 Kellen, Clements, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.
 Lane, Arthur LeGrand, vet., trans. to Co. E., Aug. 1, '64; disch. Nov. 24, '64, sentence G. C. M.
 Larkin, Francis, vet., disch. June 2, '65; ds'ly.
 Lowe, George M., vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, '65, as Sgt.
 Lindsey, James D., honor'ly disch. Jan. 16, '63.
 McDavid, William, disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.
 McAnuley, Eli A., vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
 McKenzie, James, vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, '65.
 McKoen, Francis, disch. Aug. 11, '64, as Saddler; term expired.
 Merritt, Daniel K., disch. Oct. 25, 1862.
 McCurdy, Alonzo, killed June 19, 1863, at Cold Water, Miss.
 Millard, Thomas W., disch. Aug. 11, 1864; term expired.
 Nott, Charles W., disch. Aug. 11, '64; t'm ex.

Noels, Wm., disch. April 10, 1865; disability.
Parsley, Joseph, died at Fort Pillow, Dec. 23, 1862.

Real, Lewis, disch. Aug. 8, 1862; disability.
Ryan, John, vet., Serg't, tr. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.
Stiles, John, disch. for disability, Jan. 16, '63.
Smith, James, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex. Signoir, Eli.

Shay, Dennis, vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Swatswelter, Abner, disch. Aug. 11, '64, as Corporal; term expired.

Smith, Harman, vet., tr. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Stanley, Albert Edward, vet., tr. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865, as Corporal.

Shaw, William Francis, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term expired.

Scully, William, disch., Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergeant; term expired.

Tungate, Henry, disch. Feb. 14, 1862; disability.
Thompson, John, died at Memphis, March 18, 1864.

Vanmeeter, Neaton, mus. out; term expired.

Wood, Charles Young, vet., tr. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Walsh, Patrick, discharged May 5, 1863.

Walsh, Thomas, disch. Aug. 11, '64; term ex.
Weber, Peter, died at Cairo, Ill., Mar. 9, '62.

Recruits.

Alfred, Thomas T., dishonorably discharged Aug. 20, 1861.

Zapfel, Augustine, served his time of 3 years.

Blankenship, James P., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Aug. 26, 1865.

Gray, Thomas S., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Hopkins, Charles

Johnson, William F., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865, as Q. M. Serg't.

Lewis, James, trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Rhodemeyer, Adam, trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Singer, O. P., died at Baton Rouge, Aug. 25, 1864.

Wayland, A. G., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Warner, Leopold B., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company C.

Privates.

Dugger, George W., vet., trans. to Co. C. (as consolidated), must'd out Nov. 22, 1865.

Recruits.

Kerr, William A., disch. Sept. 3, '64; term ex.
Lane, Arthur L., disch. Nov. 27, '64; (G. C. M.)

Three years' Service.—Third Cavalry Regiment.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. Eugene A. Carr of the regular army in August, 1861. Several men in the various companies, as will be seen below, went from Madison county. On the 25th of September, 1861, the regiment moved to St. Louis, and on the first of October proceeded up the Missouri river to Jefferson city, and thence march-

ed to Warsaw, arriving October 11th.

On 23d marched toward Springfield, Mo., in Col. Carr's brigade, Gen. Ashboth's division. On the 2d of November following, Gen. Hunter took command of the army. November 13th the first and second battalions moved with the army on Rolla, Mo. The third battalion, Maj. Ruggles commanding, was the last to leave Springfield. Reached Rolla November 19. Here the regiment remained until December 29th, when it moved in the advance of Gen. Curtis' army for the southwest. On the 13th of February, 1862, near Springfield, the third cavalry fought the first engagement, and won the first victory of Gen. Curtis' campaign. On the 14th of February, 1862, it occupied Springfield, Mo. On the 16th came up with Gen. Price's army, and took some prisoners. On the 18th at Sugar Creek Ark., the third battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy.

It had various skirmishes and short marches during the summer and fall in Arkansas, and west of the Mississippi river, when on the 23d of December, 1862, it reported to Gen. Steele at the mouth of the Yazoo river, formed part of the force, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg under Gen. Sherman. In the spring of 1863, Col. McCrillis, with a battalion, moved to Memphis, and soon after, as a part of the thirteenth corps, this battalion took part in the battle of Post Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. August 16th reported to Gen. Banks and bore a part in the western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermilionville, Opelousas, and Carrión Crow Bayou. August 21st a part of the third regiment participated in the repulse of Gen. Forrest, in his attack on Memphis. On August 24th, 1864, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a battalion of six companies. The battalion took part in the battles with Gen. Hood's army in December, 1864, and operated below and around Nashville. Embarked for St. Louis in May, 1865; thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to Gen. Curtis. On July 4th, started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota; north to the British line; south and west to Devil's

Lake and Fort Barthold, and returned to Fort Snelling October 1st, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, October 13th, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

Roster.—Muster Roll, Company A.

Recruit.

Stewart, Samuel B. W., trans. to N. C. S.

Muster Roll, Company B.

Recruit.

Smith, Lewis R., trans. to Co. F. as consolidated, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company D.

Private.

Pierron, Augustus, disc. Sept. 11, '62; disability.

Recruit.

Seibert, Henry, trans. to Co. E. as consolidated Corporal, died at Gravelly Springs, Ala., Feb. 6, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Private.

Beal, Charles.

Muster Roll, Company L.

First Sergeant.

William Snell, mustered out Sept. 5, '65.

Privates.

Cobb, Lyman, discharged for disability.

Ricks, Joseph, absent, wounded at muster out of Regiment.

Robinson, Alexander S., vet., trans. to Co. A. as consolidated, mus. out June 5, '65; as cor. West, Charles H., mustered out Sept. 5, 1864.

Recruits.

Bullock, John H., trans. to Co. A. as consolidated, mustered out June 9, 1865.

Bullock, Amos, trans. to Co. A. as consolidated, killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1864.

Cooksey, James M., Pro. Sergeant Major.

McMullen, George, trans. to Co. A. as consolidated, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Whalen, Henry, trans. to Co. A. as consolidated, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Consolidated.

Muster Roll, Company A.

Recruit.

Robertson, Daniel, M. O. June 5, '65; was pris.

Muster Roll, Company B.

Recruits.

Alfred, Erin.

Baxter, Byron.

Carr, Babes I., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Cullen, Peter, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Dawson, Michael.

O'Neil, John, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company E.

Recruits.

Armstrong, Samuel J., mus. out June 5, 1865.

Mills, Ezekiel, mustered out June 5, 1865.

Robertson, Chas. W., under arrest at muster out of Regiment.

Muster Roll, Company G.

Farrier.

Thomas B. Russell, must'd out Oct. 10, 1865.

Privates.

Darrington, or Darling, Fred.

Jenkins, William, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company H.*Privates.*

Donihue, Patrick, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Hogg, Thomas, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Hathaway, Simon, must'd out Oct. 10, 1865.
Jones, James.
Ryan, Timothy, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company I.*Privates.*

Coffman, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Johnson, Joseph.
McNeill, disch. June 1, '65, as Serg't, disab'ty.

Muster Roll Company K.*Private.*

Quinn, James, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Gracy, George B.
Morrissey, Edmund.
Young, James.

**Fourth Consolidated Cavalry Regiment.—
Three Years' Service.****Muster Roll, Company B.***Recruit.*

Frederick, Antony, trans. to Co. I, 12th Ill. Cavalry, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company C.*Recruit.*

Merrill, Frank F., tr. to Co. K., 12th Ill. Cav'y.

Fifth Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll, Company E.***Private.*

Blaketon, Benjamin.

Sixth Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll, Company K.***Recruits.*

Karnes, Harvey C., must'd out Nov. 5, 1865.
Skilton, John S., mustered out Nov. 5, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll, Company L.***Recruits.*

Glass, James S.
Leddy, William, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company M.*Recruits.*

Bender, August, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Handler, Charles, must'd out Nov. 4, 1865.
Haack, Christian, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Staub, George, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit.

Boyd, John J.

Tenth Cavalry Regiment.—Three years' Service.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, 25th of Nov. 1861. James A. Barrett was its first Colonel, who resigned May 15, 1862, and was succeeded by Colonel Dudley Wickersham, of Springfield, Illinois. On the

20th of Dec., 1861, it moved to Quincy, Illinois, and from thence to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the 13th of March, 1862. It operated in southwest Missouri, till 13th Nov., when it formed a part of the Army of the Frontier, and was in line of duty from Springfield, Mo., to Cane Hill, Arkansas. It participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7th, 1862. Was at Jacksonport, Ark., July 4, 1862; Helena, July 12th, and Aug. 7 moved to Old Town Landing. Oct. 6, 1862, returned to Helena, and Nov. 16th marched with the expedition to the mouth of White river; and on the 27th of Nov. to Oakland, Miss. Had a skirmish with the enemy and returned to Helena, Dec. 7th, 1862.

The original service term of the Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Cavalry Volunteers having expired, an order of consolidation was issued January 26, 1865, for the re-enlisted men and recruits of the same, to be formed into twelve companies and reorganized as the Tenth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry.

The regiment was mustered out of service, Nov. 22d, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. The following soldiers in it are from Madison county in different companies:

Roster.—Non-commissioned Staff.*Chief Bugler.*

Henry Lansing.

Muster Roll, Company A.*Recruits.*

Brown, John W., tr. to Co. A. (as reorganized), deserted July 8, '65.
Crummer, John, tr. to Co. A. (as reorganized) M. O. June 13, '65.

Muster Roll, Company B.*Veteran.*

Bates, DeWitt, disch. Aug. 19, 1864.

Muster Roll, Company C.*Recruit.*

Caswell, Harvey W., tr. to Co. A., as reorganized, died at Monnd City, Ill., May 3, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company E.*Captain.*

Henry Reily.

First Lieutenants.

Columbus Cross, resigned April 1, 1862.
William H. East, resigned July 7, 1862.

Second Lieutenant.

John Mabce.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Charles R. Williams.

Sergeant.

Samuel Byrd, promoted.

Corporals.

Samuel Wickoff.

Horace Randell, vet., tr. to Co. E., reorganized, absent on confinement for desertion at M. O. of regiment.

Bugler.

Joseph L. Elwell, tr. to regimental band, disch. Dec. 30, 1864, as Saddler Sergeant.

Privates.

Bostwick, John H., disch. Dec. 1, '63.

Gillespie, John R., disch. y 14, '62.

Gannon, John.

Hays, George W.

Jones, Lair D., vet., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Langston, James, vet., absent, sick at muster out of regiment.

Myers, Edward, di-honora'y dis. April 15, '62.

Rogers, Josiah, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Runde, Horace M., vet.

Shive, Martin, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Seebaker, Anton, died at Marshfield, Mo., Sept. 11, 1862.

Whitaker, George, deserted May 6, 1862.

Recruits.

Brown, John P., tr. to Co. E. as reorganized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Casselman, Daniel, tr. to Co. E. as reorganized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Greenwood, Peter S., tr. to Co. E. as reorganized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65, as Bugler.

Morrison, John, tr. to Co. E. as reorganized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

McGraw, Thomas, died at Little Rock, Ark., May 20, '65.

Wade, Thomas, tr. to Co. E. as reorganized.

Muster Roll, Company F.*Captains.*

Isaac H. Ferguson, resigned June 23, '65.

William A. Chapin, Pro. Major, Tenth Cavalry, as reorganized; res'gd Apr. 21, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Felix Droll, hon. disch. Dec. 20, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

William Schwerdtfeger, hon. dis. Dec. 20, '64.

Q. M. Sergeant.

William Jageman, M. O. Dec. 30, '64, as pvt.

Sergeants.

Theodore Holtkemper, vet., Co. F. as reorganized, disch. July 5, '65, disability.

Frederick Parker, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Casper Britt, vet., pro. 1st sergt., then Lieut. Co. F. Tenth, as reorganized, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

George Fry, must'd out Dec. 30, 1864.

Corporals.

August Mumme, M. O. Dec. 30, '64; as pvt. William Peastack, vet., m. o. Oct. 9, 1865, as sergeant.

Oliver Reed, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

John Pulliam, m. o. Dec. 30, '65, as private.

George Brewer, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorganized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Mathias Poschen, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Dec. 31, '61.

John Bender, vet., tr. to Co. F., as reorganized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65, as sergeant.

Wilfred Calvert.

Buglers.

Henry Lansing, Pro. Chief Bugler.

William Zurenhlen, dis. June 10, '62; disab'y.

Blacksmith.

Drew Walker, M. O. Dec. 30, '65, as private.

Saddler.

Benjamin F. Elliott, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Wagoner.

Washington Miller, tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 17, '63.

Privates.

Alexander, John, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.
 Bolton, William, died at Camp Butler, Ills.,
 Dec. 25, '61.

Bowlanger, John, veteran.

Busch, Julius, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Brooks, George, disch. June 10, '62; disability.

Carlton, Benjamin F.

Dill, John, must'd out Jan. 5, '65.

Davidson, Daniel, dis. Oct. 10, '62; disability.

Freece, Henry, dis. Oct. 10, '62; disability.

Federer, Charles, vet., mus. out Nov. 22, '65.

Giger, John S., died at Mound City, Ill., May
 30, 1865.

Gericke, Henry, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Guntill, Bartholomew, vet., dis. May 13, '63;
 disability.

Hofeditz, Lewis, v.t., absent, sick at muster
 out of regiment.

Hoyer, Charles, disch. June 10, '62.

Holtenriet, Philip, vet., absent, sick at M. O.
 of regiment.

Hennmann, Frederick, tr. to V. R. C. Sep. 1, '63.

Heiz, Henry, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Hettiger, John, vet., must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Jagemann, Edward, pro. Serg't, then 21 Lieut.

Jagemann, Frank, vet., mus. out Nov. 22, '65,
 as sergeant.

Keck, Mubias, died at Camp Butler, Ills.,
 Dec. 27, '61.

Ketchum, Levi, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Keller, John, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Koeliker, Beatus, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Miller, August, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Meyer, John, died at Brownsville, Arkansas,
 September 6, '63.

Meyer, William, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Meyer, Herman, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Miller, Jonathan, died at Camp Butler, Jan.
 14, 1862.

More, John, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorganized.

Newberry, Henry, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

O'Neil, Thomas, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Piastack, Lewis, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Pfister, Casper, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorganized,
 must'd out Nov. 22, '65.

Reed, William, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, must'd out Nov. 22, '65, as serg't.

Rast, John, disch. Dec. 23, '62; disability.

Rittman, Joseph, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Randle, William, dis. Oct. 10, '62; disability.

Schneider, William, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Schwab, Martin, dis. Aug. 22, '62; disability.

Schneider, Anton, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Simerson, James, died at Little Rock, Ark.,
 Sept. 20, '63.

Steg, Frederick, must'd out Dec. 30, '64.

Schlegel, Oswaldt, must'd out Dec. 30, '64, as a
 blacksmith.

Schreiber, John, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, dis. May 13, '65; disability.

Wriston, Joseph, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, must'd out Nov. 22, '65, as serg't.

Wehrle, Xavier, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, M. O. Nov. 22, '65, as Quartermas-
 ter Sergeant.

Wriston, Alfred, dis. Apr. 15, '63; disability.

Weiss, Frederick, died in action at Searcy,
 Ark., July 11, '64.

Wentz, Louis, vet., died in action at Searcy,
 Ark., M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Recruits.

Berwald, Frederick, tr. to Co. F. as reorga-
 nized, M. O. June 13, '65.

Bladt, Lewis, vet., tr. to Co. F. as reorganized,
 M. O. June 13, '65, as Bagler.

Cooper, Silas G., tr. to Co. F. as reorganized,
 M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Cillis, William, tr. to Co. F. as reorganized,
 M. O. Dec. 9, '65.

Doerr, George, died at Brownsville, Ark., Nov.
 2, 1864.

Durer, Bernard, tr. to Co. F. as reorganized,
 Pro. Serg't Major, M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Davidson, Daniel, tr. to Co. F. as reorganized,
 M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Evans, James H.

Elliott, Henry C., tr. to Co. F. as organized, M.
 O. Nov. 22, '65.

Friedger, John C., tr. to Co. F. as organized
 M. O. May 22, 1865.

Kircher, Frederick, tr. to Co. F. as organized,
 M. O. May 22, '65.

Kessel, William, tr. to Co. F. as organized.

Kilpatrick, Joseph, tr. to Co. F. as organized.

Lebman, Martin, died at Brownsville, Ark.,
 Nov. 2, '64.

Lutziger, Joseph, tr. to Co. F. as reorganized.

Radman, Adam, tr. to Co. F. as reorganized.

Stevens, Abial, Serg't, disch. to date March
 25, '63, to accept promotion in 14th Arkan-
 sas Infantry.

Schwager Henry, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Schever, Michl, tr. to Co. F, as re-org'd, m. o.
 Nov. 22, '65.

Schneider, Conrad, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Steiniger, Jacob, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Spies, Meinreth, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Stokes, Edward, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Schewler, Joseph, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Taylor, Jackson, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65, as saddler.

Wellick, Mich'l, tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 deserted June 30, '65.

Wilson, Wm. E., tr. to Co. F, as re-organized,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Zimmerman, Henry, tr. to Co. F, as re-org'ed,
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Muster Roll Company L.*Recruit.*

Lentz, Geo., tr. to Co. D, re-organized, des'ted
 Aug. 5, '65.

Muster Roll Company M.*Recruits.*

McFarland, Martin, transf'd to Co. C, as re-
 organized.

Palmer, William P., transf'd to Co. C, as re-
 organized.

Unassigned Recruits.

Anderson, John.

Boyd, Lafayette.

Campbell, Thomas.

Eauk, John.

Harrington, John M., tr. to Co. F, as re-orga-
 nized, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

Hauskins, Thos. E., tr. to Co. F. as re-orga'n'd
 m. o. Nov. 22, '65, as corporal.

Johnson, William.

Lynch, Nathan, tr. to Co. F, re-organized, m
 o. Nov. 22, '65.

O'Malley, Edward.

Stout, James E.

Eleventh Cavalry Regiment.—Three years'

*service.***Muster Roll, Company D.***Recruit.*

Blackwater, Benjamin, tr. to 5th Ills. Cavalry.

Muster Roll, Company E.*Recruit.*

Claffy, Keeran, tr. to 5th Ills. Cav., m. o. Oct.
 27, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Boyle, Charles.

Chatham, Jasper.

Voorhees, David J.

Williams, James B.

Twelfth Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll Company B.***Privates.*

Fellhaner, Frederick.

Miller, John, died Nov. 25, '64.

Stockor, John, vet., tr. to Co. B, consold'd, m. o.
 May 29, '65.

Muster Roll Company D.*Privates.*

Rollins, David, tr. to V. R. C.

Roberts, John.

Shaw, Lyman A., died at Petersburg, Va.,
 July 4, 1863, of wounds.

Muster Roll Company F.*Private.*

Gray, Rob't, pro. com's serg't, prom. capt. Co.
 II, as consold'd, m. o. May 23, '65.

Thirteenth Cavalry Regiment (consolidated). Three Years' Service.**Non-commissioned Staff.***Hospital Steward.*

John W. Gass, tr. to regular army, July 5, '65.

Muster Roll Company F.*Recruit.*

Hobert, Henry C., m. o. Aug. 31, '65, as serg't.

Fourteenth Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll Company A.***Recruit.*

Brown, John, M. O. July 31, '65.

Unassigned Recruit.

Clark, John.

Sixteenth Cavalry Regiment.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll Company E.***Corporal.*

William Morganstein.

Privates.

Bilong, John.

Mizer, Chas. J., died at Richmond, Va., Mar.
 16, '64, while pris'r of war.

Meyer, Adolph, tr. to 117th Inf., deserted Sep.
 7, 1863.

Müller, John.

Munsck, Mathias, disch. June 27, '65, disab'ty.

Phister, Christian.

Muster Roll Company F.*Saddler.*

D. Hobecke, or Habbegger, M. O. June 13, '65.

Privates.

Tschonnon, Louis.

Weigand, Jos., died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.,
 Dec. 15, 1863.

Twenty-ninth Colored Infantry.—Three Years' Service.**Muster Roll Company A.***Private.*

Needham, James II., M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Recruits.

Killion, Henry, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Lewis, Chas. W., absent, sick at M. O. of regt.

Reed, John.

Muster Roll Company B.*Recruits.*

Franklin, Samuel, M. O. Sept. 30, '65; ter. ex

Muster Roll Company C.*Private.*

Halliday, Thomas.

Recruit.

Rowark, Henry, M. O. June 14, '65.

Muster Roll Company D.*Privates.*

Hunter, Edward, died at Kent Court House, Va., June 14, '64.

Mammel, David J., absent, sick at M. O. of reg.

Moore, Henry, died at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 21, 1865.

Muster Roll Company E.*First Sergeant.*

John F. Perryman, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Sergeants.

Willey, Sexton, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Joseph C. Ar buckle, tr. to Co. I, as 1st sergt.; M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

John W. Riden, tr. to Co. C, as 1st sergt.; M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Corporals.

Julius White, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, '61.

Isaiah Browner, died at Ft. Monroe, Va., July 9, '65.

Solomon W. White, M. O. Nov. 6, '65 as sergt.

Conrad J. Ar buckle, M. O. Nov. 12, '65.

Albert Samuel, absent, sick at M. O. of regt.

Hiram D. Bont, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.

Henry Douglas, M. O. Nov. 6, '65; as sergt.

Edward Howard, disch. Nov. 14, '64; disab'y.

Musicians.

Charles Hunter, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Robert Walker, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.

Wagoner.

Thomas Scott, private, killed at Petersburg, Va. July 30, '64.

Privates.

Ar buckle, William, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Adams, Thomas, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Ar buckle, Robert S., M. O. Nov. 6, '65 as corp.

Ar buckle, Joseph, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Alexander, Moses, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Brown, John J., killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.

Broadwater, Thomas, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Batty, Jackson, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Berry, John, died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 12, 1864.

Brook, Andrew, absent, sick at M. O. of regt.

Browner, Henry, died at City Point, Va., Aug. 15, '64.

Coward, David, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Chatman, Lewis, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Cunningham, Henry, M. O. Nov. 6, '65; abs't.

Delany, James B., disch. Oct. 14, '64; disab'y.

Dougherty, Shadrack, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Ferguson, Henry, absent, sick at M. O. of regt.

Grayson, Robert W., M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Hyton, Henry, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.

Hammous, Samuel, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.

Henderson, William, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Howard, Alexander, disch. March 3, '65; dis.

Hubbard, William, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Johnson, William, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

James, John, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Jackson, John, M. O. Nov. 6, '65.

Jackson, John, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Joy, Charles, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Johnson, Sidney, pro. Q. M. sergt., must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Kane, Willis, must'd out June 12, 1865.

Martin, Lewis, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Morgan, Gardner, must'd out Nov. 6, 1863, as corporal.

Martin, David, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Martin, Geo., disch. Oct. 19, '65; disab'ly.

Miner, Gardner, died at Fortress Monroe, Va., May 4, 1865.

Owens, Elijah, must'd out Nov. 6, '65.

Perkins, George, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Phillip, James, died at Alexandria, Va., May 21, 1864.

Parker, Cyrus J., killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Price, William, disch. Oct. 16, '64; disability.

Robinson, Prim, must'd out Nov. 6, '65.

Robinson, Joseph, killed near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Sexton, Leander, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Sexton, Willis, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865, as corporal.

Singleton, George, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865, as corporal.

Smith, Richard, disch. June 10, '65.

Talon, Irwin, must'd out Nov. 6, '65.

Tisworth, Andrew, must'd out Nov. 6, '65.

Throgmorton, Thornton, must'd out November 6, 1865.

Tyler, John W., m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Taylor, May, must'd out Nov. 6, '65.

Webb, William D., mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

Williams, John M., must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Wilson, Reuben, died Aug't 3d, 1864, wounds.

Wilson, Joseph, absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Recruit.

Snively, Henry C., must'd out Nov. 6, 1865, as corporal.

Muster Roll Company F.*Recruits.*

Baxter, Samuel, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Kirby, William, must'd out Nov. 6, 1865.

Mitchell William, must'd out May 14, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

DeMorse, Jourdan.

Gray Samuel.

Payton, Oliver.

United States Colored Recruits.

President, Cyrus, attached to 13th U. S. Col'd Art.

Robertson, Silas, attached to 13th U. S. Col'd Art.

Smith, Henry, attached to 13th U. S. Colored Art.

Thomas, Philip, attached to 13th U. S. Col'd Art.

Roster, Alton Battalion.—One Hundred Days' Service.**Captain John Curtis' Company.***Privates.*

Moore, Samuel B., must'd out Oct. 7, 1864.

Stoehel, Joseph, must'd out Oct. 7, 1864.

Captain Simon S. Stookey's Company.

Ench, John, must'd out Oct. 7, 1864.

Lanigan, John, must'd out Oct. 7, 1864.

Oramore, Peter, must'd out Oct. 7, 1864.

Roster, Springfield Artillery.—Three Years' Service.*Privates.*

Gntzweller, Joseph, must'd out June 30, 1865.

Tuscher, John, must'd out June 30, 1865.

Roster, Second Artillery.—Three Years' Service.*Surgeon.*

Hezekiah Williams, resigned Feb. 13, 1863.

Muster Roll Battery A.*Recruits.*

Davis, Benj., must'd out July 27, 1865.

Misenhammer, Philip, must'd out July 27, '65.

McNulty, Michael, must'd out July 27, '65.

Mattock, John W., must'd out July 27, '65.

O'Neal, James, must'd out July 27, 1865.

Muster Roll Battery C.*Privates.*

Caldwell, William C., disch'd Dec. 19, 1861; disability.

Harrison, John, must'd out Oct. 22, 1864.

Imason, Thomas, vet., must'd out 1865.

Schofield, Richard, discharged for promotion in Col'd Artillery.

Muster Roll Battery E.*Privates.*

Walker, Frederick, disch'd Aug. 30, 1861.

Stabanan, Michael, must'd out July 29, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bremer, Henry.

Werder, Casper.

Miscellaneous Organizations.*Infantry.*

Lee, Samuel N., 10th Kansas.

McCord, E. Kimball, 10th Minnesota.

Cavalry.

Tremain, John, 1st Missouri Cavalry.

First Army Corps.**Assigned to Co. A 2d Reg't U. S. Vet. Vols.**

Buehler, Frederick, must'd out Feb. 8, 1866.

Bauman, Uriel, must'd out Feb. 8, 1866.

Fry, John, must'd out Feb. 9, 1866, as corp'l.

Gessler, Frederick, must'd out Feb. 8, 1866.

Janett, Peter, must'd out Feb. 9, 1866.

Kleimer, Samuel, must'd out Feb. 8, 1866.

Mossman, August, must'd out Feb. 10, 1866, as corporal.

Wagner, Henry, must'd out Feb. 8, 1866.

Assigned to Company F 2d U. S. Vet. Vols.

Barber, Alexander, must'd out Feb. 14, 1866.

Enlisted Men of Company 5.

Casey, John.

Dorsey, Michael.

Murray, Jeremiah, discharged May 7, 1866, as corporal.

Webber, Conrad, must'd out Feb. 22, 1866, Co. G 4th U. S. Vet. Vols.

Enlisted Man of Company 6.

Donnelly, Patrick.

Enlisted Men of Company 8.

Woods, Charles J., must'd out March 27, '66 as corporal.

Stacy, Frank, must'd out March 27, 1866.
 Kempt, Andrew, assigned to Co. E, must'd out
 March 29, 1866.
 Eutler, Patrick, assigned to Co. E, must'd out
 March 29, 1866.
 Reimer, Peter, must'd out March 27, 1863.
 Realy, James, must'd out March 27, 1866.

**Enlisted Men Company 9, assigned to Co. D
 U. S. Vet. Vols.**

Fleming, William.
 Able, Casper, must'd out April 3, 1866.
 Hinsgreu, Michael, must'd out April 3, 1866.

**Enlisted Men Company 11, assigned to Co.
 H U. S. Vet. Vols.**

Schuman, Andrew, must'd out April 3, 1866.
 Zeigler, Michael.
 Henry, Anton, must'd out April 13, 1866.
 Johnson, James F., must'd out April 13, '66.
 Logan, Joseph F., must'd out April 13, 1866.

Enlisted Man Company 12.

Carpenter, James M.

**Fifteenth Missouri Infantry.—Three Years'
 Service.**

The following is a list of the soldiers
 from Madison county, who served in
 Missouri regiment during the late re-
 bellion. As per the roster furnished us
 by the Adjutant General of Missouri.

**Second Regiment Missouri Infantry.—Three
 Years' Service.**

Master Roll Company F.

Privates.

Bardelmaire, William.
 Bloomer, William, died in Andersonville
 prison.
 Fieldmeier, Ernst, killed at Perryville, Ky.,
 Oct. 8, 1862.
 Schmidt, Ernst, died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Schomberg, Ernst.

Master Out Roll Company H.

Casimer Muri, 1st Lieut., taken prisoner at
 Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63, parole Dec.
 9, 1864.
 Fred Blume, 1st Serg't., M. O. Dec. 25, 1865;
 wounded Jan. 1, '63, Sept. 20, '63.
 Adolph Fess, serg't., M. O. Dec. 25, 1865;
 wounded June 18, '64, at Kennesaw Mt.
 Maurice Mascot, serg't., M. O. Dec. 25, '65.
 John Kubrt, serg't., M. O. Dec. 25, '65; wnd.
 John Hoffman, corp'l., M. O. Dec. 25, '65.
 Bader, Joseph, private, M. O. Dec. 25, 1865;
 taken prisoner at battle Franklin, Tenn.,
 Nov. 30, '64.
 Baumann, Philipp, private.
 Lenherr, Edward, private, M. O. Dec. 25, '65.
 Noll, Jacob, private, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
 Spohr, Christian, M. O. Dec. 25, '65.
 Tischhauser, John, private, M. O. Dec. 25, '65.
 Wernli, Jacob, private, M. O. Dec. 25, '65.
 Winegar, Charles, private, taken prisoner at
 battle, Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
 Henry Nelson, 1st Lieut., pro. Capt. Co. K.
 Jan. 15, 1862.
 Frank Unger, 1st Lieut., pro. Capt. Co. A. July
 22, 1862.
 Fridolin Rummel, 1st Lieut., resig'd: wound-
 ed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
 Herman L. Vaubel, serg't., pro. 1st Lieut. Co.
 A. June 6, '65.

John Beely, serg't., disch. June 20, '65.
 Peter Beely, serg't., disch. Sept. 22, '64; wnd.
 Charles Wilhelm, serg't., disch. June 16, '65.
 Nicolas, Kessler, pvt., killed at battle, Peach
 Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, '64.
 Ammon, Charles, private, dis. Sept. 22, '64.
 Bernhard, John, private, disch. Feb. 25, '63.
 Bucher, Sebastian, private, dis. April 3, '62.
 Fleuhler, Michael, private, dis. June 16, '65.
 Fuerst, Gabriel, private, disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Kellerbals, Oswald, pvt., disch. June 16, '65.
 Keil, Conrad, private, disch. Nov. 10, '65.
 Lorenz, Wm., private, disch. Jan. 11, '65.
 Loyd, Joseph, private, disch. Sept. 3, '61.
 Luhn, John, private, disch. Dec. 8, '61.
 Mergenthaler, Antone, pvt., dis. Aug. 7, '62.
 Massiman, August, private, dis. Sept. 22, '64.
 Newman, William, pvt., disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Rutz, Abraham, private, disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Siegrist, Emil, private, disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Voigt, Henry, private, disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Webber, Dominic, private, disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Wolff, Louis, private, disch. Sept. 22, '64.
 Drosch, Joseph, private, tr. to V. R. C.; wnd.
 Linherr, John, pvt., tr. to V. R. C.; wounded.
 Lipp, Fred, pvt., tr. to Reg't Staff; wounded.

Master Roll Company I.

Captain.

Edward Richter, mustered out 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

John V. Krebs, killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sergeants.

Joseph Schaer, mustered out 1864.
 Victor Senn, wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn.,
 discharged March, 1863.
 Ernst Diekmann, mustered out 1864.
 Christian Reed, mustered out 1864.

Corporals.

Ernst Roherkasta, mustered out 1864.
 Simon Brendle, discharged.
 Anton Peter, wounded at Perryville, Ky., Oct.
 8, 1862; discharged.
 Julius Reed, mustered out 1864.
 Herman Berlemann, mustered out 1864.
 Henry Meves, mustered out 1864.
 Frederick Lenning, mustered out 1864.

Musician.

Peter Smith, mustered out 1864.

Wagoner.

Vin Nolde, mustered out 1864.

Privates.

Burlemann, Ernst.
 Bishop, Peter, captured at Atlanta, died in
 Andersonville prison.
 Burkhorst, Conrad, mustered out 1864.
 Bruns, Casper, mustered out 1864.
 Bergmann, Henry, mustered out 1864.
 Blum, Xavier.
 Boening, Henry, died Nov. 1861.
 Detmer, Henry killed at Murfreesboro.
 Dietermann, Seraphine, was prisoner, M. O.
 Detewich, John, mustered out 1864.
 Dornitz, Fred, mustered out 1864.
 Hook, Bernhard, killed.
 Henckel, Charles.
 Hartwick, Charles.
 Hartung, Louis, wounded, mustered out 1864.
 Horry, Jacob, discharged, wounded.
 Intch, John.
 Kissling, Frederick, mustered out.
 Kremer, Ernst, died in Jefferson City, Mo., '61.
 Kuhn, August.

Kloepfner, Henry.
 Ledebur, Kasper.
 Langbeir, Ernst.
 Miller, Daniel.
 Miller, John.
 Runge, Louis.
 Sieburger, Fred.
 Schneider, Henry.
 Siedler, Alois.
 Siefert, Anthony, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.
 Schmidt, Gottlieb.
 St-p, John.
 Willie, William.
 Wassmann, August.

**First Missouri Cavalry Regiment.—Three
 years' Service.**

Organized at Jefferson Barrack, Mo.;
 mustered into the service of the United
 States on the 30th day of August, 1861.
 Ordered to Jefferson City and from
 thence to Tipton, Warsaw, Springfield,
 and Rolla, Mo. Returned to Springfield
 skirmishing with the enemy. Moved to
 Sugar Creek, Mo., engaged the enemy
 February 17, 1862, with a loss of two
 enlisted men of company "M," Wolf
 and Prince. Camped at Sugar Creek,
 scouting and doing escort duty for sup-
 ply trains until the Battle of Pea Ridge
 in which eight Companies of this Regi-
 ment were engaged. The Regiment
 then moved to Batesville, Jacksonport
 and Helena. Was then ordered to
 Memphis, engaged the enemy at Cold
 Water June 20, 1863, returned to Mem-
 phis, and was ordered to St. Louis, arriv-
 ing July 3d. On the 23d, July, received
 orders to move to Cape Girardeau, Mo., via
 Illinois, from which point they advanced
 to Peahtontas, on the Black river, cap-
 turing the noted Confederate General
 Jeff. Thompson; returned to Camp at
 Cape Girardeau received orders to move
 to New Madrid, Mo., there receiving
 final discharge, August, 1864. We ap-
 pend a roster of the soldiers from Mad-
 ison county, Illinois who enlisted in said
 Regiment.

Roster.—Master Roll Company M.

Captain.

Valentine Preuitt, pro. capt., Aug. 27, '62.

First Lieutenant.

William B. Dorsey, M. O. Nov. 28, 1864, was
 acting A. Q. M.

First Sergeant.

Francis C. Dorsey, disch'ged by special order,
 March 5, '63.

Sergeants.

James H. Willard.
 William P. Prince, killed at Sugar creek, Feb.
 17, 1862.

Iscm P. Prouitt, pro. 1st serg't, July 15, '62.
Peter Reule.
Richard B. Dorsey.

Corporals.

Oscar L. Prouitt, pro. sergt. July 15, '62.
William P. Yager, pro. serg't, July 15, '62.
Joseph Graff.
William A. McDonald, pro. sergt., Nov. 1, '62.
Thomas, Ralph, vet., pro. 2d lieutenant, April 1, 1862.
Paul Kingston.
Austin Yager, pro. serg't, Jan. 1, 1864.
Joseph H. Porter, discharge 1 July 24, '62.

Wagoner.

William G. Triglen.

Farrier.

Joseph Redman.

Blacksmith.

John R. Norris died in service.

Privates.

Belleville, Charles, discharged Sep. 5, '61.

Bise, William H.
Baley, Jas., died in hosp't at Memphis, Tenn., May 4, '63.
Bowman, Henry, discharged Aug. 26, '62.
Barkley, Michael, wounded at Cold Water June 20, '63.
Boyle, Austin, discharged.
Chaffar, George, mus. out in 1861.
Carroll, Michael, mus. out in 1864.
Dayer, Thomas, mus. out in 1864.
Dillon, John, mus. out in 1864.
Franklin, David, mus. out in 1864.
Fannan, Edward, mustered out in 1864.
Friars, Fred., mustered out in 1864.
Grant, John, mus. out in 1864.
Gillon, Lawrence, killed in service.
Givin, James H., mus. out in Aug. '64.
Harris, Henry M., mus. out in Aug. '64.
Hickley, John, mustered out Aug. '64.
Hand, James, mus. out Aug. '64.
Johnson, Hermon, mus. out Aug. '64.
Jackson, Solomon, mus. out Aug. '64.
Jackson James, discharged.
Jones, Austin, veteraned.
Karney, John.
Kiser, Henry, re-enlisted as veteran.
Lecman, Samuel P., must'd out in 1864.
Little, William, wounded two or three times.

Lilly, Frank, m. o. in 1864.
Lynch, Edward, m. o. in '61.
Lewis, Edward, m. o. in '61.
Mayberry, James E., veteraned.
Maher, Daniel.
McDonald, James, discharged.
Monks, John.
Mullen, Daniel.
Maxwell, Manira, m. o. in 1861.
McConnell, John, m. o. in 1864.
Maloney, John, m. o. in 1864.
O'Connor, Martin, m. o. in 1861.
Puffer, Jacob, m. o. Aug. 1864.
Rose, John C., veteraned.
Rustanier, John, veteraned.
Strickland, John, m. o. in 1864.
Stone, William, died at Memphis, smallpox.
Swain, William, veteraned.
Scott, John.
Sutton, George, m. o. in 1864.
Smith, Adam, killed.
Wolf, Adam, killed at Cold Water.
Ward, Clifford.
Welsh, Martin.
Welter, Nicholas, veteraned.
Willhine, Joel.
Yonger, John, disch'd.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.



HE Pilgrim Fathers sought the bleak New England shores, leaving sunny England behind them, in the interests of civil and religious liberty. In their rude cabins, cheered by brightly burning fagots, they taught their children to read and write whilst they instilled into their minds a love of liberty. It early occurred to these patriots that education was the bulwark of republican institutions, that if they would perpetuate self-government they must educate. Here the free school found birth. Advantages sufficient to learn to read, to write, to reckon were deemed a debt due every child born within the boundaries of the State, in order that such child when it should become a sovereign should be able to become familiar with the laws before which it stood responsible. These principles were slowly formulated in laws. Advocates of education took yet broader grounds and passing by local State boundaries looked forward to a universal national recognition of education as a debt, hence it was that champion, Dr. Manasseh Cutler of Massachusetts, went to New York to attend the convention of 1787 in the interest of educational measures, and secured the passage of Article 2, of the compact of 1787, which gave throughout the north-western territory, one thirty-sixth of all public lands for school purposes, and in addition one township of thirty-six sections in each Territory or State formed out of the northwest for Seminary, also of Article 3, which reads: "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 firmly on this platform, and yielded not until success crowned his efforts. Every State cut out of the great northwest territory now enjoys the benefits of his far-sighted policy. Public schools nurtured by public funds, the outgrowth of the wise provisions embodied in Dr. Cutler's resolutions gladden millions of youth, and their blessings are yet in their infancy. Here was the germ of the whole free school system as developed throughout the West. Dr. Cutler was reared in Massachusetts; had enjoyed the benefits of that free school system inaugurated in Boston in 1635, when the general court authorized an appropriation of four hundred pounds, for the establishment of a "school or college." In 1642 the first educational ordinance of the colony was adopted. By it the selectmen of every town were enjoined to have a "vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to perfectly read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws, upon twenty shillings therein." The school law of Massachusetts adopted 1647 has furnished the foundation for all subsequent legislation in the interests of education.

In 1818 when Illinois was admitted as a State she was in the incipient enjoyment of Rev. Dr. Cutler's foresight, as set forth in the act of admission, which contained the following stipulations imposed by Congress:

"Whereas the Congress of the United States, in an act entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such state in the union on equal footing with the original states, passed the 13th of April, 1818' have offered to this convention, for the free acceptance or

rejection, the following propositions, which if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States, viz: 1. The section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other land equivalent thereto, and as contiguous, as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools. 2. That all salt springs within such State shall be granted to the said State for the use of said State, and the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of said State shall direct: *Provided*, the legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time. 3. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such State, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz: Two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of congress, in making roads leading to the State; the residue to be appropriated by the legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university. 4. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which will be designated by the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary, and vested in the legislature of the said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

From the above, it will be seen with what care and jealousy the general government guarded the school-interests of the new-formed states. These grants and conditions were accepted by the convention which assembled at Kaskaskia in July 1818, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the new state. Hon. Shadrach Bond, a man of marked ability, was elected first governor of Illinois. In his inaugural address to the general assembly, he called their special attention to the educational interests of the state in the following forcible language: "The subject of education, the means for which have been so amply provided by the general government, cannot fail to engross your serious attention. It would be well to provide for the appointment or election of trustees in each township sufficiently populated, and empower them to lease, for a limited period, the section of land reserved and granted for the use of schools within the same, requiring them to appropriate the rents arising therefrom to such use and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The townships of land which have been granted to the state for the use of a seminary of learning, cannot, it is believed, be so disposed of at present as to authorize the passage of a law to commence the undertaking; but at least a part of them may be leased, and the rents arising therefrom may be laid up or vested in some productive fund as a secure deposit to be hereafter appropriated to the subject to which the grants were made; such a course will render those lands productive, and when the period shall arrive at which it may be advisable to sell them, they will be extensively improved and of great value. These donations, together with the three per cent. upon the net proceeds arising from the

sale of the public lands within the state, which have been appropriated for similar purposes, with proper arrangements, will create a fund sufficiently large to educate the children of the state to the remotest period of time. It is our imperious duty, for the faithful performance of which we are answerable to God and our county, to watch over this interesting subject. No employment can be more engaging than that of husbanding those resources which will spread through all classes of our fellow-citizens the means of wisdom and of knowledge, which in the freedom of our institutions will make the child of the poorest parent a useful member of society and an ornament to his country."

The first general assembly was too much engrossed with other matters of state to give this portion of the Governor's message the attention it deserved; but at its second session, it took cognizance of the recommendations contained in his first message, and a bill was passed by both houses, and approved by the Governor, March 2d, 1819. It provided for the appointment by the county commissioners in each and every county, of three trustees in each township, who were within six months after appointment authorized to employ a surveyor, who should lay out section sixteen in each township into lots, not containing less than forty, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, and to lease the same for a term of ten years, for the purpose of creating a revenue for school purposes. As this law was general in its tenor, it was sufficient to protect and throw around these school-lands a proper safeguard, and had the recommendations of the Governor and the provisions of the law been adhered to until the lands became valuable, the public fund in nearly every township in the state would be to-day sufficient to maintain our public schools without special taxation. Unwise counsel prevailed somewhere, and the most of this munificent gift of the general government has been largely sacrificed.

From 1819 to 1825 but few changes were made in the school-law. Although the changes were few and unimportant, there was a decided, growing sentiment favorable to the free-school system; and in 1825 the general assembly passed an act providing for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. In the preamble to this act, the following patriotic sentiment was expressed. To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object to free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness. It is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole.

This act is unquestionably the foundation-stone of the present free-school system in the State of Illinois. The act was mandatory, as will be seen from the language of the statute in the following passage: "There shall be established

a common school or schools in each of the counties of this state, which shall be open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." It also provided for the election in each district of the following officers: Three trustees, one treasurer, one clerk, one assessor and one collector. The trustees were empowered to perform many of the functions now performed by the county superintendents, such as examining of teachers, visiting schools, reporting to the county commissioners, etc. Some of the provisions of the law of 1825 were repealed by the act of 1827, creating a general law of the state relating to the common schools; but no material changes were made until 1841, when the legislature made a complete revision of the school law, approved February 26th, 1841.

Among the changes of this act are the following provisions: Each township could have as many schools as the inhabitants of such town desired; the people of every organized district were required to meet and elect from their number three trustees, and to agree upon their plan and manner of conducting the school. These trustees or directors were vested with power to execute the plan adopted, and were required to visit and superintend the schools. This law was the first that required schedules to be kept by the teachers, and returned to the township treasurers. It also required a teacher to pass an examination for a certificate to teach. The board of trustees was required to perform this duty, or appoint a board of examiners for the purpose. The law did not mention the branches to be taught nor did it specify the branches in which the teacher should be examined, but required that the certificate, when issued, should enumerate the branches in which he was qualified to teach.

In 1845 another revision of the school law was made, and many new and important features were incorporated in it. The secretary of state was by virtue of his office created state superintendent of schools. Among his various duties the statute provided that he should counsel with experienced teachers, relating to the latest and most approved methods of conducting the common-schools; he was required to advise the school commissioners as to the best manner of managing the schools; of constructing school-houses, and procuring competent teachers; to recommend the best textbooks, charts, maps, etc., and to bring about a uniformity of the same. Under this law, whose duties were those of secretary of state, the first state superintendent was the Hon. Thompson Campbell, who made a very efficient and useful officer. Many of the suggestions given by him in his report to the governor could be used with profit to our school system of to-day.

The duties of the secretary of state confined him almost entirely to his office, hence petitions were circulated in behalf of the establishment of a separate office, that of State Superintendent of schools. In 1854 the efforts of these friends of education were crowned with success. It was provided by act of the legislature that the governor appoint such official to serve until the election in 1855, with a salary of \$1500 per annum.

Hon. Ninian Edwards was appointed the first State Superintendent under this law, and the first to have the

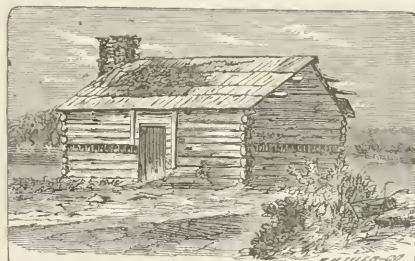
honor of framing a bill for the unification of the school system of the State.

Educators were not yet satisfied. The entire free school system of the State, with its myriad ramifications, its vast accumulations of funds and property, had no other guardian than a State Legislature. Its entire control and management were subject to the whims and caprices of the General Assembly. It was the creature of statute law. It had no recognition in the Constitution of the State. One fell swoop of legislative power and the schools were dissolved. Such catastrophe might never overtake them, still the impairment of the system was not only possible, but at times seriously threatened. Other states had swept from their statute books every provision for such schools, even after a trial. It was hazardous to leave their management to the chance current of public opinion, hence all true friends of the cause rejoiced when the strong arms of the Constitution were thrown about this corner-stone of our liberties in 1870. The Constitution adopted in convention May 13th, 1870, and ratified by the people July 2d, 1870, to go into effect August 8th, 1870, recognizes a thorough and efficient system of free schools in the fundamental laws of the State. By this act Illinois took her place in the first rank of American Commonwealths and forever wrested from chameleonic public opinion the destiny of her schools.

The permanent school fund of the State comprises: 1st, the school fund proper, being three per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State, one-sixth part excepted; 2d, the college fund, consisting of the above one-sixth part; 3d, the surplus revenue derived from the distribution in 1836 of the surplus revenue of the United States; 4th, the summary fund, derived from sales of lands granted to the State by the general government; 5th, county funds created by the legislature in 1835; 6th, township funds arising from the sale of public land granted by Congress for common-school purposes.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

Not less rapid than the development of the country's resources has been the growth of her schools. The first taught in Madison county were "kept" (a word once popular and eminently appropriate) in deserted log cabins, or pole houses



OLD LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

erected for the purpose. A description of one would serve quite well for all. An old citizen of the American Bottom

relates the following: "A number of the old settlers met together and set to work with hearty good will to erect a school-house. They cut down and trimmed a number of trees that would average six inches in diameter. Of these they made a pen about 12x16 feet in size. Having built it eight feet high they covered it with rough clap boards which they weighted down with heavier timber, next a door was cut through on one side and the "temple of learning" was ready for summer occupancy. To this chinkless, floorless, chimneyless structure flocked such children as could be spared from farm labor for two miles around. The same building was chinked, daubed, floored, with rough hewed timbers, provided with a stick chimney, a board extending the entire length of the cabin, attached to the wall to serve the purpose of a writing desk, and an aristocratic window of greased paper in readiness for winter scholars. The old puncheon



PUNCHEON BENCH.

bench was used for seating pupils. This bench made by splitting logs and putting in wooden legs as supports was generally too high to enable the smaller urchins to rest their feet upon the floor. So there they were compelled to sit six or eight hours a day, legs dangling in air and woe betide him whose weariness caused restlessness. With his birchen rod's keen tingle the master awakened him to a realization of his whereabouts. In those days 'lickin and larnin' were veritable Siamese twins in the cause of education, and no teacher was considered capable who did not make a vigorous use of the rod.

As a general thing teachers of an early day, although severe in discipline, literal interpreters of Solomon's saw, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," were faithful in the discharge of duty, teaching to the extent of their ability. But few of them were well qualified to teach beyond the rudiments of an education, yet possessed of good common sense they accomplished much good. They attempted to teach but little and taught that little well. Teaching was confined to the three "R's," readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic. In several of the earlier schools spelling occupied five-eighths of the day whilst reciting the multiplication table or reading occupied the remainder of the time. A knowledge of figures was considered the *sine qua non* in a boy's education, whilst girls were thought to need little book preparation for life's work. When spelling bees, with their social and intellectual pleasures excited whole communities, it was found that girls usually more than held their own, indeed almost every district had within its boundaries a girl or young woman who could spell the whole school down—the master included. Barring out the master—Christmas treats, ducking, etc., held their sway in those days. Mention of the fact doubtless causes swift memory in old age to re-call such experiences in every neighborhood.

Whenever it happened as it often did, that a teacher of fine attainments, was found at work in one of the rude cabins, his reputation drew to him an attendance from near and far of eager, earnest youth who made the best of their opportunities. The place of profit and trust filled by many such, with general acceptance show how well they improved their chances.

In early times the individual plan of recitation was in vogue. The master went around from one to another helping them "do their sums" and pronouncing hard words in the spelling lesson, which confronted him at every turn he made. Simultaneously he would be making or mending pens, for which they used goose quills. A copy was to be set here, and a disturbance to be settled there, requiring the birchen rod or ferule, sometimes a pinching of the ear,—or a well aimed "thud" with the second finger. For all this service the teacher was poorly paid. In some instances he was expected to board around,—a week at the home of each pupil.

A little later on an improvement was made in the plan of recitation. Classes were organized and members were required to stand erect in rows "toeing the mark" during recitation which was usually preceded by "making of manners"—i. e. bowing to the teacher. Not unfrequently were these classes, thus arranged, expected to spell a column of words aloud and altogether, not exactly in concert but at one's own will. A traveller approaching the school-house hearing the din of voices—ranging all along the gamut in pitch, and from the piping of childhood to the voice of a stentor in force—would know that the spelling class was engaged in study. The abecedarian was still alone. He timidly approached the master, stood beside him, and in regular order the letters of the alphabet were pointed out and named to him, he repeating after, mechanically, the monotonous a. b. c. d. From just such schools came some of our most practical and thoughtful men. Men too who attained distinction in fighting life's battles. But now the log school-house is a thing of the past, rods and ferules are no longer thought indispensable in teaching, nor is physical power a necessary requisite in the teacher. The state has provided a better class of accommodations, and prepared the way for teachers to better fit themselves for their work; and we are now reaping the benefits of wiser legislation and broader and more comprehensive views of education.

The first school of which we have any account within the limits of the county was that at Casterline's School House in what is now Collinsville township, in 1804 or 5, by James Bradbury. The pioneer teacher remained a year, and pupils flocked to him from a considerable distance in all directions. About the same time some benevolent old ladies went from house to house among the French settlers on Cantine, or Quentine as sometimes spelled, imparting instruction to the children, whilst the monks of La Trappe looked after that of the elders. A happy exhibition of the true missionary educational spirit but hardly to be classed among pioneer schools. In 1809 a school was taught about two and a half miles south of Edwardsville, and continued at intervals for some years afterward, during which time it was frequently dispersed by rumors of Indian inroads.

Alton.—The city of Alton is justly proud of her public schools. In 1837 the charter adopted by the city provided for the establishment and maintenance of Free Schools. The first action of the city council under the provisions of this charter was taken in 1842, when Messrs. William Martin, Dr. B. F. Edwards and B. B. Barker were appointed a board of directors. Schools were opened, but funds were not forthcoming, and teachers were not paid in full. On the 3d of July, 1843, the City Council, on motion of Dr. B. K. Hart appropriated one hundred dollars for the purchase of block 19 in Pope and other additions. The entire block was considered worth \$200, but Judge Pope deeded it to the city for school purposes at half price. At the same meeting a committee of four, Messrs. B. B. Barker, F. G. Starr, Dr. B. K. Hart and M. G. Atwood, were appointed to consider the expediency of building a school-house for the township, including the city. Nothing seems to have been accomplished towards so laudable an enterprise, and in fact, little was done worthy of mention in the way of schools until February 18th, 1845, when a committee of three, Messrs. Atwood, Hayden and Scarritt, was appointed to receive contracts for building a house for school purposes. March 18th, the contract was let, Messrs. Lowe and Parks offering to build it for the sum of \$580.70, and Messrs. Marsh, Levis and Woodbridge were designated to superintend its construction. Rev. L. S. Williams was employed as teacher in the building commencing his labors July 21st, 1845. He continued in the position until September 1847, when W. F. Gurnsey superseded him. This school-house was long afterwards numbered as school-house No. 2, and was in 1866 taken down when the High School Building was erected on its site. In 1851 school-house No. 3 was erected at a cost of \$1,983.20, and in February 1852, school was opened with W. F. Gurnsey as teacher, whilst James Newman took his place in charge of No. 2. From this time the success of public schools was an assured fact, and their real growth began. Public sympathy was enlisted in their behalf. The third school-house, No. 1, was erected during the year 1853 at a cost of \$4,396.84, and in the fall school under charge of George Crego was opened. School No. 4, was built in 1856 at a cost of \$2,300. In September same year school was commenced by Miss Reed, who was succeeded by Miss Lucy A. Foote. School No. 5, was built same year at a cost of \$2,300. Mrs. A. E. Newman, first teacher. A high school was opened in the basement of the Unitarian Church, February 22d, 1858, by James Newman as principal and Miss M. E. Richmond, assistant.

During the same year the colored school was instituted, with John Robinson as teacher. In 1859, it was thought best to place the school interests of the city in the care of an organization whose sole object should be to foster and preserve them; hence a Board of Education, composed of nine members, was created by ordinance of the city council, passed August 15th, 1859. On the 19th of the same month the board had its first meeting, and chose William Hayden as president and George Skellenberger as superintendent of schools and secretary. Under the auspices of the board commendable progress has been made. No. 2 was found

inadequate, and in 1866, the new No. 2 was erected at a cost of \$35,000. Messrs. Armstrong & Pfeifferberger, architects. There are now within the city limits five school buildings. The schools were attended during 1881-82, by 3119 pupils, and engaged the services of twenty-four teachers.

Prior to the organization of any concerted action in behalf of the schools, many efforts were put forth in behalf of the education of the youth of Alton. In November, 1831, a "Preparatory School," as it was termed, was opened by Mr. H. Davis, in a room over the store of S. E. Moore & Co., on Second street, between Market and Alby streets. In January, 1832, it took to itself the name "Alton Seminary," and in January, 1833, was removed to new and more commodious quarters on Second near Alton street. Mr. Davis, the pioneer teacher, died in 1834.

The second effort was that of Abel R. Cobbin, who kept a school in a log building that stood on the junction of Second and Third streets, below Henry. About the same time, J. M. Krum, (later Judge Krum, of St. Louis), opened a school in Lyceum Hall at the corner of Second and Alby streets. He was succeeded by Mr. Bosworth. A school was taught by Mr. Hollister, in the Methodist church, on Third street between Alby and Court square, in 1836. D. V. Wainright taught corner of Market and Second, in 1838. Mrs. Mary D. Bruner taught same year in the building on the site now occupied by Dr. Haskell's office. In 1837, Miss Sophia Loomis, afterward the wife of Cyrus Edwards, taught in a frame building northwest corner of Grove and Common streets, in Edwards' addition. Other teachers thus engaged in private undertakings prior to opening of free schools, were a Mr. Warner, Miss Relief V. Everett, Miss Carolina Loomis and Mr. D. A. Richardson, a Yankee from Maine. In 1842, Mr. Haylay taught in the northern part of the city. Mr. Britton, an Episcopal clergyman, taught a school of a dozen scholars, in 1844, advertising superior advantages, for which a charge of ten dollars per quarter per pupil was made. In June, 1846, Mr. Utten Smith began a school in the basement of the Episcopal church, corner of Third and Market streets, which he continued until May, 1855, a period of nine years. Mr. Smith was possessed of the elements of success as a teacher. His experience in the profession extended over a period of thirty-seven and a half years.

Edwardsville.—The pioneer school of this township has already been mentioned as having been maintained in a cabin about two and a half miles south of Edwardsville, in the year 1809. No record of its teachers is obtainable. The first name receiving recognition as that of a teacher is Joshua Atwater, a native of Massachusetts, who first came to St. Clair county in 1801; thence to Madison county. He commenced teaching as early as 1807. In this calling he was successful, and many old men gratefully remember his efforts in imparting to them instruction.

In this township there are now three brick and four frame school-houses. Employment is given to seventeen teachers, nine of whom are engaged in the Union school in the city of Edwardsville. This school has a library of eight hundred

volumes and apparatus valued at near three hundred dollars. Under the efficient management of Prof. I. H. Brown the schools are making fine progress.

Collinsville.—It was in this township the first school of the county was taught, already briefly referred to. James Bradbury was the teacher. He was represented by pioneers to have been an able and earnest instructor; not a scholar, but faithful in teaching what he knew. He carried several pupils through the intricacies of the old "rule of three," by the aid of which almost all arithmetical sums were solved.

In the year 1814, a school-house was built in this township between Judy's and Whiteside's. It stood idle more than half the time. Two years prior to this, in 1812, a school was taught by Elisha Alexander, in Mr. Judy's doorway; a Mr. Thompson had first taught in the cabin that was put to such use. Whilst school was in session here, the British war was going on. The martial spirit ran high. Accounts of sharp struggles—doubtless exaggerated—reached the ears of youth attending this school. They put their crude ideas into vogue by barricading their teacher. Alexander saw the odds were against him, and compromised by treating to cider and apples. He was succeeded by Mr. Yancey, and after him, in 1816, came Mr. Enlow, and next in order was the school of Beniah Robinson. From these humble beginnings, the cause of education has flourished in Collinsville and township, until now, under the supervision of Prof. H. H. Keebler, a gentleman who ranks high among the educators of this county, their schools are among the best in the county.

The city of Collinsville boasts an elegant building, eligibly situated, in which a Union school is maintained, employing nine teachers. In this township there are four brick, and three frame school-houses. Employment is given to fifteen teachers. Great interest is taken in the cause of education.

Jarvis.—The first school taught in this township was that of Jesse Renfro, in 1824, in the "Old Gilead Church." Mr. Renfro's labors as a teacher were very acceptable to the pioneers. He was engaged in the work several years. During the last year of his teaching, he had forty pupils under instruction for six months, and for his services and the books which he had contracted to provide, he received one hundred dollars, or a little over sixteen dollars per month. The books furnished were the Old U. S. speller, Pike's arithmetic, and the testament. There are in the township six school districts. Employment is given to nine teachers four of whom are engaged in the graded schools in the village of Troy. Of the school-houses, two are brick and four are frame structures.

St. Jacobs.—The first settlers of what is now St. Jacob's township took special care in educating their children. Whilst gathered together within the walls of an old fort, in 1812 and '13, for safety against incursions of Indians, they maintained a school, taught by David Smeltzer. As soon as peace had settled over the country, their earliest thoughts were for their children's welfare, and in 1817, they erected a cabin, between the residences of Parkinson and Anderson, for school purposes. Upon its abandonment, a new house of hewed logs was put up on the present site of Augusta Church.

A school-house was built near the Uzzle Spring in 1828, and school was first taught here by Alexander Trusedale. In the same neighborhood a school was taught, prior to this, by Mr. Edmonds, in an abandoned cabin that stood near Dugger's ox-mill. John Kile was among the pioneer teachers of the township. There are now six schools, employing ten teachers, three of whom are now in the graded school in the village of St. Jacob's, now under the superintendence of J. W. Wells, a thorough teacher. Of the school-houses, three are brick and three frame.

Marine.—The first school taught in what is now Marine township was that of Arthur Travis in an out building belonging to Major Ferguson in the year 1814.

In 1819 a young man from New Haven, Connecticut, opened a school in an empty cabin that stood between Capt. Blakeman's and R. P. Allen's. In 1821 a substantial Union Church house was erected which was likewise used for school purposes. It is believed to have been at the time the best building devoted to educational uses in the county, as it was a frame building, with clap-board siding, supplied with split shingle roof, and glass windows. Six school-houses, three of them brick structures, have been erected for the accommodation of the children of this township. Employment is given to ten teachers, four of whom are engaged in the schools in the village of Marine. Under the management of Prof. W. E. Lehr these schools have taken high rank, being held second to none in the county.

Nameoki.—This township, and Venice, 3—10, are so intimately associated in pioneer affairs as to be properly treated together. In fact old Six Mile, as the original precinct was styled included both. As early as 1805 a school was taught here near the present Six Mile house by Edward Humphrey, and a few years after a house was built by the neighbors entirely of poles, about two miles north, in which school was taught by Joshua Atwater and subsequently by McLaughlin, an Irishman whose chief merit as a schoolmaster lay in his strength. A pupil relates of him that he carried his bottle regularly to school with him, always went armed with a well seasoned "shillelah" and never failed to reprimand any short-cummings in pupils. He taught during the war of 1812, and more than one father had a "settlement" to make with him on return from the field of battle because of injuries inflicted on their sons.

Five teachers are engaged here and five houses—all frame buildings accommodate the schools of the township. In 3—10 are two brick and two frame school-houses. Five teachers are given employment.

Helvetia.—This township was originally settled by Americans; subsequently Swiss and German people came to America to enjoy her free institutions, they were not slow to avail themselves of the advantages extended through free schools. Even the naming of the streets of their beautiful city, Highland, indicates their love of the cause—preserving as one of them does the name of one of the fathers of free education, Pestalozzi, and as others do of leaders in the same cause of our own country. Among the earliest schools taught in this township was one by George Ramsay, in 1824; he was succeeded by James A. Ramsay in 1828;

and John Shinn taught here in 1830; in 1825 or '26 James A. Ramsay, and others caused a house to be erected, which was used for Church and school purposes, it stood near Craig's improvement and was constructed of hewn logs. In the township are seven school-houses, six being of brick and one a frame. Employment is given to thirteen teachers, six of whom are engaged in the Union Graded Schools of Highland. In addition to the public schools, private ones maintaining three instructors are well supported.

Hamel.—The first school-house was built on the land of Robert Aldrich, and near his residence in 1825. It was a flimsy, temporary structure of poles, without floor, door or window. It was used but a short time. So few scholars lived in the neighborhood that a school worthy the name could not at that early day be maintained. Joseph Thompson and a Mr. Carver, each taught a term here, whereupon it was abandoned about the same time a good log school-house was built at Lamb's Point. It was better than the average school-houses of the day in that it was supplied with a stone chimney.

At present four school-houses, three frame and one brick, meet the demands for school, and employment is given to a like number of teachers.

Pine Oak.—Soon after the first settlement of Pine Oak township, citizens were blessed with the labors of Joshua Atwater as a teacher. Actuated by the true missionary spirit he went from one community to another, stirring up the people to the importance of education, and laboring constantly in the capacity of a teacher. Near the residence of Jubilee Posey, in a rudely constructed cabin, briefly occupied as the home of a pioneer, he opened a school in 1809.

Another pioneer teacher who labored here was Thomas S. Waddle, who taught also in a deserted cabin on section 35, on a farm belonging to James Keown.

There are five school-houses in this township, all frame buildings. Employment is given six teachers.

Alhambra.—William Davenport had the honor of having taught the first school within the present limits of Alhambra township. He took possession of an empty cabin, in the Hoxey neighborhood. He taught but a short time. In 1832 a house was erected for school purposes, on section 19, and George Denney was the first to occupy it as a teacher. A man named Nichols taught simultaneously with the above in a private house. At present, there are eight school-houses here, all frame. Ten teachers are given employment.

Saline.—As early as 1825, the Cumberland Presbyterians improved a camp ground on section 31, and on this ground in a cabin belonging to Captain Abraham Howard, was taught the first school by John Barber, Jr. He continued in the work for several terms, finding great favor with pioneers. There are now two frame and two brick school-houses in this township. A like number of teachers are employed.

Leef.—Six school-houses, five frame and one brick, accommodate the scholars of this township. Six teachers are given employment. There were no very early schools here. Such as were, however, will be mentioned in township history. The school district with building situated in the village of Saline, belongs to both Leef and Saline townships. It is a

graded school with two departments, and has for the last three years been under the charge of Prof. James Lane, a thoroughly practical and efficient teacher; he has brought the school up to a high standard, making it compare well with those of other towns in the county.

New Douglas.—The first settler in this township was Daniel Funderburk, who was a teacher. As soon as the neighborhood justified the effort by having accessions to their numbers, he opened a school at his home place in a house built for the purpose on section 6. This was in 1823. There are now five frame buildings devoted to school purposes. Employment is given to seven teachers, three of whom are engaged in the graded schools in the village of New Douglas. This school, for several years under the charge of Mr. Kennedy, compares favorably with any in the county.

Wood River.—To this township is accredited the honor of maintaining the first Sunday-school in the State of Illinois. Inasmuch as elementary instruction, such as the letters of the Alphabet, reading and spelling were taught, as well as Bible History, it may well be recognized as the beginning of the educational work, of which in its full fruition this section is so justly proud. This school was taught in 1819, by the wife of Rev. Thomas Lippincott, at the time a merchant in the town of Milton. The following year a similar effort was engaged in by Enoch Long and Henry Suow in Upper Alton. The earlier efforts engaged in here are intimately connected with the progress and growth of Shurtleff College; hence are given elsewhere in this work. In the township are two brick and five frame buildings, occupied by public schools. The services of ten teachers are required, four of whom are engaged in graded schools.

Olive.—Henry H. Havron was the first teacher. Taught in the year 1833. Four frame buildings accommodate the school of this township. Employment is given to five teachers.

Fort Russell.—First settled by a stirring, enterprising people; they were not slow to avail themselves of the services of a teacher. The old block-house on section 18 was soon after its abandonment as a fort, used as a school-house, with Rev. William Jones, a Baptist minister, as a teacher. On the same section, the first regular school-house was subsequently built. Four frame buildings, all good and substantial structures, accommodate the schools of this township. Employment is given to a like number of teachers.

Educational Aids.—Institutes have always, since their inception, been regarded as aids to educational work. In pursuance of a public call of teachers, school officers and friends of education in Madison county, a meeting was held in the Methodist church, Edwardsville, on Saturday, January 16th, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Association or Institute. Of this association, William Hayden, of Alton, was chosen President; Henry Wing, of Collinsville, and E. M. West, of Edwardsville, Vice Presidents; W. J. Ela, of Edwardsville, Recording Secretary; James Newman, of Alton, Corresponding Secretary; M. G. Dale, of Edwardsville, Treasurer. An Executive Committee, consisting of M. G. Atwood, Alton, H. K. Eaton, and Joseph H. Sloss, Edwardsville, were given charge of the programme

of exercises. In April, 1858, the first Institute was held. In 1875, Institutes failing longer to hold the attention of Teachers, and proving too inadequate to meet the demands of the profession, were exchanged for Normals, as they are denominated, being simply Institutes for several weeks' duration. The first was held under the direction of A. A. Suppiger, with F. E. Cook, of St. Louis, as Instructor in Collinsville. The second was held in the same place, in 1876, under direction of B. F. Sippy, County Superintendent, with H. H. Keebler, of Collinsville, and W. E. Lehr, of Marine, as Instructors. The third was held in 1877, in Edwardsville, same supervision, with J. S. Stevenson, of St. Louis, and W. E. Lehr, as Instructor. The fourth, same place and same management throughout.

The Normal has met the demand made by live teachers, and supplied their longing for instruction in their work.

As indicative of the progress of education we present Statement of the distribution of the State Funds for the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880. These certainly make a very favorable showing.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1850 AND 1860.

Township.	Census, 1850.	Amount.	Census, 1860.	Amount.
3-5	57	\$ 71 00	1,015	\$ 684 50.
4-5	378	46 97	517	529 29.
5-5	not organized	—	135	235 86.
6-5	90	10 26	180	240 01.
3-6	430	53 57	617	482 75.
4-6	377	46 97	801	572 42.
5-6	187	23 30	441	387 91.
6-6	207	25 79	346	325 37.
3-7	570	71 02	776	554 72.
4-7	260	32 39	351	343 13.
5-7	164	20 45	469	360 30.
6-7	152	31 43	360	343 00.
3-8	580	72 26	1,065	706 11.
4-8	472	59 81	1,150	749 62.
5-8	321	40 00	529	442 32.
6-8	320	39 87	608	461 33.
3-9	320	36 87	359	346 29.
4-9	200	24 92	260	240 05.
5-9	985	122 73	1,158	742 12.
6-9	344	43 31	723	516 65.
3-10	215	26 78	320	206 65.
4-10	42	5 35	40	30 31.
5-10	1,626	202 59	3,260	1,607 30.
6-10	515	65 16	848	581 61.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS 1870 AND 1880.

Township.	Census, 1870.	Amount.	Census, 1880.	Amount.
3-5	1,303	\$ 877 60	1,647	\$1,155 80.
4-5	438	443 60	857	601 40.
5-5	329	348 63	571	400 70.
6-5	433	348 45	494	347 40.
3-6	724	586 75	890	624 55.
4-6	977	709 50	889	623 85.
5-6	634	536 75	627	440 00.
6-6	538	468 25	464	325 60.
3-7	913	671 00	977	685 65.
4-7	512	476 65	587	411 95.
5-7	558	509 05	591	414 75.
6-7	488	437 50	603	465 30.
3-8	1,577	1,008 50	2,230	1,564 09.
4-8	1,841	1,140 13	2,002	1,404 95.
5-8	732	597 30	609	425 95.
6-8	669	538 22	662	464 60.

Township.	Census, 1870.	Amount.	Census, 1880.	Amount.
3-9	634	535 10	582	408 45.
4-9	597	493 05	410	287 75.
5-9	414	388 85	718	503 90.
6-9	1,033	715 47	913	640 70.
3-10	388	232 63	545	383 45.
4-10	86	52 23	99	69 50.
5-10	487	263 44	457	320 70.
6-10	1,245	823 15	797	559 30.
Alton	3,006	2,221 43	4,782	3,355 80.
Upper Alton	763	406 41	713	500 35.

In the county there are in all one hundred and thirty-six school-houses. Ninety-two frame and forty-four brick structures. Employment is given to two hundred and ten teachers. From Superintendent Sippy's report the following items are gleaned. During the year ending June 30, 1881, there were 292 applicants for teachers' certificates, examined. Of these 134 were males and 158 female. Ten first grade certificates were issued to male teachers, and four to female. Seventy second grade to male, and sixty-six to female. Male applicants rejected 42, female 71. During the year twenty-seven certificates were renewed.

Under the efficient management of B. F. Sippy, the schools of Madison county have proven more flourishing than ever before in her history. Examinations have been rigid—the standard of requirements necessary to secure certificates being constantly advanced.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE.*

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE had its origin in a "Theological and High School" known as Rock Spring Seminary, established in 1827, under the labors of Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., and through the help of contributions received from a few friends in New York and New England. In THE BAPTIST MEMORIAL for 1842, Vol. 1, page 205, Dr. Peck says: "In 1827 the Rock Spring Theological High School was opened. Rock Spring is a country situation, 18 miles East of St. Louis, and on the great stage road to Vincennes and Louisville. The Seminary commenced with 25 students of both sexes, which number was increased in a few weeks to 100. At that period no school for boarders, under Protestant direction, existed in Illinois or Missouri. In 1831 the school closed with the view of its removal to Upper Alton, as the commencement of a College. The Institution opened again in 1832, under the name of Alton Seminary.

In pursuance of the plan of removal there was an early transfer of the movable property of Rock Spring Seminary to Alton Seminary, consisting, as we are told, of "some \$300 or \$400 worth of property," embracing, among other things, the library of the Rock Spring Seminary, most of which is still in the possession of the College. One teacher also, John Russell, LL. D., who was Principal at Rock Spring after the first year, followed the school to its new location, and was appointed to the position of Principal also in Alton Seminary, during a temporary absence in the interests of the school, of Rev. Hubbel Loomis, Principal *de facto*.

The new organization rendered necessary by this change

*From data furnished by A. A. Kendrick, D.D.

of location was effected at Upper Alton, June 4th, 1832, under the name of "The Board of Trustees of Alton Seminary." Its object was declared to be "to take into consideration the establishment of a Seminary as the foundation of a College." The school was put in operation, and Rev. Hubbel Loomis was elected Principal, to whose wise plans and efficient labors, is, undoubtedly, to be attributed much of what Shurtleff College has since become.

In March, 1833, the State Legislature granted a charter incorporating the seven gentlemen who were named as "The Trustees of Alton College of Illinois." To prevent any complication of 'Church and State'—it is supposed—and to exclude all sectarian ascendancy, this charter provided that no "particular religious faith should be required of those who become Trustees of the Institution." Nor could any "Professor of Theology ever be employed as a teacher at said College, nor any Theological Department be connected therewith or in any manner attached thereto," without rendering the act granting the charter "null and forever void." The charter was *not accepted*. Nor were efforts to forward the object of the Association thereby retarded. In January, 1835, measures were adopted to raise \$25,000 for "the immediate wants as well as the permanency and prosperity of the Alton Seminary," viz: \$10,000 for buildings; \$7,500 a fund for salaries of professors; and \$7,500 a fund to aid beneficiary theological students. The self-constituted Trustees proceeded to lay off streets, town lots and a college campus, and appointed and commissioned itinerant agents to solicit funds and enlist the co-operation of friends of advanced education in several of the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

In February, 1835, a new charter was granted, in its general features sufficiently liberal, but retaining the offensive proviso with reference to a Theological Department. However, this charter was accepted. Without dissolving their mutual covenant the seven subscribers to the original compact, with other elected members, became a distinct Board of "Trustees of Alton College of Illinois." The Association now conditionally surrendered to the new corporation its entire property—"reserving fifty acres of the land for the education of the ministry of the gospel, and also such donations as may have been made for this special object." In accepting the property surrendered, the College Board placed on their records a resolution, "That it is understood in good faith that the principles of the original compact of the said gentlemen herewith recorded, be preserved by this incorporation inviolate; so far as said compact is compatible with the charter of this incorporation." The feature of the compact thus specially guarded was, "That it is and shall ever continue to be a prominent object to aid in the education of young men of genuine piety designed for the Gospel ministry in this section of the Valley of the Mississippi."

The original Association now assumed for its name, "The Trustees of Alton Theological Seminary." The two Boards, thus composed mostly of identical members, co-operated harmoniously in advancing their cherished enterprise. The Trustees of the Seminary appointed their Professor of Theology, and the Trustees of the College appointed their

Professors, and their teachers of the Preparatory Department, and students in both Institutions pursued their preparatory studies in the same classes and boarded together at the common refectory.

In January, 1836, the charter of the College was amended by changing the name of the Board to "The Trustees of Shurtleff College of Alton, Illinois." This change was in consideration of the—then—very liberal donation of \$10,000 to the endowment of the College, by Benjamin Shurtleff, M. D., of Boston, Mass.

In February, 1841, the offensive provisos of the college charter were *repealed* by the Legislature, and the Trustees were authorized to organize "additional departments for the study of any or all of the liberal professions." Soon after this a schedule was made of all the property belonging to the Seminary and held by its Board in trust for Theological purposes, and in the following July, its Trustees, at their annual meeting, closed the records of its history as follows:

"Whereas, by an amendment of the charter of Shurtleff College granting the right, the Board of Trustees of that Institution has established a Theological Department which supersedes the necessity of a separate organization.

"*Therefore resolved unanimously*, that all the property of this Institution herewith be transferred to the Theological Department of Shurtleff College.

"*Resolved*—That this Board be *dissolved*, and all its books and papers be transferred to the Trustees of Shurtleff College for its Theological Department."

From the foregoing it appears that Theological instruction has been a prominent idea in the plans of its friends from the very inception of the Institution. The original school at Rock Spring was called a Theological School. In consequence of the proviso originally belonging to the charter of the College, first granted in 1833, preventing the existence of a Theological Department, a separate Association was formed, known as "The Trustees of Alton Theological Seminary." Under the auspices of this body, Rev. Lewis Colby was elected Principal of the Theological Seminary, and served acceptably in this capacity during the years 1835-6 and 1836-7. When the College charter was amended by striking out the offensive proviso alluded to above, a Theological Department was at once established, in which Alton Seminary was merged. Special arrangements were made for carrying on Theological instruction, which has been maintained, although with varying success, until the present time.

Under its present organization the Theological Department is accomplishing efficient work and is in the enjoyment of brighter prospects than for many years previous. Its funds are sufficiently ample for present purposes, and it is not anticipated that any emergencies will arise which will justify its suspension. In fact, as this sketch well demonstrates, there are insuperable obstacles, both legal and moral, to the abandonment of the sacred trust which the Fathers have imposed upon us. On the contrary, it is hoped and expected that the future will see not only permanency, but growth and advancement in this special Department.

From 1836 to 1841 the average number of students in attendance was eighty-eight, and of instructors four. During

this period Rev. Prof. Washington Leverett, LL. D., being the senior officer, acted as President of the College. In 1840 Rev. Adiel Sherwood, D. D., was elected to the Presidency, which position he filled until 1846. During his Presidency Professors Zenas B. Newman, Washington Leverett and Warren Leverett, were associated with him in instruction. During the years 1847—1849 Dr. Washington Leverett was again acting President of the College, and Warren Leverett, Erastus Adkins, Justus Bulkley and William Cunningham were instructors. In 1850 Rev. N. N. Wood, D. D., accepted the Presidency, which he held for five years. Rev. S. Y. McMasters, LL. D., succeeded him in 1855, as President *pro tempore*, and the next year Rev. Daniel Read, LL. D., became President and served 14 years. After an interval of nearly three years, during which the duties pertaining to the Presidency were performed by Professors Bulkley and Fairman, Rev. A. A. Kendrick, D. D., present incumbent, entered upon his duties.

It is a fact worthy of mention that the instruction furnished by the institution has been of a high order from the very outset. Indeed, so wisely was the curriculum of studies projected, that no radical changes in the various courses pursued, have been called for to meet the demands which modern views upon education have made. The Institution has been brought up to its present position by building carefully upon the foundations originally laid, increased facilities of instruction having been acquired, and better work having been done, but with little modification of the ideas upon which the College was at first projected. The advanced course of study insisted upon as a prerequisite to a degree goes far to account for the comparatively limited number of graduates, particularly when the general and public opinion of the West during this period, concerning liberal education, is taken into account. The good which this College has accomplished, through the educational facilities which it has furnished, must therefore be sought for in great measure outside of its list of graduates in the training, more or less complete, which over *Three Thousand Five Hundred* young men and not a few young women, have received within its walls. The average number of students in attendance during the last twenty years has been about one hundred and twenty, of whom nearly one-fourth have been ministerial students. Just how many, in all, have entered the ministry, we cannot tell, but the number is known to be several hundred.

During the late war between the States, a very large number of students enlisted in the service of the country—at least 140 of previous students and those connected with the College at the time, were in this service, in the year 1864, so that the school was, for a little while, virtually suspended. Several of these students rose to great distinction as soldiers, becoming Majors, Colonels, Brigadier Generals, and two rising to the rank of Major General.

But the students of this College have distinguished themselves and honored their *Alma Mater*, not only by patriotism and bravery, but as jurists, and statesmen, teachers and editors, as well as by ranking among the first of the Christian ministers of the land. Two, who were formerly students in this college, are now representing a single city in our

National Congress, and still more honorable than this, is the fact that four of the graduates of Shurtleff College are now missionaries of the Cross among the heathen in foreign lands.

As the school has maintained its original idea, by establishing and sustaining a Theological Department, so it has again opened its doors to pupils of both sexes, in harmony with the more advanced ideas of the present age. Ladies have been graduated, during the last few years, from the full classical course of this College, by the side of young men, and won first honors in competition with them.

Notwithstanding this Institution had its beginning when the country was yet in its infancy—only a few years after Illinois became a state, and while most of the people of the West were yet poor, and the Baptist denomination especially, on which the College was mainly dependent, was feeble—still, it has grown, if not with equal rapidity, nevertheless, somewhat in proportion with the growth of the country and of the denomination, and to-day has a valuable property, consisting of its buildings and grounds, worth at least \$50,000; trust funds and invested endowments of several chairs, over \$75,000, which last are all free from liabilities and incumbrances; and then additional outside properties and claims for at least \$40,000 more, making a total of at least \$165,000, besides Libraries, Apparatus and Furniture, in present possession of the College. And, still, valuable as its accumulations for the past half century have been, they are far from sufficient for the proper support of the Institution.

The year 1876, the Centennial of the Nation was an important one in the history of this College. As the result of the inadequate endowments, and in spite of all possible economy in administration, on the part of a faithful Board of Trustees, the year came in with a large debt standing against the College, and very small and insufficient provisions for its payment. It was therefore determined to undertake the work of raising \$100,000, with which to pay the debts of the College and increase its endowments. Rev. G. J. Johnson, D. D., well known for his great ability in the work of gathering benevolent funds, was secured as Financial Agent. The College having been established in 1827, as Rock Spring Seminary, reached in the year following the National Centennial the fiftieth year of its existence, and the work of Dr. Johnson, begun in 1876, was continued. Thanks to his untiring zeal and entire devotion to his work, the movement to increase the funds of the College was successful. At the date of this writing the College debts have been fully provided for and the institution is in a more flourishing condition than ever before in its history.

Since the movement above described the College has received additional funds, among which may be named the sum of \$10,000 secured through the exertions of President Kendrick, as a fund for the erection of a New College building. This edifice is now in process of erection, and will add greatly to the facilities of the College.

This Institution has been greatly blessed during the entire period of its existence with warm friends and ardent patrons. Of those now living it may not be becoming to speak, but the names of the dead, many of whom were honored citizens

of Madison County, deserve a record in this history. Elijah Gove Esq., of Quincy, Illinois, deserves especial mention in this connection. In the year 1854 he became prominent in the affairs of the College, ministering to its financial needs with a munificent hand. Until his death, in 1874, he continued his support to the College, and the least estimate placed upon the aggregate of his many and unostentatious gifts is \$50,000.

H. N. Kendall, Esq., of Upper Alton, is another name that should be forever hallowed in connection with Shurtleff College. He was the cherished confidant and co worker of Mr. Gove in planning and giving for this Institution.

Dr. Ebenezer Marsh, of Alton, was a teacher in Rock Spring Seminary, in 1829, and upon the removal of the Institution to Upper Alton took an active interest in it, and in 1852 became Trustee and served twenty-five years, till his death in 1877.

Hon. Cyrus Edwards, of Upper Alton, was one of the seven original members of the new Board of Trustees, organized at Upper Alton upon the removal of the Institution from Rock Spring in 1832. Hermon C. Cole, of Upper Alton, at a later day became an active patron of the College.

D. D. Ryrie, Esq., of Alton, was a devoted friend to the College to the day of his death. His wise liberality and prudent forecast were invaluable to the College in many emergencies. This list might be greatly extended, but enough has been said to show that good and true men have wrought faithfully in connection with this College for the cause of Christian education.

The men who have spent years in Madison County, as educators of youth in the Faculty of this Institution deserve honorable mention in this historical sketch. They have impressed themselves upon hundreds who are now the substantial citizens of this county, or dwellers in the regions beyond. Many, as they read the names of Hubbel Loomis, Warren Leverett, Washington Leverett, Adiel Sherwood, Daniel Read, Justus Bulkley, O. L. Castle and Charles Fairman, will recall the honored instructors, at whose feet they have sat and learned practical wisdom and acquired intellectual strength.

This Institution has ever been known for the thoroughness of its instruction and its careful attention to the mental and moral culture of its students. As at present constituted there are three distinct schools or departments, viz.: The Preparatory School, The College, and The Theological School. The number of graduates in the College and the Theological School during the last ten years is nearly equal to the whole number graduated in the previous forty-five years, showing a marked advance in the grade of scholarship in the Institution, as well as a corresponding advance in the demands for a Collegiate education in the West. From present indications it is safe to assume that Madison County is destined to have within its borders one of the most and important flourishing institutions of learning in the whole country.

MONTICELLO LADIES' SEMINARY.

BY MISS H. N. HASKELL.

This institution (projected and founded by Benjamin

Godfrey,) was opened for the reception of students on the 11th of April, 1838. It is situated at Godfrey, Madison County, Ill., on the route of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, twenty-five miles from St. Louis, Mo., and four from Alton. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy touching Brighton, Indianapolis and St. Louis touching Alton, brings the Seminary into railroad communication with all parts of the country. The site was selected with regard to health and freedom from the bustle and temptations common to large towns.

The Seminary building is of stone, 110 feet by 44 feet, and five stories high, including the basement. The basement is divided into Recitation Rooms and a Dining Room. The second story is divided into a Library, Recitation and Family Rooms. The next two stories, together, contain forty rooms, each designed to accommodate two young ladies. The fourth story is divided into Music and Painting Rooms. The south wing is 45 feet by 70 feet, contains two large halls and twenty-two rooms for the accommodation of students; the rooms and halls are lighted with gas and warmed with Marriott's hot water apparatus. There is also a Cottage situated near the Seminary building and within the Campus, designated as a boarding house for mothers who wish to be with their daughters, and also for the accommodation of guests visiting the students.

The Seminary Campus consists of about thirty acres. This affords room for garden, orchard, grove, play grounds, a spacious lawn in front, tastefully laid out in walks, and ornamented with flowers, shrubbery and arbors.

Since the opening of the Institution, all its income has been used to perfect its arrangements for educational advantage and domestic comfort. It is confidently believed that no seminary can be found in the West where every department is better suited to the wants of its students. Its patronage proves the wisdom of the Trustees in perfecting the arrangements.

Board of Instruction.—Miss Harriet N. Haskell, Principal; Miss Emily G. Alden, Mental and Moral Philosophy, English Literature and Composition; Miss Julia C. Kellogg, Physiology, Natural History and Botany; Miss Evelyn L. Barbour, Natural Science and Higher Mathematics; Miss Alice Harlow, Latin and Greek; Miss Ella F. Stroclin, Preparatory Department; Miss Rosine Stehle, Miss H. Chevalley, French and German; Miss Julia Newton, Oil Painting, Water Colors and Drawing; Miss Alma L. Frost, Elocution.

Department of Music.—Miss Emma Louise Fowler, Vocal; Miss Katherine Armstrong, Piano; Miss Augusta Dickson, Piano and Organ; Miss Emma J. Williams, Piano; Mrs. H. B. Pendleton, Matron.

Board of Trustees.—Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., President, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer, Alton, Ill.; Rev. George N. Boardman, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. John B. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; Harriet N. Haskell (Ex-officio), Godfrey, Ill.

Prudential Committee.—Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., Harriet N. Haskell, J. R. Isett; Edward P. Wade, Auditor, Alton, Ill.



WYMAN INSTITUTE.

BY PROF. L. M. CASTLE.

This institution is the practical embodiment of the mature ideas of one of the most prominent educators of the west, Edward Wyman, LL. D., from whom it takes its name. Dr. Wyman, the founder and present Principal, is a man of wide reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian, having been engaged in the profession of teaching for upwards of fifty years. He is a natural born teacher and his long career as an instructor has been extended over a field remarkable for the breadth as well as variety of its experience. Dr. Wyman was born, raised and educated in the State of Massachusetts, and early brought the culture there obtained westward to be utilized as one of the elements of a success scarcely paralleled in his profession. During his life in the west he has been connected with various educational enterprises, the most important of which was probably the well known *St. Louis University*, of which he had charge for more than six years; and which under his management attained a wide reputation both for its remarkable size and the uniqueness of its discipline. Coming under his management at a stage of its existence bordering on dissolution, the University was infused with new life, which in the short space of six years raised its membership from forty to upwards of 600, and invested it with a completeness of organization and discipline to be appreciated only by being seen. Among his former pupils Dr. Wyman numbers many

of the most prominent and successful business and professional men of the west, who unite in paying unqualified tribute to the soundness and thorough practicability of his educational methods. Compelled by ill health induced by overwork and the superabundance of energy exercised in the management of this undertaking temporarily to abandon his profession for a more (active) employment, he never wavered in his interest in the cause of education, but even in the turmoil of an active business life went on maturing plans for a school which should comply as nearly as possible with his ideas of a model school, to the direction of which he might bring not only an unabated zeal in the cause, but also the ripe experience of his maturer years. The state of his health having materially improved, Dr. Wyman felt himself justified in selecting for his school a proper location. After extensive search Upper Alton was selected as the most suitable site, and in the judgment of many competent authorities is considered, on account of its convenient approach as well as its peculiar moral and educational advantages, inferior to no other location for such a school. The grounds selected at present comprise 40 acres of what was formerly known as "Rural Park," a tract noticeable at once for its natural beauty of landscape, and for the excellent taste with which that beauty has been utilized to the best attainment of those purposes toward which it is now directed. The present buildings consist of a spacious main edifice used for the purposes of dormitory, school-room, dining-room, and all points appertaining to the Home Depart-

ment, all well arranged and finished in tasteful and elegant style, with a splendid new gymnasium and various other buildings, each arranged and adapted for its special purpose. New buildings are being added as the needs of the school or the ideas of its owner demand. The object of the school is to be a perfect home-school for boys. It aims to furnish at the same time all the advantages of an orderly and pleasant home and a thoroughly regulated school. The pupils are under constant but pleasant supervision.

To the usual school curriculum it adds special features in the way of gymnastics, (military drill) and horsemanship. In its government it seeks both to be firm and to develop that which is most manly in the conduct of the pupil. It is managed on a Christian unsectarian basis, and endeavors to advance its students as uniformly as possible in culture of the body, mind, manners and morals. The number of its members is necessarily limited to *fifty*, one of the primary ideas of the establishment being to have it select and not crowded to the disadvantage and discomfort of the pupil. Boys are received from the ages of 10 to 20, and are fitted either for a business career or for any of our colleges.

The Institute, having completed its third year, can no longer be considered a mere experiment, but an established fact. From the day of its first opening it has steadily and rapidly increased in membership, many most desirable applications for entrance having been necessarily refused. Its location, its management, the completeness of its arrangements, and the substantial results attained in its various departments, have received universal encomiums from those who have had opportunity of observing the same.

Such an institution as the above, aside from meeting a want long felt among the people, cannot fail to be an ornament to the community in which it is found. It is highly deserving of the patronage of those who find in it the gratification of a special want, and of the moral support of all who are interested in the proper training of youth.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY HON. EDWARD M. WEST.



AMONG the subjects which form the history of Madison county, none are more interesting than the religious element, which constitutes a real and important part of the history of every people and country, and particularly this of ours, which, as Mr. Webster said, "was formed in justice and religion."

As a part of the history of Illinois from its first settlement, and for six years before the organization of Madison county, affecting materially the prosperity and promoting the good order of society, the

Methodist Episcopal Church deserves recognition and honorable mention. For years before Illinois was a state, Methodist preachers were here, preaching in the settlements, forming societies, building churches, sustaining the government, defending the frontier and actively engaged in giving tone and character to society, and promoting the cause of religion. Nearly all these pioneers are now gone. Their work was well done; their names and memories are now almost unknown to those of the present age, and need to be rescued from the oblivion fast gathering around them.

Unlike most of the states, Illinois commenced settlements on her western frontier, where the first societies were formed, and the first churches built.

The first preacher in Madison county, and indeed, in Illinois, was Joseph Lillard. He had been a circuit preacher in Kentucky in 1790. Came to Illinois territory in 1793 and preached in what few settlements there were, and organized several societies. He had no organized circuit, but formed a society in New Design, Monroe county, and appointed Joseph Ogle class leader. Ogle had come to Illinois territory in 1785, was an excellent man, but very diffident in assuming leadership in the church. In 1796 Hosea Rigg came to Illinois, and settled in St. Clair county, at Turkey Hill. He was a local preacher, but had preaching appointments in Monroe, St. Clair and Madison counties. A good, true man of courage and zeal. The writer of these notices lived near father Rigg from 1818 to 1830, and knew him very well. He was a poor man in this world's goods, but rich in faith and good works. In 1803 he left his blind wife and family, and went to Mount Gerizim, Kentucky, where the Methodist conference was sitting, represented to the Bishop the wants and opportunities of the new territory, had Benjamin Young appointed missionary to Illinois, and piloted him to his new field of labor.

Benjamin Young was the first circuit preacher in Madison county. His circuit embraced all Illinois, but was mainly confined to what is now Madison, St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph counties. He formed societies in Madison county. One at the house of John Nix, under the bluff, where his son, David Nix, afterward resided. Father Nix was leader of the class, the first formed in the county. I have not been able to obtain all the names of the members: John Nix and wife, Josiah Cumings and wife and Anna Gillham were five of the eight members forming the class. He had several preaching places in the county, but circulated principally amongst the Gillham families, and the same year was married to Miss Sallie Gillham. In a letter dated "Randolph county, June 1, 1804," Mr. Young wrote: "I am, and have been sickly since I have been here, but am now on the mend. I met with great difficulty in coming to this country. I lost my horse in the wilderness, fifty miles from any settlement, and had to walk in, and then hire a horse to hunt mine. The Kickapoo Indians had stolen him. When I got to Kaskaskia they made me pay two dollars for a room to preach in, and twenty shillings for two days' board. I ran out of money and had to sell my book. As for the state of religion, it is bad. I have formed a circuit, and have organized five societies and fifty members." At that

time it was against the rules of the church for any member to contract marriage with one who was not a church member. Miss Gillham, when married to Mr. Young, was not a member of the church, and the rules required that Young be placed as a member on probation. This offended Young, and he would not consent to the change, but tendered his resignation, and was declared expelled. This arbitrary rule has long since been abrogated. Before his death Mr. Young rejoined the church, and died in its fold. He was a brother of the celebrated Jacob Young, of Ohio. The next year, 1804-5, Joseph Oglesby was appointed to Illinois, and preached in Madison county in 1804 and 1805.

Rev. Mr. Oglesby had visited Illinois as early as 1802. He was a large man, six feet tall, finely formed, an excellent horseman, had a good voice, self-reliant, an able preacher, and had all the requisites of a pioneer missionary. I knew him quite well. He had studied medicine, and was esteemed a good physician. In traveling the circuit, he carried some medicines in his saddle-bags with his library. Illinois was undrained and uncultivated, and was very sickly, and the preacher was everywhere welcomed, and ministered to the diseases of the body as well as the soul.

In 1797, two brothers, David and Anthony Badgley, came out from Kentucky, and traveled over this country, and so pleased were they with the country southeast of where afterwards Edwardsville was laid off, that they called it "the land of Goshen," by which it became extensively known. Here a settlement was made by the Whitesides, Judys, Nixs and Goods, and was made a preaching place by Oglesby.

Here, on the land occupied by Thomas Good, two-and-a-half miles south of Edwardsville, in 1805, was built the first Methodist church in Illinois territory, called Bethel, attested by persons cognizant of the time of its erection. It was built of unhewn logs, clap board roof, puncheon floor, and rudely constructed windows. There was a society formed here. Also a society was formed at Robert McMahan's, on the west side of Ridge prairie, and at Robinson's school-house, in the southeast part of the county, and at William Gillham's, in Six Mile prairie. The Bethel society was the largest religious society in the county, and embraced some of the most prominent citizens. Once when Mr. Oglesby had an appointment to preach, there was a large congregation present. There seemed to be no one to raise the tunes. The preacher noticed Capt. John T. Lusk, of Edwardsville, in the audience, and invited him to come forward and conduct the singing. Capt. Lusk, though not a member of the church, was a good singer, and went forward towards the speaker's chair,—for there was neither pulpit or table. The house was crowded, and it was difficult for the Captain to make his way, which somewhat confused him, and when reaching the speaker, he was so embarrassed that he could not read the lines of the hymn. The preacher noticed the embarrassment, read over the hymn a second time, when the Captain, recovering himself, raised the tune and conducted the singing service quite to the satisfaction of all present. Before leaving the history of Doctor Oglesby, I may mention another circumstance:

In the spring of 1841, Vice-President Tyler, then President, in special message recommended memorial services to be held in all the churches, commemorative of the life and death of President Wm. H. Harrison. A large audience had assembled at the Methodist church in Edwardsville, but there was no preacher. A Mr. Samuel R. Allard, then teaching school in Edwardsville, was a licentiate missionary of the Baptist church, and the only one present with a license to preach. H. K. Eaton, Matthew Gillespie, Samuel Gillham and Mr. Allard were standing near the church door, discussing the embarrassment of the occasion. Allard was rubbing his hair nervously, and quite excited at the prospect of having to conduct the services. I saw a large, ministerial looking man ride up and hitch his horse near the church, and recognized Dr. Oglesby, and said to Mr. Gillespie, "There is a man who can do the preaching for you." Mr. Gillespie, on being introduced, explained the situation to him and invited him to preach. His answer was: "Well brethren, I reckon I might try; come in and we will see about it." Dr. Oglesby had known General Harrison years before quite well, had been with him and esteemed him very highly, and had voted for him for President; and, on that occasion, did full honor to the memory and character of the distinguished dead, much to the pleasure of the audience.

October 2, 1805, the Western Conference met in Scott county, Kentucky. There were 120 members in Illinois district. The conference then embraced: Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Charles R. Matheny, a young man who had joined the conference that year, was sent to Illinois. Although young, he was well suited to the work he had undertaken. A Western man in feeling and habits, of popular manners, he was quite at home amongst the early settlers. He had studied law as well as theology, and was a man of fine mind and fair preaching talent. His kindly mind and sympathetic disposition made him quite a favorite in the societies in Madison county. He married Jemima Ogle, of St. Clair county, and located there after one year. I knew him very well, and esteemed him highly. He, at a very early time, settled in Springfield, and was appointed clerk of the circuit court, and also of the county court, which last office he held until the time of his death in 1840.

1806-7. This year a notable character appeared in Illinois, as the Methodist preacher, Jesse Walker. He was a native of Kentucky. I knew him and have heard him preach. It was he who preached the first Methodist sermon in St. Louis, formed the first society, and built the first church there. He was not what is called a fine preacher, but was earnest, practical and very orthodox. He had several preaching places in Madison county, and the result of his first year's labor on the circuit was an addition of 215 members. Six years after this he took charge of all the Methodist interests in Illinois and Missouri. He would frequently travel thirty miles a day, preach twice, and then ride ten or twenty miles to get home; where he cultivated a small farm in St. Clair county, to raise something for his family to live on, not receiving as much as one hundred dollars for his year's labors.

This year, 1806, there was a log church built at Shiloh,

St. Clair county. I knew the old church very well, and have been at it often. Three other churches have since been built at the same place; the last, a handsome brick building, 35 by 57 feet, with basement story, costing \$6,700, and was dedicated in 1875 by Bishop Bowman.

In 1807, there was a camp-meeting held at the Bethel church by Elder William McKendree, (afterwards Bishop) and Jesse Walker, assisted by several local preachers, Hosea Rigg, John Kirkpatrick and others. As far as I can ascertain, it was the first camp-meeting held in the county. The results of the meeting were very gratifying, and many persons made a profession of religion and joined the church.

Mr. Walker deserves honorable mention as a pioneer preacher in Illinois and Missouri—long a missionary among the Indians, possessing in an eminent degree the characteristics of a successful missionary. His name was cherished by all who knew him, of whom it could be said by the Master, "I know thy works and thy labor and thy patience; and that thou hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast labored, and hast not fainted."

1807-8. John Clingan was appointed to Illinois, by a long established rule of the Methodist church her annual Conference supplying all the Methodist societies with a preacher. So that from 1803 to the present, these societies have never been without a preacher. Originally the preachers were one year on a circuit; now the preacher may remain three years in a charge, and an elder four years on the same district. At the close of the year Rev. Mr. Clingan returned to Kentucky, and the next year 1808-9, Jesse Walker was the preacher in Illinois Circuit. It was a year of hardship and labor, but was readily undertaken by Walker, who visited all the settlements, preaching almost every day and forming societies wherever practicable. His work showed an increase of fifty-five members of the church.

If it should be considered that fifty-five members added to the church in a year was a small return, we must know that there were very few people in Illinois at that time, few and sparse settlements, and the people very frontier in habit and character. Now when churches are good, ministers educated, and many more religious privileges, fifty-five additional members is a rare year's report for ministers to make.

1809-10. Western Conference met at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30, 1809. At this Conference Charles Holliday and Samuel H. Thompson joined the Conference, and became afterwards conspicuous in the history of the church in Illinois and Missouri. Abraham Amos was appointed to Illinois, and immediately came to Madison county, and formed a Society at Salem, at the house of Isaiah Dunnagan. There were seventeen members, viz: Isaiah Dunnagan, Ann Dunnagan, James Gillham, Polly Gillham, R. C. Gillham, Susanna Gillham, George Davidson, Jane Davidson, Polly Davidson, George Sanders, Hannah Sanders, John Kirkpatrick, Sally Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Polly Kirkpatrick, Anna Dodd, Sally Salms. Isaiah Dunnagan was appointed class leader. Preaching was at the house of Isaiah Dunnagan until 1814; from 1814 to 1818 at the house of James Gillham, then at the house of John Gillham, Sen,

to 1826 and the next two years at the house of John Gillham, Jr., where Mr. E. Fahnestock, now resides. In 1828 under the auspices of Rev John Hogan this society built a frame church in the extreme southeast corner of township 5, range 9, very near the residence of Isaiah Dunnagan. Here the society continued until 1854, when a larger church was erected, where the society still meet.

In September 1838 a beautiful camp ground was laid, and very substantial camp buildings put up. Yearly camp meetings were held here until 1861, when the war excitement came on and the yearly meetings were discontinued. From the organization of the society there have been regular religious services, and a class of members with a leader, and many local preachers have had stated services there. It has always been an important point in Methodist church history in Madison.

Many of the descendants of these early church members still remain in that neighborhood, and are highly respected. The society here received additional strength in 1810, when John Springer settled in the neighborhood. Mr. Springer was one of the most devoted Christian men I ever knew, earnest, constant, punctual in all his religious duties. He had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, and no society ever had a more valuable member. Two of his sons became ministers and all his children honored members of the church, among whom Hon. T. O. Springer, Levi Springer and Mrs. R. C. Gillham all live in this county. Mr Springer was the leader of the class from 1815 to 1849, the time of his death. The members of this society well known to the citizens of this county, were always esteemed as a part of our best citizens, and the religious influence of the society was very valuable. Their last minister was Rev. Henry Delicate, deceased March 12, 1882. Five hundred persons have joined the church at this place since its organization and there are at present about 100 members.

1810-11. The conference met this year at New Chapel, Shelby county, Kentucky, November 1, 1810. Daniel Fraley joined the conference and was sent to Illinois. There were twenty-six new preachers this year added to the Conference. Illinois was settling very fast, and amongst others who came to Madison county was William Ottwell, Rev. Josias Randle, Jesse Bell, Henry Bonner, Josias Wright, B. Maxey, Benjamin Delaplain and others who settled near Edwardsville. They and their friends were members of the Methodist church, and Randle, Maxey and Delaplain was preachers, also Thomas and Parham Randle. J. Randle had been a distinguished preacher in Georgia and South Carolina since 1802. He was probably the first local preacher who had regular appointments in this county.

Mr. Randle, as I remember him was a large, fine-looking man, an excellent preacher, and preached every Sabbath. In 1812 he was appointed Recorder for Madison county, which embraced all of Illinois north of St. Clair county, which office he held until his death which occurred in 1824. The office at that time was the most lucrative in the State. It had been offered to John Hay of St. Clair, the grandfather of Hon. John B. Hay, now Postmaster in Belleville, but Hay preferred to remain in St. Clair county,

and was appointed Recorder and Clerk of the Court of that county. Rev. Mr. Randle had four sons, Richard, Barton, Peter and Josias. Josias died in Mississippi, in 1832. Barton and Richard became efficient and able preachers. Barton joined the conference in 1830, and continued a preacher in that conference until his death in 1882. Richard is still living, having been a preacher since 1828, and is now in his 84th year, honored and beloved by all who know him. Peter Randle became a physician of distinction, was for some years President of a Medical College in San Francisco, Cal., and now holds an important federal office in that city. The only daughter, Mrs. Martha P. Ripley, is now residing in Staunton, Macoupin county, and is known as a very active worker in the "Women's Christian Temperance Union."

Goshen settlement became noted this year for its increase in Methodist families, and uniting in church membership with the Society at Bethel, made quite a large church membership at that place. Parham and Thomas Randle became circuit preachers, lived to old age, and dying, left a reputation for excellent citizens and acceptable and useful ministers.

William Ottwell came to Madison county in 1811. He was born in Maryland, 1779, but disliking slavery came to the territory of Illinois that he might raise his children in a State where slavery did not exist.

He was in the ranging service during the Indiana hostilities under Capt. Jas. B. Moore, of Monroe county. He was a good citizen and a true patriot. He filled many responsible stations in society and was three times elected to represent Madison county in the State Legislature. He was very earnest and gifted in exhortation and prayer and instructive as a class leader. A man of positive character and strength of mind, his influence for good was seen and felt. He died in Madison county, his home, September 4, 1844.

1811-12.—Conference was held at Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1811. The minutes show an increase of seventy members in Illinois circuit. Jesse Walker and George A. Colbert were the preachers. There being two preachers enabled the societies to have circuit preaching every two weeks, and the year showed a gain of 134 members. There was an increase of membership in all the societies in Madison county, and more preaching places were established, and the Methodist church became the most prominent church in the county. The Indians were troublesome this year to the northern settlers, and many of our citizens became volunteer defenders of the settlements and were called rangers. A name very honorable in Illinois, and which elected John Reynolds Governor of the State and member of Congress. He was called the "old ranger." In 1811 occurred the great earthquakes in western Illinois and Missouri; the earth at intervals would shake violently with a dull roaring sound, and continued to do so at intervals until late in the spring of 1812. The people became greatly alarmed, and very many joined the church. Many curious instances of alarm were witnessed. Most of those who had joined the church from feelings of alarm, forgot their vows and professions when the danger was over. In 1811-12, Jesse Walker and George A. Colbert were sent to Illinois. 1812-13, James Dixon was

the preacher. 1813-14, Ives Walker, a young man of Irish parentage, was the circuit preacher. He was an excellent preacher and a very zealous man. 1814-15, James Nowland was the circuit preacher. I knew Rev. Mr. Nowland. He was a good substantial preacher. Not a man of much pathos, rather slow in speech, methodical in style. He settled first in St. Clair and afterward in Monroe county, where some of his descendants now reside. There had been regular services in all the societies, but no very material increase of membership for the past four years.

In 1815-16, John Scrips and William Jones were the circuit preachers, filling the appointments semi-monthly. Scrips was from Indiana, had joined the conference this year and was sent to Illinois. He was an excellent preacher, and became noted in his profession as a minister. There was an increase of church membership of over fifty this year. The following is taken from the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*:—"The General Conference in 1816 recognizing the increased interest of the church in the West, divided Tennessee conference and formed Missouri conference, embracing Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Missouri conference met at Shiloh, St. Clair county, September 23, 1816. Ten preachers constituted the conference, eight of whom were present. Bishop McKendree presided, Jesse Walker, Samuel H. Thompson and Thomas Bright were the Presiding Elders. There were 2192 members, of which 66 were colored. Four new preachers were received on trial, of whom Alexander McAllister was one, and became one of the ablest preachers and profound reasoners in Illinois or Missouri.

The conference records show the following as the financial report for the year:

Received as quarterage	\$645 75
Received from Book Concern	200 00
Received from Chartered Fund	130 00
Donation by Bishop McKendree	100 00
Donation by Bishop Asbury	7 75
Donation by Ohio Conference	66 00
Total	\$1,149 50

Which when divided amongst all the preachers gave to each of the married preachers \$88.75, and to the single preachers \$44.37½." This was the first conference held in Illinois. The second was held at Bethel church, 2½ miles south of Edwardsville, in Madison county, October 6, 1817. Bishop Roberts presided and John Scrip was Secretary. Samuel H. Thompson served as a member on every committee. There were fourteen preachers in attendance. During the session of the conference the weather became inclement and the meeting-house having been hastily built twelve years before, was now out of repair and uncomfortable. Father Josias Wright who lived near the church invited the Conference to adjourn to his house, which they did, and on Sabbath the entire conference of preachers sat down to dinner at his table. Now Illinois has five Methodist Conferences, besides those of Indiana, Missouri and Arkansas. How large would be the table that would seat all the ministers now? Father Wright gave them a cordial welcome, and

girded himself and served them; since that time, they have all sat down at the Master's table who himself has served them.

This year the preachers went to their appointed places with great courage. The name of Samuel H. Thompson became a household word in all Methodist families. He was a burning and shining light wherever he went. I have never known a minister, whose loving spirit, kind manner and affectionate nature made him a more welcome guest or beloved pastor. At the time he entered the traveling ministry at Cincinnati, 10th Sept. 1809, he was esteemed as a young man of fine promise. Of fine person and pleasant address, he added extraordinary zeal. His whole soul was engaged in the work of the Master. His labors knew neither relaxation nor rest, traveling through storms, heat and cold. He went deep and far in the sea of religious experience and from its golden treasures brought forth the truth that found its way to the judgment, and the heart of the hearer. From 1809 to 1834 he was a great Field Marshal of the Methodist Church. He lived most of that time in Illinois, and was known to, and loved by every Methodist family in Madison county. A Christian, and a Christian minister, a messenger of peace and good will, a lover of order, and admirable administrator of discipline in its mildest forms, every charge flourished to which he was appointed. He possessed great faith, zeal and love; was happy himself, and made others so.

In 1834 Gen. Jackson, President, appointed him Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville. He asked of the Department at Washington the privilege of still continuing his ministerial relations in the Conference, which was granted, and continued to fill regular churches until his health failed. He died in Edwardsville, 1841, where a tombstone erected by his brethren in this county marks his last resting place.

This year there was a church built one-half mile south-west of Edwardsville, called Ebenezer, and part of the members of the Bethel Society, including James Randle and family, Jesse Bell and family Thomas Randle and family, Henry Bonner and family, William Ottwell and family, Parham Randle and family, with others whose names I have been unable to obtain, formed a society at Ebenezer.

This year there was a large increase in church membership. Illinois district increased 1,500, Missouri district 400. Nearly 2,000 members had been added to the church this year. Elder Thompson called it a grand jubilee. We might here ask the question why are not our preachers as successful now in gathering in members as then? It can not be because they were more able preachers or better paid than now; for this year the married preachers received \$83.60, the single men \$41.80. There are several causes which might be mentioned. Now, the aim and labor of life is to accumulate property, to get rich, and for this the hands and hearts of the people are more earnestly engaged than then. Now, there is much greater extravagance than then, which is unfavorable to religion. A large influx of foreign population in the West has been unfavorable to religion, producing dis-tion regard of the sanctity of the Sabbath. The demoralizing influence of party politics and party strife. The influence of

intemperance, which seems increasing. And then, not the least of the causes may be found in the constantly increasing demands made upon the members of the church for money with which to carry on the enlarged plans of the church in her benevolences, and the maintenance of her ministers, which is not unfrequently felt to be burdensome.

It may be thought by the reader that this last assigned cause has neither merit nor truth in it, but from a close observation as steward in the church for forty years I am satisfied it is correct, and so believing, it would not be right nor honest if I did not say so. Formerly a minister would supply from five-to fifteen or more societies, all of whom would contribute some thing to his support. Now almost every society desires the services of a minister and, as is often the case, where there are not many members they feel it rather a costly luxury. In 1844 as steward of Edwardsville circuit I was required to make and furnish the stewards of the several societies their proportion of amounts to be raised for the preacher's salary and parsonage rent. The demand against the circuit was as follows:

Edwardsville,	83 members.	.....	\$77 65
Liberty,	22 "	.....	22.30
Salem,	102 "	.....	95.00
Nix's,	50 "	.....	46.50
Mrs. Gilliam,	6 "	.....	5.55
Ebenezer,	9 "	.....	8.30
Six Mile,	59 "	.....	54.90
Venice,	8 "	.....	7.45
Collinsville,	82 "	.....	76.00
Mt. Zion,	60 "	.....	55.80
Troy,	34 "	.....	31.65
Gilead,	81 "	.....	75.35
Ridge Prairie,	30 "	.....	27.90
Totals	658, "	.....	\$585.35
Salary of Rev. Wm. Willson with family	.....	.....	\$384.00
" " Saml. Smith (single man)	.....	.....	100.00
Elder Robbins	.....	.....	48.33
House rent for preacher	.....	.....	48.00
			<u>\$580.33</u>

This was less than one dollar per member. Now the societies pay \$7.37 per member for preacher's salary and incidental church expenses and church benevolences.

The following table shows the membership in the church for 1881 as taken from the conference minutes for that year and the church expenses for the same year.

	No. Mem- bers.	Preachers and Elders Salary.	Current Expenses.	Benevo- lences.
Alton, Station,	221	\$1070 00	\$641 00	\$ 95 00
Upper Alton, Station . .	136	766 00	132 00	35 10
Wanda, Circuit,	145	743 00	215 00	122 00
Edwardsville, Station . .	75	990 00	300 00	71 00
Miles, Circuit,	147	666 50	203 00	143 25
Collinsville, Station, . .	126	575 00	211 00	27 00
Highland, Circuit,	102	508 00	50 00	21 00
Troy, Station,	106	182 00	75 00	46 00
New Douglas, Station, . .	107	548 50	112 75	45 00
	1,165	6,049 00	1,939 75	605 35

Making an average yearly contribution of \$7.37 for each member.

A large part of the membership in all the churches is composed of the young, and those who are unable to pay anything, and of the remainder, a majority are able to pay very little; the burden rests on a few in every charge who feel it very sensibly; since they are in no way exempted from the taxes or contributions which other citizens pay. It will be seen that the salaries of the preachers are too small to make the ministry an object in a pecuniary point of view, for any man of education and talent necessary for success as a minister in the present advanced state of society, and we must give them the credit of being actuated by motives of a higher character.

I do not say, nor do I believe, that members of the church pay more to sustain religious institutions than they should, but the change in that particular is so great that a large portion of them feel so, and the frequent expression of this feeling affects others, and lessens their own interest in the church. I see no remedy for this state of thing but in a better understanding of the subject, which will require time and teaching.

1817. This year the original town of Upper Alton was laid off, and under the ministrations of Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, a class of six persons was formed. Ebenezer and Mary Hodges, Jonathan and Delilah Brown, Oliver Brown and John Seely, were the members. The first preaching place was at the house of Mr. Hodges, which was a log cabin, and when the Baptist church was built in 1836. Mr. Thompson was the pastor. The society was small for some years; but was the nucleus of what afterward became a large society. A large number of influential and prominent citizens have had membership in this church. William G. Pinkard, Dr. Thomas Stanton, H. P. Rundle, Troy Moore, I. B. Randle, Lewis J. Clauson, Isaac Warnock, John Hegan, John Cooper, Robert and James Harrison, H. H. Summers, and many others.

A church was built in 1835, and is now occupied by S. B. Congdon as a residence. In 1849 a new brick church was erected under the active efforts of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Clauson and others. There have been forty-seven pastors appointed to this charge. The present pastor, Rev. L. C. English, reports the society in a flourishing condition. There are 136 members. The regular services of the church are interesting and well attended.

The third session of the Missouri Conference was held at Mt. Zion meeting-house, in Murphey's settlement, Sept. 10, 1818. Jesse Hale was presiding elder, and Samuel H. Thompson and Thomas Helms were on Illinois circuit; and Jacob Whiteside an assistant preacher. David Sharp was appointed to Silver Creek circuit. He was an excellent preacher, and became quite prominent and influential in the church. Some years after, he married Miss Anna Moore, daughter of Judge Risdon Moore, of St. Clair county. It was a sickly year. The preacher labored earnestly and faithfully, and reported an increase of seven hundred members in the Conference.

This was the first year I saw Mr. Thompson. I was a very small boy, but his fine appearance and dignified manner impressed me favorably, and this impression con-

tinued. No camp meeting in this county was complete or successful unless he was present. This year there were no trials nor appeals, and the Conference was harmonious. But what was rather extraordinary was the appointment of a committee which made a long and exhaustive report on the Arian, Socinian and Pelagian doctrines. Of course, these heresies were severely handled, although not one person in fifty knew or cared anything about them.

In those early times it was not an uncommon thing for the young preacher, when he found himself confused in his subject, to vigorously attack "the five points of Calvinism," set the brush on fire, and ride out by the light the fire created.

The next Conference was held at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sept. 10th, 1819. Bishop George presided. He had commenced preaching in 1790. There were at that time 227 Methodist preachers in the United States, 45,949 white and 11,682 colored members. He visited Turkey Hill settlement, in St. Clair county, where I heard him^{*} preach. He also spent a week in Edwardsville, the guest of Rev. Jonas Randle, and preached at Ebenezer meeting-house. He was a most devout and holy man, of a most tender and loving heart. He rarely preached without shedding tears and deeply affecting his audience. His pure and loving spirit drew every one with whom he had intercourse towards him.

The Minutes of this Conference show that for the twenty-nine traveling preachers \$1410.93 was all the stewards could report for them. The people were poor. There was very little money in the country. It was difficult to get money enough to buy salt and pay taxes. All the farmers were trying to save money enough to enter the lands on which they were living from the General Government. The strictest economy was practiced, and nearly all necessities for family use were raised and manufactured at home. The people were, however, religious and happy. Regular services were held in all the societies, and several new preaching places established in this county. Alexander McAllister was on this circuit.

The next year the Conference was held in St. Clair county, at Shiloh Camp Ground, Sept. 13, 1820. Four years before, the conference was held at this place with ten preachers and two thousand members.—now thirty preachers and eight thousand members. Alexander McAllister, a very talented preacher, was appointed on the circuit.

These pioneer men had proved themselves equal to the necessities of the times. The Methodist Church had become the leading denomination in the county and state. I remember the time and circumstances of this meeting quite well, although a small boy at the time. My father had a tent, or rather a house, on the ground; it was built of logs, covered with boards, partitioned into several rooms, and quite comfortable.

I had great reverence for the preachers, and considered the Bishop little less than a divine personage. A number of families from Madison county had camps there, and the meeting continued nearly two weeks. I had never seen anything equal to the excitement of that meeting. At night the camp fires were lighted and the beautiful grounds made

brilliant. After each sermon, the mourners, as they were called, were invited forward for prayers, and many would come. I had no other idea but that it was the singing and prayers that gave the people religion, and why all did not get it was a wonder to me,—seeing there was so good a chance. It was at this meeting I first heard the word “hallelujah.” I have often heard it since, but never with such voice and joy as then. It is a good word when rightly used. My recollection is that over one hundred persons made profession of religion. It was this feature of religious worship in America that excited great wonder in Lamar-tine, who says: “The people will meet in great numbers in the groves, and stay for days in an excited state of mind, and professing to get religion.”

The married preachers this year received \$73.00 each quarter; the single men, \$36.50. Jesse Hale was sent to preach for the societies in Madison county. He was rather an eccentric man, and never was married.

Complaints had been made against Brother Hale's manner and peculiarities. He was very severe in his remarks against fine dress,—although no one was finely dressed here in those days. For a lady to wear a veil or a ribbon on her bonnet, or a ring on her finger, was with him quite enough to exclude her from the church. I have seen him take off his coat in warm weather and preach in his shirt sleeves. A committee was appointed to address him on the subject of his eccentricities, and, if possible, tone him down a little. They made, however, but small progress. He was a fair preacher, very conscientious and pious, wholly devoted to his work. He died at the Conference at Nashville in the fall of 1838.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

A very important feature in the early history of the church in Illinois, and largely so in Madison county, was the work and influence of local preachers. In many places the local preachers were the right arm of the churches, and notwithstanding they have been derisively termed “ecclesiastical bummers” by a high official in the church, it was by and through them, that the Methodist Church in Illinois took the front rank. They were the first pioneer preachers. Laboring six days in the week, for the maintenance of their families, they had but little time for reading and study. Their sermons lacked the flavor of education, the skill of logic, the subtleties of wit and grace of eloquence, but they had what was better, the flavor of a rich religious experience, earnestness, zeal, practical piety, backed by a life of true Christian conduct which gave them influence, and the confidence of the people. Learning and talent in the pulpit are of great value, but any minister who expects success on any other line than that of a holy life, and simple fidelity to the teachings of the Great Master will be disappointed; without the sanction of the Divine Spirit all other endowments and gifts are vain in bringing men to an experience of the truths of the gospel. These men were taught in the Scriptures, and their acquaintance with the writings of Wesley, Watson, Fletcher, Clark and the fathers of the Churches was good, and their labors successful. Without the sacrifices, the labors the influences of these “ecclesiastical bummers”

the Methodist Church and the cause of religion in Illinois and the West would be far below what we see it to-day. It has been my observation for many years that local preachers were not estimated at their worth and merit. Their sermons to be received with equal favor with those of the circuit preachers, had to be superior to them. Their every day life, encumbered with the business, labors, occupations and professions of life, and coming as was often the case in conflict with the opinions and interests of others in their neighborhood, they had to overcome prejudices that itinerant ministers did not meet. Their common oneness in the communities where they lived, their avocations and weaknesses, which a regular minister's life does not make so apparent, tended to lessen that degree of reverence for them, which was felt towards the minister who was rarely seen except in the pulpit. It was also expected of them they should give much more of their time, and means to the church than those who might have more time, and larger means. Fortunately for the church in Madison and St. Clair counties they had superior advantages in being blest with a large number of those men, most of whom were of deep piety and more than ordinary preaching ability. I may mention some of them. Joseph Lilliard, in 1790, James Clark, 1798, who preached in Madison and St. Clair counties. Hosea Rigg, in 1796, Thomas Harrison, 1809. Thomas Talbot, 1810 Benjamin Watts, 1811, Edward and Samuel Mitchell and William Heath 1818, who settled in St. Clair county, and had a marked and valuable influence, both as citizens and ministers. In Madison county, were John Kirkpatrick, Josias Randle, Benjamin Delaplain, Thomas Randle, Beunett Maxey, Parham Randle, Washington C. Ballard, and a few years later. William Hadley, Richard Randle, Thomas G. Lofton, and Jesse Renfro. I was personally acquainted with all these men except Lilliard and Clark, and have heard them preach. They deserve to be honored and remembered by the church. Richard Randle, now in his 84th year, Jesse Renfro, in his 85th year, William Hadley in his 76th year, alone remain. The others have long since heard the voice of the Master say “come up higher,” and have entered into rest, but their names are not forgotten; their memories and their Christian labors remain to bless the church, and although called “ecclesiastical bummers” by him who should have been the last to apply such an epithet to this worthy class of Christian men, their names and memories will live and be cherished by thousands after the names of the more learned and pretentious will be forgotten. The occasion and circumstances which gave rise to that office in the church and which made local preachers effective in Illinois, seem to have passed away, and they have almost passed away with the necessities which give rise to them. John Dew was appointed to this circuit for 1820-21. He was a plain, rather rough man, in style and address, but a man of extraordinary fine talents.

He became a traveling preacher in 1813, and early exhibited those traits of character which made him distinguished. Of great strength of will and force of character, with brilliant mind and self-reliance, he occupied for many years a prominent position in the church. No man of his

time drew more largely or more effectively on his own mental strength and resources for his pulpit efforts than did he. He was outspoken in his opposition to what he thought wrong in the church or out of it, and had those positive traits of character which make warm friends, and decided opponents. He acted on the theory that fruit-trees needed pruning as well as cultivating, and was a strict administrator of discipline. He and Samuel H. Thompson were neighbors, and a close friendship ever existed between them, although quite unlike in their make up and disposition. While Dew was much the best preacher, Thompson was the most winning and successful. Dew was the most talented of the two, but Thompson was the most popular.

TROY.

This year a Methodist society was organized at the house of John Jarvis, at Troy, where for a time regular preaching was had. Afterward the society constructed a small frame church building, called "Gilead," on section 14, on the premises now belonging to the estate of James Lang. The society grew and prospered, having at one time over a hundred members. Subsequently the society occupied a brick school-house, on section 11, near the residence of Rev. Jesse Renfro, who for many years was an effective local preacher and leading member in the church, and who in 1852, was circuit preacher on Edwardsville circuit. In 1876 the members of the Gilead society removed their membership to Troy. The society in Troy was re-organized with seventeen members, and preaching was had there. In 1844 the membership had increased to forty-four. Wm. J. Barnsback was class-leader and steward. In 1864, the society, feeling the necessity of a church building, erected the Jubilee church, a neat frame building on brick foundation, 24x34 feet, with substantial seats, pulpit and bell. The society was materially aided by John C. Dugger and others of Gilead society. This building served the necessities of the society until 1870, when they concluded to build a larger house in a more convenient place, which was done, and a handsome brick church was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Van Winkle, and dedicated by Dr. Peter Cartwright, and was about the last public service of his life. He was then quite feeble, the mere shadow of himself in mind and body. The society was made a station, and at present numbers one hundred and five members, under the pastorate of Rev. T. J. C. Tolle.

1821-2.—Parham Randle and James Scott were the pastors. I have already spoken of Mr. Randle, who was well and favorably known all over the county. New and additional societies had been formed in the county. I have heard Mr. Scott spoken of very favorably by those personally acquainted with him, as an earnest and acceptable preacher. There were many appointments, and but few of the societies had Sabbath preaching, but were supplied with week-day preaching by the circuit preachers, and on Sabbath by the local ministers. In all the societies there were class-leaders, who met their classes weekly. This excellent part of Church polity and religious service is now rarely kept up with any regularity. Then absence from class-meeting three times in

succession, without satisfactory excuses, was deemed good cause of exclusion from church membership. This year (1821) a society was formed at the house of Dempsey Guthrie, and a church built on his land in 1838, called Pleasant Ridge, and regular services had there until 1844, when the church and society were removed to Collinsville.

1822.—The Conference of 1822-3 met in St. Louis, October 24, 1822. There was no church in St. Louis except a Catholic church. Jesse Walker had commenced a church building on Myrtle street, but it was unfinished. Col. Rufus Easton offered his house for the use of the Conference, which was accepted. Col. Easton was a whole-souled gentleman, and made the Conference welcome to an enlarged hospitality. I had the pleasure last year of meeting Col. R. E. Easton, (son of Col. Easton,) now and for many years in the United States engineering service, and a graduate of West Point. I found him a very intelligent and pleasant gentleman, much like his father; but he had no recollection of this Conference, being too young—then only two years old. There were now fifty-one preachers appointed to work in the four states, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. This year there was no increase in the Church in the Illinois circuit. We were in the most exciting election which has ever been held in Illinois. Nothing less than the settlement of the slavery question. The people seemed to think or care about little else. The excitement pervaded all classes and professions.

At this conference Zadoc Casey, afterwards known throughout all Illinois, was elected to Deacon's orders. Casey was a man of superior talent, and became a fine preacher, for many years a prominent member of the legislature, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Lieutenant Governor of the State, and for some years a representative in Congress, and regarded in Washington as a superior parliamentarian and useful member. In 1847 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Springfield.

He became interested in the coal mines near Collinsville, laid out the town of Caseyville, and whilst engaged in attending to his interests in that place he was taken sick. At night kneeling at his bedside, as was his custom, to offer prayer before lying down the messenger came to him, and in the morning he was found on his knees cold in death. Jesse Hale and Cornelius Ruddle were the preachers. This year also showed a decline in church membership in Madison and St. Clair counties, when the great battle on the slavery question was fought.

1823-24. John Dew and Orcenith Fisher were the pastors. Fisher was a young man of extraordinary character. I have never known a man to exceed him in earnest zeal and effort in gathering young persons into the church. There were revivals in the societies wherever he went. To his zeal was added application to books. He became an industrious student, acquiring not only a knowledge of the English but of the Greek, Latin and Hebrew languages. But theology was his most constant study, so that with a vigorous constitution and strong mind he was able to do an immense amount of work. He was very effective in his labor in this county. Later in life he went to Texas, and was there in 1844 while the

church was divided. Remaining in the South he retained his relations to that branch of the church, and for many years preached in that State. He afterward went to California, but returned to Texas, and when near 80 years of age could hold a congregation in earnest attention for two hours. He died in Texas in 1880.

In an article by John Hogan, taken from the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* it is stated that the stewards this year settled with the married preachers at \$52.62. Single preachers at \$20.31. We hope there is some mistake in this. A public collection was taken on Sunday by the Conference then sitting in St. Louis to pay for the new church, and \$50.00 was raised. New circuits were organized this year. That country in north-eastern Illinois, lying north and west of Terre Haute and toward Chicago, was embraced in a circuit and called Vermillion circuit.

1824-25. The Ninth Conference was held 23d October, 1824, at Padfield's Camp Ground near Lebanon. It was a session of much importance. Three bishops were present, Robert R. Roberts, Wm. McKendree, Joshua Soule; Roberts presided. William Beauchamp, a minister of prominence had died on the 8th of October. He and Soule had been the candidates for the office of bishop at the late General Conference, and Soule was elected by one majority. Beauchamp had settled near Mount Carmel in 1817, and had formed quite a settlement there. Comparatively a young man, being in his 47th year, and the most prominent preacher in Illinois, and of most affectionate and gentle disposition; his death was deeply deplored. Bishop Soule preached his funeral sermon by request of the Conference. He did justice to the occasion and to the subject. All who heard the discourse considered it the most able to which they had ever listened. The General Conference at its last session had divided the Missouri Conference. Illinois and Indiana were united, making Illinois Conference. All west of the Mississippi river formed Missouri Conference. Thomas Randle, of Madison county, was made a circuit preacher and sent to Kaskaskia.

The Conference before the division contained 12,579 members, an increase of over 800 the past year. There were Walker, Thompson, Hale, Pattison, Matheny, Dew, Cartwright, Fisher, Sharp, and Ruddle, who had been instrumental in building up the church in Illinois, in which Madison county was quite in advance of any other. Bishop McKendree, who was an old man, had been in the ministry thirty-seven years. It was his last visit to Illinois. He spent a week in the neighborhood of Turkey Hill, visiting Edward and Samuel Mitchell, Judge Risdon Moore, Father Walls, Wm. Scott, and my father. Boy as I was, I treated him to the best I had—a large plate of hickory nuts and apples. I remember how he described the growth and maturity of fruits and nuts, to me a new but very interesting subject, and yet remember much he said. There were the brothers Mitchell, Moore, and some others present. On rising to leave, he turned around and said:

"Children of the Heavenly King,
As we journey let us sing."

I thought he was making poetry, but they all began sing-

ing, after which all knelt and the old man offered fervent prayer. I am now nearly sixty years older than then, but the pleasant remembrance of the occasion is still fresh.

Rev. John Dew and James Johnson were sent to this circuit.

1825-26.—Conference met at Charleston, Indiana, 25th August, 1825. There had been additional preaching places and societies established in the county, but as yet few societies in the towns. There was no church building in any of the villages in Madison county except a small building in Upper Alton. There was a society in Scarritt's prairie called Bethel; one at Salem; one at Samuel Brown's, on Long Lake; one at Samuel Gillham's, on Six Mile prairie; one at Ebenezer; one at Dempsey Guthrey's, on Pleasant Ridge; at Gilead; at Upper Alton; at Lamb's Point; at Rodger Snell's, near Staunton, and at John C. Dugger's.

Washington C. Ballard came to Madison county in the early part of 1825, and had preaching appointments in many places, and was well received and useful. Although not a man of much preaching ability, yet such was his Christian life, his kindly disposition and genial nature that no preacher was more favorably received or had better congregations than he. He lived to a ripe old age and died in 1870, beloved by all who knew him. This year the preacher in charge, Rev. John Dew, reported an increase of seventy-three members.

For 1825-26, Thornton Peeples and Ebenezer Webster were sent to this circuit. They were sensible men and fair preachers. Peeples had lived near Lebanon and Webster had come from Ohio. It was not a very prosperous year; the number of members of the church being 695, the same number as reported last year. I remember once at a night meeting at my father's house, when Rev. Webster was preaching, seeing a man walk up deliberately to where the preacher was standing, take up the candle, light his pipe and go back to his seat enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Both these preachers died in 1878; Mr Peeples in Kansas and Webster in Ohio. They had long been faithful ministers of the gospel, and left a record behind them of much good accomplished in the Master's service. This year James Hadley was made a circuit preacher.

1826-27.—Conference met at Bloomington, Indiana September 28, 1826, and Samuel H. Thompson and John Miller were sent to this county. At this conference three young men of Madison county, Stith M. Ottwell, son of William Ottwell; Isaac House, of Edwardsville, and Smith L. Robinson, of Ridge Prairie, joined the traveling ministry. They were young men of fine talents and much promise of future usefulness, and their lives and history fully justified the hopes of their friends and the church. They deserve a more extended notice than can here be given. Ottwell and Robinson became prominent and able ministers, although neither lived to old age.

1827-28.—Conference met at Mount Carmel, Illinois, September 20, 1827. Samuel H. Thompson and John Hogan were sent to the circuit, and Peter Cartwright to Illinois district. The appointment pleased everybody.

Cartwright was rising rapidly to distinction, of whose history so much is known as to make it unnecessary for me here to say much. He was one of those men who attract attention, and make lasting impressions wherever they are. As a self-reliant and original man; of forcible character, strong determination, moral and physical courage able in the pulpit and wise in council, he had no superior and but few equals. The last time I saw him was at the dedication of the church in Troy, in 1872. It was, perhaps, the last public act of his life. He was then, however, the mere shadow of himself in both mind and person.

John Hogan was a young man of Irish parentage. Had come to this country when a boy and learned a trade in Baltimore. Was early impressed on the subject of religion, and made profession whilst a youth. On reaching his majority he came west, and in 1826, became a traveling preacher and was sent to Salem circuit, Indiana. It was a rough circuit and hard fare, but he made a deep and lasting impression wherever he preached. This year he came to Illinois, which embraced Madison and St. Clair counties. He was young in age and even youthful in appearance, but full of zeal and a natural orator. He made more impression in the societies in Madison county, and especially with young persons, than any minister who had ever been sent on the circuit, except Orenith Fisher, and in the pulpit he was his superior.

In 1827, there was a church built three miles east of Collinsville, on land belonging to Philip Teter, called "Zion Church." There had been a society formed and a preaching place at the house of Robert McMahan, in the earliest history of the county, which had been kept up to the time of building the Zion church. This very early settlement of McMahan's, Seybold's, Downing's, Hall's, Gaskill's, Gillet's, Teter's and others, was the place where, under the efforts of Joshua Atwater in 1809, the first benevolent association in Illinois territory was formed. The object of the association was to provide for the necessities of the poor and indigent "without distinction to race or color," and more particularly for the families of those engaged in defending the frontier settlements from Indian hostilities. The original paper or constitution, with the names of the members of the association, and the amounts of subscription by each, to be made in quarter-yearly payments, is in the possession of E. M. West. The Zion Church Society is now embraced in the Troy charge.

There was also a preaching place at the house of Sylvanus Gaskill, about three miles north of the Zion church. Very nearly all of the original settlers and their descendants of this rich and beautiful part of Madison county are now deceased or moved away, and the present occupants of that region know nothing of the hardships of those early pioneers.

Hogan visited and preached in almost, if not quite, every neighborhood and town in the county, and in conjunction with Thompson, added largely to the membership of the church. It is not extravagant to say he was a favorite with all classes, and perhaps, somewhat to his injury. Under his preaching, all the societies were increased and several new ones formed. It was while he was on the circuit that the

church in Edwardsville was established. He preached in the old court-house, which would be filled with anxious and attentive hearers. In December, 1827, a society was formed of twenty-one members, and Rev. Richard Randle, the only survivor of the original society, was appointed leader. The society was composed of: Richard Randle, Washington C. Ballard, Elizabeth Ballard, Thornhill Ballard, Alexander White, Rebecca Atwater, Julia Ann Atwater, Mary Brooks, Susannah Kendall, Sarah Cotter, Joel Neff, Sarah Wright, Heiress Baker, Josiah Randle, Elizabeth Randle, Hosea Armstrong, Marilla Wilder, Samuel McNeil, Samuel A. Walker, Ryland and Mary Ballard. In February following, Alexander Miller and Eleanor Gay joined the society. In April and May, nineteen more, including: Hail Mason and wife, William P. McKee and wife, Joshua Atwater, William and Catharine Miller, Thomas Kendall, Ann M. Randle, Thomas Gullihier, Alisworth Baker, Elizabeth Gibson, Mary Adams, Lucretia Lusk, and others. The church now composed of 40 members, most of whom were leading and prominent citizens, met for worship sometimes in the court house and also in the library building, where the St. James hotel now stands.

In the spring of 1829, the society having continued to increase steadily, they determined to build a church. It was a frame building, 40 by 60 feet, where the present church now stands. Wm. P. McKee, Alexander Miller, William Ottwell, W. C. Ballard, Richard Randle, Barton Randle, Joel Neff, were trustees. Two lots, where the church now stands, were donated by James Mason. The services were held in it during the sitting of the Conference, and the first sermon preached was by Elder George Locke, of Wabash District, Indiana, the father of Rev. Doctor John Locke, President of McKendree College, Sunday, October 29th, 1829. Elder Locke became a man of prominence in the church, whose history may be found in "*Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit*," also in "*McClintock and Strong's Encyclopedia of Methodism in America*." The society worshipped in this building until 1853, when a new brick church was erected, called Thompson's Chapel, in honor of Rev. Samuel H. Thompson. John Hogan was invited to dedicate the new church, but not being in good health at the time, invited Rev. D. R. McAnally to preach the sermon. Mr. Hogan was present, and gave an interesting account of the societies in Madison county, and the formation of the church in Edwardsville twenty-five years before.

Since the first organization of the church in Edwardsville, there have been regular religious services kept up, and amid all the changes which time and circumstances have wrought, there have ever been at her altars "those who have borne, and have had patience, and for the Master have labored and have not fainted; who have a little strength, and have kept the Master's word, and have not denied His name."

I may here mention a revival which took place in the winter of 1857-8, under the ministrations of Rev. Carlyle Babbitt. Mr. Babbitt was a singular and rather remarkable man. He had been raised in Kentucky, and for several

years had preached among her hills and mountains. A man of impulse, which sometimes betrayed him into acts of doubtful propriety. He was of fine presence, good voice, genteel manners and winning address, but had no education and was no great preacher, yet his understanding of men and things was such that in almost every charge to which he went, there was a revival. His tact and management in getting up and carrying on a revival were superior to that of any other minister I ever knew. It was fully displayed on this occasion. During the progress of the revival, he secured the aid of the most effective help. Rev. Joseph Brooks, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate* and a distinguished preacher, Rev. Joseph Earp, Prof. Mudge, and President W. R. Davis, of McKendree college, Rev. Hiram Sears, Rev. Wm. Jerome, all fine preachers, rendered material service. He had also that which few ministers possess, the faculty to make each member of the church feel that they form an important part of it, and that their labor and influence was absolutely necessary in the accomplishment of certain ends. He had the faculty to utilize all the material within his reach better than any man I ever knew, and could be entrusted more safely with the management of a meeting. One hundred and forty-four persons made profession of religion and united with the church. As might be supposed in so large a number, and under the excitement of the occasion, some forgot their profession and religious obligations, and forfeited their church membership, whilst others remained true and steadfast in the profession they had made, and are valuable members of the church. The meetings were exceedingly interesting and enjoyable; the preaching was very good, and there was that mingling of solemnity and pathos, joy and love, which crown human effort with blessed effect. The church in Edwardsville, since its organization, has had fifty-three pastors, including their assistants.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Robinson is the present pastor. Mr. Hogan located in 1831, and settled in Edwardsville, and engaged in merchandizing, but continued to preach every Sabbath. In 1835 he removed to Alton, and soon after engaged in politics, and was elected to the legislature, and the next year was made Commissioner under the Internal Improvement system of the State. In 1840 he was very actively engaged in the Presidential campaign, and was amongst the best political stump speakers in the State. He was appointed Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, by General Harrison. Two years after he was removed by President Tyler, because of his friendliness for Mr. Clay. He then went to St. Louis, and was for some time engaged in merchandizing and manufacturing. Was appointed Postmaster of that city, and was elected to Congress. He still resides in St. Louis. For years he has taken a very active part in all matters pertaining to the interests of that city, and in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and has very largely contributed to the passage of the bill in the Congress of this year for the improvement of those rivers. A man of extraordinary application and ability, of fine talent, and natural oratory, had he remained a traveling preacher there is every reason to believe he

would have arisen to the highest office in the church. He still preaches occasionally with the force of his early years.

The next year William Chambers and A. F. Thompson were the two preachers sent to the Circuit.

1829-30.—The Illinois Conference, then including Indiana and Illinois, met at Ebenezer Camp Ground, a mile southwest of Edwardsville, October 18th, 1829. Bishop Soule presided, and had his room at the house of Joshua Atwater. Material changes were made in the district. Sangamon District was created, reaching from Lebanon to Galena. Peter Cartwright was Presiding Elder. Isaac Scarritt, of Scarritt's Prairie, was sent to Kaskaskia. John H. Benson, of Ridge Prairie, to Mt. Vernon. Smith L. Robinson, to Springfield. James Hadley, to Indiana. John Hogan, transferred to St. Louis. I mention these names, because they were Madison county men. Stith M. Ottwell, to Salem, Indiana. The name of this Circuit was changed to Lebanon Circuit, at the dictation of Cartwright, because McKendree Seminary had been started, and located at Lebanon. John Dew and Asahel Phelps were on this Circuit.

I have heretofore spoken of Mr. Dew, who was welcomed heartily wherever appointed. Phelps was a young man who had joined the Conference three years before, a little impressed with the dignity of a traveling preacher, but withal of fair talent and good promise of future usefulness; and became in after years, an able minister and valued member of the Conference. The addition in church membership this year was thirty-one. Society was undergoing some change in Illinois about this time. (See Ford's history of Illinois). The people were dressing better; trade and commerce in the State was more active than ever before. A material prosperity and business activity was very apparent. St. Louis and western Illinois were improving rapidly. Transportation by steam-boats was increasing, a better market for produce was being had, and better returns for labor. The people put forth more industry, and were more intent on making money and accumulating property.

It became a common thing now to hear the preachers speak against dress, and a love of money, and striving to get rich. I always thought this rather a waste of breath. I never noticed that it had much good effect. It may have had a tendency to make a lazy man better satisfied with himself, but had no influence with the industrious and energetic. Besides, I never knew a minister who would not accept a good salary, or own property if honestly acquired. On this subject every one feels that in their case there is no danger of being hurt in that way.

There was a camp meeting held on the Ebenezer grounds during the session of the Conference, which was largely attended. Rev. Edward and Samuel Mitchell were present, and rendered good service. Rev. Samuel Mitchell preached a powerful discourse on the subject of *Christian holiness*, which had great effect, and many persons made profession of that grace. His three sons, John, James and Francis, made profession of religion at this meeting, each of whom became able and distinguished ministers. Also, a young man, E. R. Ames, who subsequently became a bishop. The

next year John Mitchell and Ames were recommended for license to preach. Mitchell was readily accepted; there were some doubts as to the qualifications of Ames, and the vote was close. Immanuel Wilkinson, a colored local preacher, father of Rev. Daniel A. Wilkinson now of this county, was a member of the Quarterly Conference, and was acquainted with young Ames, and voted to recommend him. It was the vote that elected him. He became one of the most eloquent and able ministers in the Methodist church.

This year, 1830, a church was built in Six Mile Prairie near the house of Thomas Gillham. The society became very strong. Thomas Gillham, Wm. Gillham, John Gillham, Thomas Y. Lofton, Moses Seeds, Joshua Delaplaine, Wm. Snyder, O. W. Sims, Calvin Kinder, Peter Barco, and Ephraim Davidson with their families and many others were members, and it became a very important appointment. After this church became old and unfit for use, under the auspices of Calvin Kinder, a new brick two story building was erected for a church and district school-house. The upper story was used for a church, where the society worshipped until 1880, when Mr. Kinder and all the old families being deceased, and very few members left, the society sold their interest in the building and transferred their membership to Venice.

1830-31. Stith M. Ottwell and William S. Deneen were sent to this circuit. Ottwell had grown into an able preacher. I had known Mr. Deneen in 1829 when he first came to Illinois, and was on Salt creek Circuit, Sangamon county. He was not a ready speaker, but was of fine mind and studious habits, and a very able and interesting preacher. He subsequently settled in St. Clair county. His son, Samuel H. Deneen, has long been a professor of languages in McKendree College, and his only daughter married Hon. A. W. Metcalf of Edwardsville.

Mr. Deneen was the first stationed Methodist minister in Edwardsville, and was greatly beloved by the church here. He was a fine mathematician, and was for many years surveyor of St. Clair county. The societies prospered this year. Notwithstanding there was considerable excitement in the state caused by the Black Hawk war, there was an increase of sixty members.

1831-32. Conference met at Indianapolis, Oct. 4, 1831, Barton Randle of this county joined the Conference, and was sent to Shelbyville, Illinois. John Dew and W. R. D. Trotter were the preachers sent to this circuit. There was great excitement again this year about the Indian war in the northern part of the state, and an increase in church membership of sixty. There was a camp meeting at Ebenezer this year, largely attended. The next Conference was at Jacksonville, September 1832. Smith L. Robinson and Nicholas S. Bastion, both of Madison county, were sent to this circuit. They were young men devoted to their work, and industrious students. Robinson was in the habit of getting up at four o'clock in the morning to pursue his studies. Mr. Bastion became a man of note, and was sent to Liberia as a missionary. His plans while there for enlarging the missionary work among that people, was considered rather visionary, which discouraged him, and he returned to

America, and was afterward sent to Alton. The last I knew of him he had withdrawn from the church.

1833-34. Conference met at Union Grove, St. Clair county, Sept. 25, 1833. Samuel H. Thompson was sent to this circuit and James Hadley to Alton circuit. Elihu Springer, son of John Springer, joined the Conference and was sent to Carlinville. There was at this time no church in Alton and but little preaching. Sometimes there was preaching in the upper part of a small house not far from where the Baptist church now stands, in which Sunday-school was kept, by Mr. W. S. Gilman, superintendent.

There was this year, an organized plan of local preaching adopted, by which all the societies in the county had regular preaching every Sabbath, alternating in their appointments. The plan worked well.

1834-35. Conference met at Mt. Carmel, Oct. 1834.

John Vaneleve and William W. Mitchell were sent to this circuit. Both of these men deserve a more extended notice than I can give them in these notes. They became well and favorably known throughout all Southern Illinois, and served the church as ministers as long as they lived. Mr. Mitchell died at Richview in 1867, and Vaneleve in 1876. Mr. Vaneleve was originally from Cincinnati, and commenced preaching in 1823. He had a logical mind of more than ordinary ability, was studious, and rose to a prominent position in the church. Was frequently elected to the General Conference, deservedly made Doctor of Divinity, and was considered the ablest preacher in Southern Illinois Conference. He died full of years and honors, loved and lamented by the church.

W. W. Mitchell, was a younger man, son of Capt. Jas. Mitchell of Belleville. Had graduated at Yale College and studied for the law, and it was a great disappointment to his father when he became a circuit preacher. While at Yale College he and Truett Polk, of Missouri, afterward Governor and U. S. Senator from that state, were classmates in their studies, and whilst there belonged to a Methodist class formed by the students. After joining the Conference, his habits of study were continued, and he rose rapidly and soon became prominent as an able minister of the gospel. From the time he received his first appointment until 1867-68, when he received his last appointment, which was to Edwardsville, he was always prompt and ready for his work, whether it was on the circuit, in the station or on the elder's district. His sermons were well studied and always extempore, short, full of fervor and models of excellence in style.

The chief and most prominent quality, and which characterized him most, both as a man and minister, was his extraordinary simplicity, faith, and holiness of life. In my intercourse with men and ministers, now somewhat extended, I have never known one whose faith in the Scriptures, and belief in the doctrines of the church to which he belonged, was greater than his, or who was more conscientious in living up to his sense of Christian duty. Every sermon was filled with the unction of the spirit of the Master. He died when only fifty-two years of age, yet ripe in all Christian character and experience. It was a pleasant year to this church

in Madison county, perhaps as much as any year in the experience of the church. All the appointments were regularly filled; the quarterly meeting, which was an interesting feature in the church services, were largely attended. There were about eight appointments and religious interests kept up in all the societies.

Barton Randle was sent to Alton Station, and J. H. Benson to Alton circuit, 1835-6. Conference met at Springfield, Oct. 1st, 1835. John H. Benson and G. Worthington, were on this circuit. Mr. Benson was a Madison county man, highly esteemed by all who know him, and an excellent preacher and very well received. Mr. Worthington was a young man, had just been received in the Conference, and was of moderate ability. Joseph Foneks was sent to Alton Circuit, and A. L. Risley to Alton Mission. There were 72 members in Alton Station, and 369 on Alton circuit, which embraces Upper Alton, Scarritt's prairie and several societies in the northern part of Madison and southern part of Jersey county. There was a camp meeting at Ebenezer in the fall of 1835, at which much interest was manifested, and quite an increase of members in the church. Nineteen additional preachers entered the Conference this year.

1836-7. Conference met at Rushville, Schuyler county. Thirty-five new preachers joined the Conference. Jesse Walker had died this present Conference year, and all mourned the death of this noble pioneer missionary. The Conference extended from the Ohio river in the South, to Green Bay, Prairie Du Chien and Milwaukee on the North, and from the Wabash to the Mississippi river. Charles Holliday was on Lebanon district. John H. Benson and Norman Allyn on this circuit. Simon Peter and Wm. W. Mitchell reported 295 members were at Alton. William Meldrum and Daniel Blackwell on Alton circuit 115 white, 10 colored. Alton circuit returned 295 members. Alton mission 125. Few ministers ever did as much or so effectual labor in Middle and Southern Illinois, as Norman Allyn, of very strong physical constitution and untiring zeal and energy, and of most loving heart and gentle manner he always succeeded in winning the confidence and affections of the members of the church wherever he went. He usually did the work of two men yet never seemed weary. Unfortunately his zeal caused him in his commencement as a preacher to contract a habit of speaking at the top of his voice, and most of his sermons were screamed rather than spoken. He would preach at the top of his voice to an audience of 20 persons, and in rooms 20 feet square. It was a misfortune that he never corrected this error in his style of delivery, for otherwise his sermons were most excellent. In a revival meeting in Woodburn in the winter of 1866-7 which he attended, his protracted and hard labor produced congestion, of which he died in a few days, a martyr to his zeal. There were eight or nine societies, the circuit having been made smaller, 607 church members. Mr. Benson salary was \$400. Mr. Allyn a single man \$100, the presiding elder \$40.00 Calvin Kinder was this year licensed to exhort. He was born in Pennsylvania, 1804, came to Illinois 1820. He at once took a leading position in the church, an earnest, devoted, conscientious man, and most valuable member of the church and

of society. Outspoken sometimes to bluntness, but always desiring to think and act right. His earnestness and zeal he retained to the close of his life. His decease took place in the winter of 1880.

1837-38 Rev. W. Cumming was appointed to Edwardsville circuit and Wm. L. Deneen, assistant. By an arrangement made, Mr. Deneen removed his family to Edwardsville, and it was made a station. N. P. Cunningham was at Alton. Upper and Middle Alton J. H. Benson and Norman Allyn.

Twenty-eight new preachers joined the Conference this year. Among them was John Gillham, son of Ryderus Gillham, of Salem. An unfortunate circumstance had taken place the year before while Conference was in session at Jacksonsville, by which Rev. Simon Peter, of Scarritt's Prairie, then presiding elder, was expelled from the church. He afterward re-joined the church, and secured the confidence of his Christian brethren, which he retained to the close of life. Alton Station now had 224 white and 16 colored members as reported in Minutes of Conference, Vol. 1, page 503. Alton circuit 300.

This year the Society in Edwardsville had a valuable acquisition to its membership. Thomas Eaton, Wm. Pomeroy and H. K. Eaton moved from Kentucky to Edwardsville, and with their families joined the church. Also Mathew Gillespie, who became a valued officer in the church, and for many years superintendent of the Sunday school.

Matthew Gillespie, formerly a member of the Cumberland Presbyterians, also joined the Methodist Church in Edwardsville. It was a prosperous year for the church. Since the days of Wm. P. McKee and William Ottwell there have not been so efficient members of the church in Edwardsville as Gillespie and Eaton. Men of fine mind, unquestioned piety, good culture, enlarged observation, gifted in the public exercises of the church, dignified in deportment, and of fine presence. They were influential and popular men in the county, as evinced by numerous public offices held by them. As a notice elsewhere of these two men will appear in this volume, I may refer to that, for a more extended history, of them. Mr. Gillespie died in March, 1871, and Judge Eaton in 1881.

1838, Sept. 12, Conference met at Alton, 22 additional preachers. John Dew was presiding Elder; John S. Barger and J. H. Benson were the Circuit preachers. James B. Corrinton, afterward a distinguished minister in Southern Illinois, joined the Conference. Alton City was a mission with 79 members. Upper Alton and Middle Alton 190 members. W. S. McMurray, a young man, and quite an orator, was sent to Upper Alton, and David Blakwell to Middle Alton. N. P. Cunningham to Lower Alton.

1839-40. W. S. McMurray and L. D. Bragg were the men sent to the Circuit. McMurray was an eloquent preacher. It was a rich treat to hear him. He had the readiness and style of an Irish orator. I admired his preaching very much. He had a strong passion for the law and would have made a fine advocate. He died in 1844, of cholera, at Waverly.

1840-41. Conference was at Springfield, and Rev.

Joseph Edmundson was sent to this Circuit. He commenced preaching in Missouri, and was far more than an ordinary man and preacher. Self-reliant, copying no man in style or argument, for conclusive and logical argument he stood in the front rank of ministers. Under his ministrations the Churches prospered and increased in membership. It was a year, too, of great political excitement. The Harrison Campaign as it was called. Politics ran high and Gen. Harrison was elected President by a large majority.

In 1841-42, Mr. Benson was on the Circuit, but his health failing, there was no especial religious interest in the county, except at New Ebenezer, where Bro. Wm. Atkins had erected a neat and comfortable Church for the Society at that place, which thereafter had regular Circuit preaching and an interesting Society.

1842-43, Joseph Edmundson and Asabel Brown were on the Edwardsville Circuit. The Circuit had been divided the year before, and the preacher's health having failed, there were 449 members returned in the Conference minutes.

It was during the latter part of the year 1842 that the writer of these notes joined the Church and was made steward, which office he has since retained. Col. Jacob Judy, an early and prominent citizen, and his wife joined the Church this year.

Mr. Edmundson was again returned to the Circuit for 1843-44. The appointment was very agreeable to both preacher and the Church. Congregations were large, and frequent additions were made. But quite a change took place in 1844, which was the year of the great flood of the Mississippi river, the waters rising higher than for fifty years before or have ever been since. The whole country west of the bluff was inundated. Steamers plying from St. Louis to Alton did not follow the river channel, but would steam through the wide waters and go through the timber land and over farms. I stood in the second story of Gay's store in St. Louis, (the first story being under water) and saw a steamboat leave St. Louis and take a straight course east across fields and orchards and go to the bluff five miles east. It was a vast sheet of water five miles and in some places ten miles wide. It was this flood that destroyed the ancient town of Kaskaskia. After the flood abated some of the settlers in the bottoms returned to their farms. Mr. Edmundson continued his travels in that part of the country, visiting all the families. It was an exceedingly sickly time, and contracting a malarial fever he died. His death was a great loss to the Church, for he was in the meridian of his manhood, and great good was anticipated from his labors.

1844-45, George W. Robbins was Presiding Elder, Wm. Willson and Samuel Smith, Circuit preachers. I refer to a former note for particulars of this year. There were thirteen societies or preaching places in the Circuit, viz.: Edwardsville, Liberty, Salem, Nix's, Widow Gillham's, Ebenezer, Six Mile, Venice, Collinsville, Mount Zion, Troy, Gilead, Ridge Prairie; also Alton, Upper Alton, Scarritt's Prairie, Highland, Marine, Augusta. There were ten local preachers: W. C. Ballard, Thos. Randle, Parham Randle, J. M. S. Smith, E. L. Dwight, T. J. Lofton, Wm. Hadley, Wm.

Gillham, Jesse Renfro, James M. Green; nine Exhorters, viz.: H. K. Eaton, M. Gillespie, Henry Guthrie, John Hem-saker, L. McDough Gales, Wm. McKinley, Calvin Kinder, Comfort Roben. J. Odaplain, and eighteen class leaders.

1845-46, Rev. Elijah Corrigton was on the circuit. He was an elderly man, in poor health, and remained only one year. 1846-47, This year Rev. W. W. Mitchell was sent to this circuit, much to the gratification of the church. At the first quarterly meeting, Jesse Renfro, William Hadley, and H. K. Eaton, as estimating stewards, reported the sum of \$135.98, as the amount to be raised by the circuit for table expenses for the preacher's family this year—the family consisting of four persons; traveling expenses, \$10 00; quarterage salary, \$232.60. The presiding elder's claim on the circuit, \$48 33; rents for preacher, \$26 60. Whole amount, \$463.31. The number of members of the church was 473. The financial charge was small, and was promptly met, and the societies were prosperous.

1847-48, Rev. Mitchell was returned to the circuit, with Daniel Fairbank, assistant. The salary of Mr. Mitchell was \$378; Rev. Fairbank, \$100; Presiding Elder, \$48.33; parsonage rent, \$42. Total, \$568.38. This year a parsonage for the circuit preacher was purchased in Edwardsville for \$300. At the quarterly conference, held in Edwardsville July 26, 1848, there were 29 members present. A plan for a circulating Sunday-school library for the circuit was this year organized under the care of H. K. Eaton and Matthew Gillespie, librarian, which was successful. There were 515 Sunday-school scholars.

1848-49, Rev. Collin D. James was the presiding elder, and James Hadley and N. Cleaveland, circuit preachers. The financial charge for ministerial support was \$738. It was not a very successful year in the church. There was considerable cholera this year; and such is the nature of our people, that panics and epidemics are unfavorable to religious revivals.

In 1849-50, R. W. Travis and James Hadley were the preachers. Mr. Travis was a young man of good mind and studious habits, and became in after years rather a noted man in the ministry in Illinois conference. His wife's health becoming seriously impaired, compelled him to locate about 1870. He was induced to take the traveling agency of the Lamar Insurance Company of Chicago in 1872. This was a swindling institution, gotten up by unprincipled parties, who selected Travis as agent, because of the confidence which the public had in his Christian integrity. Mr. Travis was an honest, upright man, and had been grossly deceived in the character of the institution, which soon exploded. I think his death, which took place two years after its failure, was hastened by that cause.

1851-52, Rev. George Rutledge was appointed elder, and C. F. Jay and James E-step were the circuit preachers. This year the Conference was divided, and that part of Illinois south of Jersey, Macoupin and Montgom-ery counties, and running east to the Wabash, was called "Southern Illinois Conference." This year a church was built five miles north of Edwardsville, on land donated by John E-stabrook, called "Liberty M. E. Church."

1852-53. This year W. W. Mitchell was presiding elder. Prof. S. Matteson, formerly of McKendree College, and Henry S. Blackwell were the preachers. Prof. Matteson was a man of much culture and fine talent. His health, however, was much broken, and at the close of the year he went north and died the same year. Mr. Blackwell was a young man of fine mind, but a hopeless dyspeptic. Every one who knew him loved him for his excellence of character and piety. He died a few years after on the bank of the Okaw river, near Carlyle. This year the present brick church in Edwardsville was commenced. John H. Weir and John A. Prickett were the building committee.

1853-4. Rev. Hiram Sears was the stationed minister at Edwardsville, and Charles A. Kinson and James Hadley were on the circuit. This year the church in Edwardsville was finished and dedicated, as heretofore mentioned. There were at this date the following Methodist churches in Madison county: Alton, Upper Alton, Searritt's Prairie, Liberty, Salem, Edwardsville, Highland, Gilead, Troy, Zion, Six-mile, Collinsville, Troy, Augusta, New Ebenezer; also, Union churches at Marine, Ridgely, Goshen, Lamb's Point, Greencastle, and White Rock, where our preachers had stated religious services. There were over 1000 members of the church in the county.

1854-55. Rev. Dr. James B. Corrigton was the presiding elder. These notes would not be complete without some further notice of Dr. Corrigton.

James B. Corrigton was born in Kentucky, October 24, 1801, and learned a trade at which he worked in the city of Louisville for several years.

On the first of January 1828 he made a profession of religion and joined the church, and two weeks thereafter was made a class leader. So clear were his conceptions of religious life and character, and of his own experience of change of heart with the ability to strengthen and encourage others in faith and practice, that no hesitation was felt as to the propriety of his appointment. At a Quarterly Conference meeting held at Millersburgh, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, he was licensed to preach. In March, 1830, he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, and at once took position in the church as a local preacher.

In 1832 he removed to Greene county. In 1838 at the annual Conference held at Upper Alton he was made a traveling preacher and went to Carrolton Circuit. In 1847 was sent to Jacksonville, then the most important station in the Conference. In 1849 was appointed presiding elder of Lebanon district, in which he remained five years, which were years of great usefulness to the church. In the full strength of a matured manhood, in mind and in person of almost Herculean proportions, his preaching was marked by much pathos and intellectual strength, often rising to true oratory; he was a field marshal of Methodist cavalry in southern Illinois. In 1854 he was appointed to Alton district, which introduced him to Madison county. From this time until 1872, when his health began to fail, Dr. Corrigton exercised a wide spread influence as an able minister. Free from all idiosyncrasies as to doctrine he was a power in whatever department of the church service he was called, and was a dele-

gate to every general Conference of the church from 1852 to 1868, and until publicly declining a continuance of that service. He died in Dorchester, Macapin county, in Nov. 1881, full of faith and hope of the future life.

As it might not be especially interesting to the reader to pursue the details or particular history of the M. E. church down to the present time I will not attempt it.

There have been great changes in all the societies in the county since 1854. Some have ceased to exist whilst others have become merged into other societies.

These changes have been the result of decease or removal of the members of the societies and a change of population. Most of the lands where the extinct societies then existed are now owned by Germans, who belong to other denominations. Very few of the old settlers reside there.

Yet has the church sustained her high standing as a Christian denomination. There are now thirteen regularly organized societies in the county numbering as heretofore stated, 1165 members with nine regular pastors. These pastors are supported by the societies. There are nine parsonages. The various religious enterprises and benevolences of the church are generously supported. There are thirteen organized Sabbath schools with 144 teachers and officers and 1106 scholars.

In all these societies there is a life, spirit and devotion in their religious services, and a desire to have them increase in moral and religious influence.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BY REV. WM. SCHWIND.

HIGHLAND.

It was in the year 1836 when some of the leading minds in the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States deemed it practicable to establish a domestic mission among the Germans. The movement, though slow at first in forming congregations, met with ultimate success and was carried on by the church with much zeal and activity. From Ohio and Pennsylvania where it began it spread westward.

As early as 1845, the Rev. Wm. Hemminghaus, a German Methodist preacher, went from Mascoutah, St. Clair county, to Highland, to preach to the Germans then residing there. He was one of the early pioneer preachers among the Germans in Illinois, and died at Beardstown while yet young.

He was succeeded in 1846 by Rev. Chas. Koenke, and the first society was organized in that year. Some of the first members were, Michael Mollet, John Zimmerman, Philip Gruen, J. Miller and C. Kluge. As it soon appeared necessary to have a house for worship, a deliberative meeting of the society was held on the 14th of December, 1846, which decided that a church should be built; but owing to circumstances it was not accomplished until a few years later.

Rev. Charles Koencke was succeeded by Rev. Louis Kunz in 1847. Rev. Wm. Fiegenbaum followed in 1848. In the fall of the same year the building of a church was commenced and carried on until it was under roof. Its completion was delayed till the following spring. It was dedicated on the 26th of June, 1849, by Rev. Henry Koencke, presiding elder. The church is 40 by 30 feet, two stories high, with steeple and bell. The lower story was built of rough stone; the upper story was built in partnership with the American Methodist, which relation it still sustained. Its value is about \$2,000. It is still used for public worship and is of interest to many yet living who often went to Highland at those times to attend quarterly meetings which always were of great interest. Some of the first members were, F. Kanlert, J. Kirsher, Gallus Rutz, Henry Becker, J. Kaeser, Charles Grundenberg, and C. Britt. The mission at that time already embraced a large territory and many appointments. It included Edwardsville, Fosterburg, Staunton, Looking Glass Prairie, Beaver Creek, Blackjack, Smooth Prairie, Silver Creek, Ridge Prairie, The Bluffs, Moro and Upper Alton. The membership in the whole field of labor numbered 67 at the time the church was dedicated. Rev. Wm. Fiegenbaum was in charge of the mission with two assistant preachers. They were Rev. J. Keck and Rev. Herman Koch, who is now President of Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. The latter taught school at Highland, besides preaching regularly at several appointments.

Great and exhausting were the labors of those early pioneer preachers, but they felt themselves equal to almost any emergency. With heroic devotion to their work and self-denying determination, they shared the hardships and difficulties of the early German settlers. They were on horseback almost every day, seeking the lost sheep of the house of Israel, preaching in log cabins, school houses, and where ever they could get any hearers, many or few, to teach them the way of righteousness, expecting very little compensation but what the great Shepherd might please to give them at the great day. And their labors were not in vain. Many persons became converted and rejoiced in the experience of a new life.

When in the year 1849 the Cholera broke out, eight to ten persons died almost every day at Highland. Rev. Wm. Fiegenbaum was stopped on his rounds for fear he would spread the disease. But then he went to nurse the sick and dying, often day and night, for two months, administering faithfully to their bodily and spiritual wants. After that he resumed his labors and was eminently successful in building up the societies in Madison county. Several years later a new church was built at Beaver Creek, where a society still exists. Most of the above mentioned appointments are still places for public worship; they are either formed into separate organizations or connected with other charges.

The early history of Highland church is of more special interest, as it was the nucleus from which sprung most other societies in the county. Of its later history I have very little knowledge. Its present membership is 70. It carries on two Sabbath-schools of about 100 scholars, 16 officers and teachers.

EDWARDSVILLE.

It appears that Missionary labor by the German Methodist preachers began in the vicinity of Edwardsville, in the year 1847, and had a very small beginning. An assistant preacher residing at Alton, met Mr. John Stullken, and inquired of him, about the religious condition of the people. He was invited to make an appointment for preaching at the school-house No. 4, now called Progress school-house, three miles north of Edwardsville. Mr. C. Bernreuter, a young man of some education and influence previously held private religious meetings in the neighborhood. Most persons who met there for divine worship were of a marked religious disposition. They were glad to have religious meetings now regularly held among them. And they went even to Highland in those times to attend Quarterly meetings, where at a revival of religion many were converted to God.

Among the first members were; C. Bernreuter, C. P. Smith, J. Stullken, Henry Stullken, and at Pleasant Ridge, Henry Blume and Wm. Blume. In 1852, a camp meeting was held in the neighborhood of Progress School-house under the supervision of Rev. Phil. Kuhl, presiding Elder, who is still living, and one of the oldest preachers in the St. Louis German Conference.

The Society gradually increased. E. H. Kreige and Wm. Kreige became members, and helped greatly to build up the church. The society commenced to hold its meetings at Edwardsville, about the year 1855, in the Old School-house on Main Street. Rev. H. D. Schmidt, being then preacher in charge, resided at Highland, with which place the society was still connected. In 1860 Edwardsville was made a separate charge, with a preacher of its own, chiefly by the influence of Dr. Weir, Sr., who felt a great interest in the German work, and gave it his hearty support. Rev. Wm. Koencke, was the first resident pastor. He was returned to Edwardsville in 1866.

In 1861, the Quarterly Conference appointed a committee consisting of C. P. Smith, E. H. Kreige and Wm. Kreige, to see after a suitable lot for a church building and to call a meeting of the society, as soon as convenient to report the results. But as the Baptist church was for rent, it was thought best to rent it and it continued the place of worship until the year 1866, when it no longer answered the purpose. The building is at present used for an engine-house. About the same time a house was bought on Main Street for a parsonage, at a cost of \$1200, and the Episcopal Church near to it was rented and used for divine services until 1869; when it was for sale, on the 11th of September, 1869, the Trustees, who were, C. P. Smith, J. Stullken, Wm. Kreige, C. Ortman, J. Kettelkamp, reported to the Quarterly Conference that they had bought the church in which they worshiped for \$1500. This amount besides the cost of repairing and changes necessary, which amounted to \$349.34, was raised by the society soon after, some of the trustees paying a large share. The membership was then 140, which is about its present number.

The society carries on two Sabbath-schools of 100 scholars 16 officers and teachers, 230 volumes in the library. They

take 65 Sabbath-school papers, 95 Bible Lesson leafs, contributed \$25.00 for mission, and their annual expenses are \$ 8.00.

Wm. Stullken and Herman Engeling are at present their efficient superintendents.

ALTON.

The German M. E. Church at Alton, dates its beginning back to the year 1845, when in the fall of that year, Rev. Lewis Kunz, who preached occasionally at Fosterburg, visited the place, attended by J. H. Appel, a member of the church as a guide. The first services were held in the American M. E. Church, Lower Alton. It then became a regular appointment for preaching, and the place was successively visited even by the presiding Elders of St. Louis District, Rev. Henry Koenke and Rev. Geo. Bochenz, whose labors at that time were to a large extent missionary. But it does not appear that an organization took place until 1852. The first members were, J. H. Appel, Val. Miller, J. Miller, J. Wiand.

A Sabbath-school was organized, consisting of about 30 scholars. The first Quarterly Conference was held on the 1st of January, 1852. A German Methodist congregation at Alton was now an established fact. In 1854, when the society had gradually increased, a church was built at Hunterstown, Walnut and Third Street, under the administration of Rev. Jacob Miller. Rev. Miller, labored extensively in Madison county. He was several times stationed at Alton, and at Highland and Staunton. He came to the United States while young, and early joined the M. E. Church. In 1848, he was admitted into the Illinois Conference, and labored with great success until by reason of failing health he was obliged to ask for a superannuated relation. In 1860, he was placed on the active list and again sent to Alton. He was a popular and successful preacher, and died at Bushnell, Illinois, March 7th, 1871.

The size of the first church at Alton, was 40 by 25, and its cost \$800. A few years after, however, it became evident that its locality was not the most suitable one for the attendants on public worship there, and as opportunity offered it was exchanged for the American M. E. Church, on Union Street, the size of which was 60 by 40. The ministers stationed at this church, from 1854 to 1862, were Thomas Heger, H. Pfaff, H. Hankemeyer, E. Kriege, J. Miller, J. Ritter. Most always some other appointments were connected with the charge, and occasionally it happened that church members moved away, on account of which progress was more or less retarded.

In April, 1880, the Church on Union Street was destroyed by fire, the cause not being known. The society immediately resolved to build a new church, which was soon after erected on Henry Street. The size of the new church edifice is 67 by 48 feet, and its cost about \$10,000. At the same time a parsonage was built, the value of which is \$2500. Church and parsonage are built in the very best modern style. The enterprise owed its success largely to the efficient labors of Rev. J. J. Hilmes, who is at present the presiding Elder of Belleville District, and the earnest work of the trustees who

were Henry Lehne, J. Lorck, Rud Bierbaum, Louis Unger, Rev. Bilderbeck. The society has at present a membership of 80 persons. It carries on a prosperous Sabbath-school, and stands in regard to his contributions for benevolent objects in the front ranks.

There is also a German M. E. Church at Fosterburg. We have been unable to learn its history, but it has a Church built in the year 1864; its first members, who are still living, were Paul Meissenheimer and Fred. Weber. Its present membership is 70.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. M. W. BECKLY.

The Lower Alton A. M. E. Church was organized by the most venerable elder William Paul Quinn, in the winter of 1839. It is not known which one of the winter months, but, it is certain the organization took place in 1839. He was a regularly ordained elder for many years previous to this period. He was duly elected by the General Conference, May 7th, 1844, to fill the office of Bishop. This election took place in Pittsburgh, Pa., which made him the fourth bishop in this connection, who lived many years after he organized the A. M. E. Church in Alton. He came to Alton in the winter of 1859, and found seven persons of our race here who were of the Methodist persuasion, who occasionally went to the M. E. Church to hear the gospel of the Son of God. The names of the seven persons who composed the organization of the first A. M. E. Church, in Madison county, and the second A. M. E. Church of Illinois state, were William Barton, Jane Barton, Loudon Parks, Shadrach Stewart, Jane Parks, Eliza Ellesworth and Thomas Ellesworth. The first sermon preached by this venerable man of God, was in William Barton's house, in Alton, located between Abby and Easton streets. This house was the preaching place for years afterward. William Barton was also the first local preacher of the A. M. E. Church in Madison county and also in the state; he was licensed the same week as the organization. Shadrach Stewart was the first A. M. E. preacher in charge of the A. M. E. Church, in the state. All the members who composed the first organization are dead but Mrs. Eliza Clarke, who still lives in Alton, and is still a member of the A. M. E. Church.

The second place of worship was in a house now standing on Sixth between Easton and Market streets. The third place of worship, and the first church building owned by the congregation, was a small brick house on Third between Walnut and Vine streets. This house cost at that time about five hundred dollars, and is now converted into a dwelling-house. As the congregation remained small from its organization until 1865, and as there were only a few families previous to this date, this little house

answered well. About the middle of the war and immediately afterward, our people moved to Alton and the church kept pace with the times, and as the population increased our membership increased and the little building was too small for the growing congregation. Consequently we were compelled to seek another locality. We sold out on Third and Walnut and Vine streets and bought a lot on Third between Ridge and Henry, and erected a brick building one story high 40x60, in 1867. It cost between four and five thousand dollars. Brother Henry Depugh was pastor in charge at that time. It was dedicated by Bishop J. P. Campbell, and the church building was named Campbell Chapel. \$2,500 was borrowed, mortgage given, accompanied with notes drawing ten per cent. interest, 1867, and continued ten per cent. until 1876. Neither the principal nor interest were paid. The membership ran down and the congregation decreased, and what little was accomplished was not done without heroism. In 1876, Mr. William Elliott Smith, the creditor, made a proposition to Rev. H. Depugh and the members, that if they would raise \$500 and pay the interest that year, he would give them credit for \$1,400, thus giving the church \$900 as a donation. It was not paid that year, but Rev. R. C. Cooper followed Depugh, and in two years he raised the \$500, and paid the interest. Mr. Smith gave the credit for \$1,400, and this act of philanthropic charity itself did more to encourage the congregation than anything that had ever been done by any one, and for this beneficent act of Mr. William Elliott Smith, our membership and congregation will always remember him in our devotions, and love him and his family. By that act the success of the church is manifest in many ways, one of the pleasantest of which is the reduction, and I believe the extinction of the church debt will take place this year. The work has moved along in a deep current of religious feeling, making itself felt among those of mature age, who have long stood aloof from the church. Our church value is \$5,500. The Sunday-school here was organized by Rev. J. C. Emery, in 1866. It has continued every year since, and the acting superintendent, Z. Crawford, and eight zealous, active, religious teachers are determined to make it a religious power in the church. It numbers 80, and is still increasing. The membership is 175; congregation numbers 250 regularly. This congregation has had since 1839 to 1882, 20 different ministers. All served two years at a time but two, and these served three years. There are a very few of this number living. They have gone to heaven "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." There are six A. M. E. Churches in this county: Lower Alton, Upper Alton, Edwardsville, Collinsville, Ridge Prairie and Rocky Fork. The Edwardsville church building is now being finished; a one story frame, 20x46. The Collinsville church building is a one story frame; do not know its dimensions. The Ridge Prairie church building is a one story frame. Upper Alton church building, 26x40; a one story frame; all paid for. The membership throughout the county numbers 550. The number of church goers in this county is probably one thousand. We have six churches in the county, and every church has a Sunday-

school. Sunday-school scholars number four hundred. The value of our church property throughout the county is estimated at twelve thousand dollars.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. AUGUSTUS T. NORTON, D. D.

There are ten existing organizations; a sketch of each is appended, in the order in which they were established.

EDWARDSVILLE CHURCH.

There have been four distinct organizations in this place. The first was made March 17, 1819, by Rev. Salmon Giddings, of St. Louis, with fifteen members. The records are lost. Thomas Lippincott and Hail Mason were probably the first Elders. Mr. Lippincott removed from Milton to Edwardsville in the fall of 1820. Jeremiah Abbot and Matthew B. Torrance were elders subsequently.

The widow of Dr. John Blair Smith, at one time President of Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Va., came to Edwardsville in 1817. Ten years later, when residing at Springfield, Ill., she says: "When I came to Edwardsville I could find no professor of religion in the place, and for eighteen months after no sermon was preached there. I lived to see a church of nine members increased to thirty."

The early members were nearly or quite all of Scotch-Irish descent. Previously to 1828 the church enjoyed no stated gospel ministrations. The fashion was in those days for missionaries to come out from the East and itinerate through Missouri and Illinois, wherever they could find or gather Presbyterian churches, spending only a few weeks, or perhaps only a few days, with each. In 1818 Rev. Messrs. Benj. Lowe and Samuel Graham performed services of this kind. Messrs. Edward Hollister and Daniel Gould were here in 1821, and labored more or less in Edwardsville. In 1822 came Messrs. Oren Catlin and Daniel G. Sprague. Salmon Giddings also performed much labor this side the river. I suppose Mr. Lippincott himself conducted religious meetings at Edwardsville when no minister was present.

This was one of the original churches of Center Presbytery, which held its first meeting at Kaskaskia, January 9, 1829. The church had then thirty-three members. From that number it steadily declined. One year later it had only twenty-five. The last time it was represented in Presbytery was at Greenville, September, 1831. The last time its name appears in the minutes of Presbytery is at the meeting in Collinsville, September, 1833. It *died*, and from starvation. The only ministerial labors it ever enjoyed were those of passing missionaries, remaining one or two Sabbaths only, and an occasional visit from Mr. Giddings, of St. Louis. It was only by slow degrees and after many failures that the Church came to learn the better way.

The SECOND Presbyterian organization in Edwardsville was made some time in the winter of 1837-8, by a Committee of Alton Presbytery, N. S. It was received under the care of that Presbytery, March 30 1838, Joseph M. McKee being present as elder. Another elder was Matthew B. Torrance. This church was supplied from October, 1843, to April, 1845, by Rev. Thomas Lippincott, in connection with Troy. A little before Mr. Lippincott's labors closed at Edwardsville, Dr. James Spilman, an elder brother of Rev. B. F. Spilman, and a staunch Old School elder, came there to reside. He was friendly, but not disposed to unite with a New School organization. The church being weak, wishing to secure his influence and seeing little to choose between New and Old School went over to him and connected with Kaskaskia Presbytery, which had organized an Old School church there, June 22, 1845.

This was the THIRD Presbyterian organization in the county seat. For one year Rev. B. F. Spilman was their minister. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Ewing until his death, Aug. 12, 1848. At that time the church occupied the Baptist house of worship. In 1856, Dr. Spilman leased the Episcopal house. Rev. L. P. Bates was minister from 1856 to 1859. After Mr. Bates' death and Dr. Spilman's removal, the Third Presbyterian church at Edwardsville, ended in death, and its name was erased from the roll of Presbytery.

The FOURTH organization, which still exists, was made Sabbath, August 11th, 1867, by Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., Rev. Andrew D. Jack, with these members, viz: Mrs. Caroline Dinmock, Mrs. Lizzie H. Pogue, Mr. Beraliel Day, Mrs. Huldah Ann Day, Miss Nancy N. Day, Miss Amelia C. Day, Mrs. Mercey, E. T. Jack, Mrs. Anna Glass, Mrs. Rebecca Snyder, Mrs. Susan Karr, and Mr. Samuel W. Temple. Mr. Temple was made Elder. The present Elders are Judge John G. Irwin and Mr. C. W. Fangenwroth. The ministers have been A. D. Jack, A. H. Parks, Lucius I. Root, James F. Berry, and John D. Gehring, who is now there. This congregation has a good house of worship. It reported in 1882 fifty-one communicants. It has a vigorous Sabbath-school and maintains a weekly prayer meeting.

ALTON CHURCH.

There have been two organizations. The first was made by Revs. Edward Hollister and Daniel Gould, June 9th, 1821 with these eight members, viz: Enoch Long, Mrs. Mary Long, Isaac Waters, Henry H. Snow, Elnah Hastings, Abigail Waters, Lavina Bishop, Britannia S. Brown. The next day the Sacrament of the Supper was administered. On July 8th, August 12th and October 9th of the same year Mr. Gould preached to the church. On December 4, 1821, and March 25, 1822, Mr. Hollister preached, and the next morning took leave of the church to return to his native place at the East. Britannia S. Brown died on the 28th of August, and on September 15, 1822, her funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Jesse Townsend. On January 28th, February 18th and March 5th, 1823, Rev. Oren Catlin preached. At the last date, Henry H. Snow was made clerk of the Session, and John L. Ramsey, Mrs. Martha

Ramsey and Mrs. Twitchell were received into the church on examination. On April 7th and April 23, 1823, Rev. Oren Catlin and Rev. Daniel G. Sprague visited and addressed the church. April 24, 1824, Miss Elnah Hastings was dismissed. This is the last entry on the session book by the clerk. But to it the following statement is appended, viz: "At the session of the Presbytery of Missouri, held at St. Charles in March, 1825, a resolution was passed incorporating the church of Alton with the church of Edwardsville, in consequence of the removal of all the members of said church except two, viz: Enoch Long and Mrs. Mary Long. The above fact is certified by the undersigned, who—as an Elder of the church at Edwardsville—was a member of said Presbytery at the time of the passage of the resolution.

"Alton, June 18, 1831.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT."

THE PRESENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ALTON

was organized June 19, 1831, by Rev. Thomas Lippincott, with these members, viz: Enoch Long, and Mrs. Mary Long; Wm. A. Robertson and Eleanor M. Robertson; Mrs. Mary Ann Tolman; Samuel Thurston and Dorcas Thurston; George W. Fuller.

Elders: Enoch Long, June 19, 1831, dismissed December 18, 1836; Samuel Thurston, January 21, 1832, died May 16, 1833; H. K. Lathy, October 10, 1831, ex. March 8, 1846; S. E. Moore, July 25, 1835, dis. April 8, 1841; Andrew Alexander, September 23, 1835, died September 18, 1838; J. D. Bissell, December 22, 1837, dis. March 28, 1849; A. W. Crey, February 19, 1838, dis. January 4, 1840. W. S. Gilman, December 8, 1839, dis. June 10, 1841; Benjamin Godfrey, July 5, 1840, dis. September 18, 1844; Charles W. Hunter, July 5, 1840, ex. February 1, 1841; Orrin Cooley, May 28, 1841, dis. December 13, 1841; Lawson A. Parks, May 28, 1841; Samuel Wade, May 28, 1841; D. T. Wheeler, Nov. 14, 1841, dis. August 19, 1843; P. B. Whipple, November 14, 1841; Isaac Searritt, November 14, 1841; Stephen Lufkin, April 29, 1849; Nathan Johnson, April 29, 1849. April 26, 1849, the church adopted the limited term of eldership. The elders under this system have been as follows: Lawson A. Parks, elected April 27, 1851; Isaac Searritt, elected April 27, 1851; P. B. Whipple, elected October 9, 1853; Joshua G. Lamb, elected October 9, 1853; Nathan Johnson, elected August 5, 1855, dis. July 23, 1867; Samuel Wade, elected August 5, 1855, dis. June 17, 1870; Lawson A. Parks, elected September 24, 1858, died March 31, 1875; Isaac Searritt, elected September 20, 1858, died December 22, 1873; Perley B. Whipple, elected December 18, 1859; Joshua G. Lamb, elected December 18, 1859; Dr. Benj. K. Hart, elected December 18, 1859, died September 2, 1865; Robert Barr, elected March 5, 1865, died August 13, 1868; James Newman, elected March 5, 1865, dismissed; J. G. Lamb, elected March 17, 1867, dismissed; Perly B. Whipple, elected March 17, 1867; Edward Hollister, elected March 17, 1867; A. W. Greenwood, elected March 17, 1867, dismissed. John A. Cousley, elected January 16, 1870; P. B. Whipple, elected May 7, 1871; Henry L. Nichols, elected

May 7, 1871; John P. Nisbett, elected April 25, 1875; Martin I. Lee, elected April 25, 1875, dismissed; Perley B. Whipple, elected June 10, 1877; Henry L. Nichols, elected June 10, 1877; S. B. Funk, elected June 10, 1877, died January 25, 1881; Oliver S. Stowell, elected March 7, 1880.

Ministers: Thomas Lippincott, until June, 1832. He was succeeded by Elisha Jenny, who remained until April, 1835. Frederick W. Graves began in June, 1835. The following October he became pastor and remained until November 1838. During the succeeding winter the pulpit was supplied by Albert Hale, now of Springfield. Augustus T. Norton entered upon his labors as pastor elect March 1, 1839. On the 9th of May following he was installed by the Presbytery of Alton. Mr. Norton served as pastor until May 24, 1857, when he resigned, but continued either in person, or through other ministers, to supply the congregation, for the most part, until July 1, 1858, when he was dismissed by the Presbytery—making the whole period of his service nineteen years and three months. Cornelius H. Taylor was installed pastor July 1, 1858, and remained until the latter part of March, 1868, making a pastorate of nearly ten years. The church then remained without a pastor for one year. C. Solon Armstrong was invited to the pastorate April 16, 1869, and entered upon his duties the 15th of the ensuing May. He was duly installed December 16, 1869, and dismissed by Presbytery April 9, 1880.

The congregation was then served by various ministers, principally by their former pastor, Rev. A. T. Norton D. D., until September 1, 1881, when Rev. Thomas Gordon commenced his labors. Mr. Gordon was duly installed as pastor Tuesday evening, October 25, 1881.

The whole number of members in the church up to January, 1879, is 1066. Of these two hundred and forty-three were added before Mr. Norton's pastorate and three hundred and seventy-one during its continuance. In Mr. Taylor's pastorate, two hundred and two were added; in the year between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Armstrong, five; in Mr. Armstrong's two hundred and forty-five. The number of members reported to the Assembly at the close of Mr. Norton's administration was two hundred and thirty; at the close of Mr. Taylor's two hundred and forty-two; in the spring of 1878, at the close of Mr. Armstrong's ninth year, three hundred and one were reported. In 1870 about forty-eight members were dismissed to form a Congregational church. The reduction in numbers by this movement was serious, but the loss in pecuniary strength was far more so, amounting to fully one-half the financial ability of the congregation. Though never rich, the benevolence of this congregation has been so sedulously cultivated and so largely developed that during the whole of Mr. Norton's and Mr. Taylor's administrations, its offerings for benevolent causes, outside of itself, were larger than any other Presbyterian church in the State except one or two in Chicago. Content with a modest, inexpensive house of worship, it supported its pastors well, and gave largely to all benevolent causes, especially Home Missions.

There have been many revivals in the history of this congregation; but the one most notable, for the character and standing of its converts, was that of the winter and spring

of 1849. Value is not to be estimated by numbers, but by weight. The conversion of Saul of Tarsus was worth more to the Church and the world, than that of the whole three thousand on the day of Pentecost. The population of all our Western cities and villages is extremely fluctuating. That of Alton has ever been pre-eminent so. Hence the small permanent growth of this church, notwithstanding the constant and large increase of members.

Its place of worship. The church of 1821, noted in another place, was organized in a log school-house in Upper Alton. It stood on the corner diagonally opposite the northeast corner of John Bates' premises. A small one-story brick house now occupies the spot. In that log school-house, Deacon Long and Henry H. Snow gathered a Sabbath-school in the summer of 1820. The present church was organized at the house of Deacon Enoch Long, corner of Main and College streets, Upper Alton, the spot now occupied by the late Joseph Burnap's residence. The public services of the occasion were held in the brick school house in upper Alton. The next place of worship was the frame building on Second street, Alton, next east of the residence of the late Simeon Ryder. The next building occupied was Lyceum Hall, on the northeast corner of Alby and Second streets. This building was burned July 30, 1874. Captain Benjamin Godfrey united with this church on profession, November 8, 1823. The same year he erected with his own means, a commodious stone church, with a spire and basement story, on the northeast corner of Third and Market streets, where the Episcopal church now stands. He retained the title in his own hands, and afterwards gave the property to the trustees of Monticello Seminary, by whom it was sold to the Episcopalians in the spring of 1845. A fine bell was in the tower, presented to the church by Mrs. Gilman, mother of B. I. and W. S. Gilman. Early one morning, immediately after the sale, that bell descended from that tower and went away on a dray. This church occupied that building from its erection till the time of sale, paying rent for it to Monticello Seminary, while it was owned by that Institution. Its next place of worship was in a small frame church on the northeast corner of Third and Alby streets, where the Unitarian parsonage now stands. The pressed brick house of worship was erected at a cost of \$3,500, and was dedicated June 14, 1846. In 1853, it was enlarged by an addition of twenty-five feet to the front, making the entire length eighty feet. This addition, with other improvements, cost \$2,500. In 1858 a \$2,000 organ was put up in the building. In July and August of 1865 there was another renovation which involved an expense of seven hundred dollars. But the chief renovation and re-arrangement was made in 1875 at a cost of \$4,000. A re-dedication ensued October 17, 1875. A sermon was preached on the occasion, reciting the whole history of the church, especially in reference to its places of worship. A debt was created by this last improvement which for several years was the source of no little annoyance. It and all the other indebtedness of the church was fully cancelled on the first of January 1882.

A large fine parsonage of brick was purchased in 1871 at a cost of \$4,000. This was the offering of the congregation

to the magnificent Memorial Fund of nearly eight millions raised that year by the

RE-UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Sabbath-school of the church has been sustained the whole year through, and with great vigor. Its Superintendents have been Andrew Alexander, Moses Forbes, David T. Wheeler, Benjamin E. Viall, L. S. Williams, L. A. Parks, Isaac Scarritt, Edward Hollister and Thomas P. Nisbett. The last named is still in office—1882. During a large portion of the church's history a mission Sabbath-school has been sustained—at first in Hunterstown and then in Sempletown.

The Semi-Centennial of the church occurred on Sabbath, June 18, 1881. It was celebrated with great interest and profit. The services commenced Friday evening, June 17, and continued through Saturday, the 18th, and Sabbath, 19th. The entire proceedings were published in a pamphlet of 140 pages.

Copies of this pamphlet, of all the Psalms and hymn-books, used in the church service for these first fifty years of its history, a copy of the "History of Presbyterianism in Illinois," by A. T. Norton, D. D., and the various Historical shields used on the occasion, are deposited in a nicely constructed box which is to be in the custody of the stated Clerk of the Session, until the occurrence of the Centennial Anniversary of the church, July 19, 1931.

At the time of the observance of this Semi-Centennial, two of the original members of the church were alive, viz: George W. Fuller, now of Galena, Illinois, and Enoch Long. But the venerable and venerated Enoch Long passed to his rest without a struggle, at his residence, Sabula, Iowa, July 19th, 1881, at the age of 90 years, nine months and three days. The number of communicants April, 1882, was 234.

COLLINSVILLE CHURCH.

The place at its first settlement was called Unionville, afterward was named Collinsville, from the Collins family. The church was organized May 3d, 1823, with these members, viz: William Collins, Esther Collins, Augustus Collins, Elizabeth B. Collins, Eliza Collins, Almira Collins, Frederick Collins, Oriel Wilcox, Susan Wilcox, Horace Look, Emma C. Look. Seven of these belonged to the family of Deacon William Collins, who came to this place in the fall of 1822, with his wife and three daughters and one son. Four of his six sons—viz., Augustus, Anson, Michael and William B.—had preceded him by several years. The family was from Litchfield, Conn., to which place William B. Collins, when a young man, had removed from Guilford, Conn. The church, from its foundation until the fall of 1843, worshiped in a house erected in 1818, one of the first frame meeting-houses built in Illinois. The stated preaching of the gospel was not enjoyed until 1830, though for nearly twelve years a Sabbath-school had been sustained, and worship of some kind had been held almost every Sabbath. When a minister could not be obtained, they met for prayer and exhortation, or read a sermon. From 1830 to 1840 the church enjoyed for half the time, successively,

the services of Revs. Thomas Lippincott, John F. Brooks, Roswell Brooks and Robert Blake. Up to 1835 it was aided by the Home Missionary Society. Since that time it has received no assistance from abroad. **MINISTERS:** Charles E. Blood, pastor, commenced laboring with them July 4, 1840; Thomas Lippincott, supply pastor, 1848; Lemuel Grosvenor, pastor, 1848; David Dimond, supply pastor, 1850; Gideon C. Clark, pastor, 1856; Charles F. Halsey, pastor, 1864; John D. Jones, pastor, 1867; J. R. Barnes, pastor, 1870; George W. Coit, pastor, 1874; Joseph G. Reasor, D. D., pastor, 1878. John R. Reason, supply pastor, commenced Oct. 10th, 1880, and is still—May, 1882, in office. **ELDERS:** William Collins and Oriel Wilcox at the organization; Horace Look and Frederick Collins, January 12, 1829; William B. Collins, November 10th, 1832; Lewis Weeks, August, 1837; Hiram L. Ripley, September 15, 1838; Philander Braley, Austin B. Beach, James Haffy, November 14th, 1841; J. Vanstavoren, S. Sheppard, January 24th, 1847; E. B. Lockwood, February 21, 1847; C. C. Treadway, 1861; Hon. J. R. Miller, July, 1880. **Deacons:** James S. Wadsworth, G. W. Peers and George A. Miller.

The present church building was erected in 1843, at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars. It was badly shattered by a storm in 1879. In addition the church owns property in shape of lots, a parsonage, and another valuable residence. It is not in debt, and pays a liberal salary to the pastor, and contributes, though not systematically, to the benevolent agencies of the Church at large. The membership at present is about one hundred and forty. The Sabbath-school is quite flourishing; two officers, fourteen teachers, one hundred and seventy-five pupils.

MARINE CHURCH.

This was organized Nov. 2d, 1834. Roswell Brooks preached here one-half the time for one year. Next succeeded, Robert Blake, one-half the time for two years. Then the church was vacant until 1840, when T. Lippincott was employed, and continued, one-half the time for three years. A pleasant revival occurred and twenty-seven were added to the church. Then followed James R. Dunn. After eighteen months' labor elsewhere, Mr. Lippincott supplied again for one year. The subsequent ministers, named in their order, are these: Calvin Butler, Sigmond Ulfelder, James A. Darrah, C. J. Pitkin, William Ellers, A. D. Jack, H. W. Wood, J. Scott Davis, C. T. Halsey, the last from Jan. 1874, to Jan. 1878, and Robert Stewart. **ELDERS:** James Breath, James M. Nichols, Geo. W. Welsh, Nov. 2d, 1833; C. Lyman, Feb. 10th, 1842; Geo. T. Allen, April 30, 1843; John Breath, same; A. L. Saunders, Feb. 7th, 1848; J. S. Cottrell, same; Joel Simpson, April 30, 1854; Richard P. Marshall, same; Lewis Potter, April 16th, 1864; Samuel H. Brown, May 8, 1869; Richard A. Marshall, April 21, 1872. The original members were these: James Breath, Elizabeth Breath, Geo. C. Allen, Mary Allen, James M. Nichols, Elizabeth Nichols, Geo. W. Walsh, John R. Kerr, Wm. Anderson, Eunice A. Anderson, Gertrude Anderson, Zilphat Parker, Geo. Foster,

Hannah N. Foster, Rebecca L. Breath and Mary A. Breath. Calvin Butler came here in 1849, and died Nov. 2d, 1854. His house, occupied by his widow and family, was burned in the fall of 1855. For several years past the Sabbath-school, and indeed the whole church work here, has devolved on Elder Lewis Potter and his excellent wife. There is a good frame church, built in 1851. Before its erection, all denominations used the same building. This church is at present—1882—in a very depressed condition. It last reported a membership of twenty-six. But the number in 1882 is not more than twelve or fifteen.

UPPER ALTON CHURCH.

The organization was made January 8th, 1837, by Revs. F. W. Graves, T. B. Hurlbut and Thomas Lippincott, with twenty members. It appears that in June following a union was effected between this and a Congregational church in the same place. By this union twenty-six members were added. One article provides for the election of Elders triennially. E. P. Lovejoy was the first minister. He labored gratuitously. C. G. Selleck was installed pastor Nov. 16, 1837, and resigned the charge in October, 1841. Hubbel Loomis succeeded him as stated pastor until May, 1843. Mr. Loomis was succeeded by H. B. Whittaker, who continued his labors here until his death, Sept. 15th, 1844. Williston Jones succeeded Mr. Whittaker, and remained until May, 1845. Lemuel Foster, T. B. Hurlbut and William Barnes, labored for different periods. W. R. Adams from 1861 to 1867. Since then Lucius I. Root, Robert Rudd, John Huston and Samuel B. Taggart have served this church. **ELDERS:** Enoch Long, Ebenezer Dennison, John Manning, Samuel Archer, William Clark, Alfred Cowles, Joseph Gordon, Winthrop S. Gilman, Russell Scarritt, John Bates, Wm. Cunningham, Myron Ives, J. J. Hastings, S. W. Ball, J. P. Burton, T. R. Murphy, Joseph Platt, W. S. R. Robinson and probably some others. The Records have been very imperfectly kept. The first church edifice was erected in 1836, and occupied the same site as the present one. Previous to that the church worshiped in what is known as the "Brick School House." The first church edifice was burned February 10, 1858. The present building was commenced soon after, but for lack of funds went on but slowly. It was finally finished, and dedicated November 15, 1865. This church has had many difficulties. Among these were its semi-constitution, the vicinity of other strong churches, and the exceedingly fluctuating character of the population of the place.

The church is now, May 1882, without a minister. It has only one elder, John Bates. Its membership is about thirty.

MONTICELLO CHURCH.

The post office is Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois. For several reasons peculiar importance attaches to the history of this church. Hence I propose to give it fully enough for complete comprehension. In doing this I shall derive my materials from the "church manual compiled and published by an order of Session in 1860," from the

church records, from the records of the Presbytery of Alton, and, in relation to the church edifice, from the records of Monticello Seminary. It was organized in the chapel of Monticello Female Seminary, Nov. 2, 1839, Rev. Theron Baldwin, who was then a member of Alton Presbytery, presiding. I undoubtedly state the exact truth, when I say the peculiar shaping of the church's constitution was due alone to Mr. Baldwin. The original members were: Jabez Turner, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Timothy Turner, Jairus Burt Turner, Ann W. Turner, Elizabeth Turner, from the Valatia, Kinderhook, Presbyterian church, N. Y.; James Howell, Ann D'Hart Howell, Sarah Howell, from the Reformed Dutch church, Beawenburg, N. Y.; Rufus G. Turner, Mary Ann Turner, from the First Presbyterian church, Matteawan, N. Y.; Edwin B. Turner, Congregational church, Jacksonville, Ill.; Catharine Ingham, Rebecca Ingham, Elizabeth Wilkins, Mary E. Gilman, Calvin Godfrey, from the Presbyterian church, Alton; John Mason, sr., from Congregational church, Castleton, Vt.; Elizabeth Howell, from Presbyterian church, New Brunswick, N. J. Eighteen persons, twelve of whom were from Presbyterian churches, four from the Reformed Dutch, which is Presbyterian under a different name, and two Congregationalists. With a Presbyterian organizer, sixteen out of eighteen Presbyterian members, one would have expected a Presbyterian church. Martin Ash, Maria Ash, Susan W. Miles, Caroline W. Baldwin, Benjamin Ives Gilman, Philena Fobes, Huldah M. Sturtevant and Mary Marr, were received on examination. This constitution was adopted: "Art. (1) This church shall be called *The Church of Christ in Monticello*. (2) The business of the church shall be transacted by a Session, consisting of the pastor (who shall be *ex-officio*, Moderator) and a certain number of elders chosen by nomination. The elders shall hold their office no more than one year, at any one time, without a re-election. Art. (3) The nomination of elders shall be made by the pastor, with the consent of the Session, not less than two weeks previous to the time for entering upon the duties of this office, and unless objections are publicly made by at least two members of the church in regular standing, they are to be considered as elected. (4) In the reception of members, and all cases of discipline, a vote of the church shall be necessary to ratify the decision of the Session. Art. (5) No alteration shall be made in this Constitution or in the Confession of Faith, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regularly notified meeting for this purpose." Ecclesiastical history can scarcely furnish a match to this! According to Art. 1, there was and could be in the village, or precinct called Monticello, no church but this one. According to Art. 2, when the church had no pastor, there could be no Session, for he was an essential part of it. The elders were not to be chosen by vote of members, but by nomination of pastor—Art. 3. Hence necessarily, the elders were the creatures of the pastor. And when the church had no pastor, no elders could be appointed. By Art. 4 the Session was deprived of all real authority.

The Confession of Faith adopted consisted of nine Arti

cles, and was thoroughly orthodox and Calvinistic. The first elders put in office under this unique constitution were Timothy Turner and Benjamin I. Gilman. Others, down to 1854, are as follows: Abijah W. Corey, 1841; Benjamin Godfrey, 1842; Nathan Johnson, 1845; John Mason, jr., 1846; George Smith, 1847. The ministers have been—(1) Theron Baldwin, supply pastor from November 2, 1838, till November 22, 1840. October 4, 1840, the church invited Mr. Baldwin to become their pastor, and instructed B. I. Gilman and Timothy Turner to apply to Presbytery to have him installed. This was done, November 22, 1840. A. T. Norton, of Alton Presbyterian church, preached the sermon, T. B. Hurlbut, of Upper Alton, gave the charge to the pastor, and T. Lippincott to the people. It was a *semi*-installation—Presbyterial, inasmuch as Presbytery was consulted about it, and agreed to Mr. Baldwin's wishes as to the individuals to officiate, all of whom were co-Presbyters with himself—*non*-Presbyterial in that the constitutional questions were omitted. Nothing can be more farcical than Mr. B's attempts to wear, and not to wear the Presbyterian harness. The records of the Session during the whole of Mr. B's administration are very neatly kept in due *Presbyterian* form. From only a single entry would one suspect the church to be anything else than Presbyterian. "July 31, 1841, Timothy Turner was appointed (by the Session) a delegate to the Alton Presbytery on the ground that such delegates were received on certain conditions, by said Presbytery as corresponding members." The "conditions" referred to are contained in a plan of correspondence drawn up by Mr. Baldwin and foolishly adopted by the Presbytery of Alton at its fall session in Upper Alton, 1840. That "plan" is as follows: (1) "That we adopt the practice of receiving delegates, as corresponding members, from such Congregational and other churches within our bounds as harmonize with us in belief of the essential doctrines of Christianity, provided they are willing regularly to report to this body. (2) That such delegates have the right not only to speak, but also to vote on all matters which come before this body, except such as are strictly Presbyterial. (3) That we consent to act as an advisory council in all cases of reference which those associated churches may bring before us." At the fall meeting in 1867, these resolutions were repealed. But from the fall of 1840 to the fall of 1867, they were theoretically in force, though practically disregarded. The fact is, the Presbyterian system is complete in itself. All foreign elements engrafted upon it are so many excrescences, which have in the end to be cut off out. Mr. Baldwin left in April, 1844. He was succeeded by Elisha Jenney until September, of the same year. George Pyle followed and remained till his death, Jan. 22, 1846; Joseph A. Ranney from March, 1846, to Nov., 1847; Wm. Homes from June, 1848, to June 1850; Geo. M. Tuthill from Oct. 1850, till May, 1852; Charles Temple from June 1852, till June, 1854. All the above ministers were connected with the Presbyterian Church save Charles Temple, and all with Alton Presbytery save Messrs. Temple and Homes. Monticello church was received by Presbytery, according to the terms of correspondence, May 3, 1842, and thereafter

represented in Presbytery and Synod with as much regularity as any other church down to 1854.

January 18, 1855, the Presbytery of Alton met with the Monticello church. That church presented a request to come fully into connection with Presbytery. The request was granted. Subsequently, but on the same day, Wellington W. Wells was, by the Presbytery, ordained pastor of that church according to Presbyterian usage. The church remained in this connection until Oct. 2, 1860, when the following minute appears upon the Records of Presbytery: "The Alton Presbytery have received certain papers from the congregation at Monticello, in which they express their opinion that the relation subsisting between said Presbytery and the congregation ought to be dissolved. The Presbytery express their regret that such a feeling should exist among those brethren with whom we have lived for years on terms of the greatest friendship. But as the papers inform the Presbytery, the church *has* withdrawn from our body, we erase the name of the Monticello church from our roll." The manual of the Monticello church refers to this matter thus: "In 1855, the church united with the *Presbytery of Alton*, and remained in that connection till June, 1860, when the Presbytery having ceased to co-operate with the A. H. M. Society, (with which this church had co-operated since its first organization and *still preferred* to co-operate) it withdrew from Presbytery, and resumed its original independent condition." While under the care of Presbytery, the church was prosperous and united. For the first year W. W. Wells was their pastor. He was duly released from that charge by Presbytery, Sept. 29, 1855. In October, Rev. Albert Smith became supply pastor. He was called to the pastorate and installed by the Presbytery of Alton, Nov. 22, 1856, and remained in that relation until his death, April 24, 1863. Mr. Smith did not withdraw from the Presbytery with his church. Very singularly the records of the church during the period of its connection with Presbytery *cannot be found*. That they were duly kept there is no doubt. Such pastors as Messrs. Wells and Smith would not have neglected so vital a matter. Besides, they were before Presbytery, in the spring of 1856 duly examined and approved. In 1855, the church reported eighty members. In 1856, ninety-one; 1857, ninety-five; 1858, ninety-three; 1859, ninety-eight; 1860, one hundred and eight. In 1857, Benjamin Webster was added to the Session. Those six years nearly, of connection with the Presbytery, were years of union, peace and unmixed prosperity. In those years the church edifice was erected by the trustees of the seminary, "for the joint use of the Monticello Presbyterian congregation" and the seminary, according to a plan, dated August 10, 1857, and signed by B. Godfrey and P. Fobes, on the part of the seminary, and B. I. Gilman and A. W. Corey, on the part of the congregation. The title to this property is with the trustees of the seminary. To trace the history of this church since its withdrawal from Presbytery is not here in place. While Mr. Smith lived it prospered. His wise and steady course kept the elements in repose. December 16, 1867, the first constitution of the church was essentially changed. Since

that time, or rather since its withdrawal from the Presbytery, it has not been *Presbyterian*, whatever else it may have been or is. Upon the whole, the history of this church, since the death of Dr. Smith, has demonstrated the utter absurdity of attempting to build up an orthodox church which shall be *un-denominational*. Drs. Baldwin and Smith were able men. They could hold a church to orthodox moorings by their individual power and Presbyterian connections. Lesser men, with no such connections, will surely fail. No church can live and grow and be useful *without some distinctive and acknowledged system of doctrine and polity*.

TROY CHURCH.

The organization was made Oct. 2d, 1842, by Revs. Wm. Chamberlain, T. Lippincott and C. E. Blood, with these members: J. K. Reiner, E. C. Reiner, James Perigo, H. Perigo, Cyrus Scott, jr., P. Scott, E. Scott, L. A. Scott, B. Posey, G. W. Scott, E. Goodwin, E. Davis and Cynthia Scott. This was the first church organization of any denomination in the village of Troy. Up to Dec. 22d, 1867, the church had received eighty-five members, only sixteen of whom were then remaining. At that time Rev. Robert Stewart commenced his permanent labors. Since then and up to Jan. 1st, 1878, one hundred and twelve have been added. Before Mr. Stewart the church was served by the following ministers: Wm. Chamberlain, Thomas Lippincott, J. R. Dunn, Calvin Butler, L. A. Parks, licentiate, John Gibson, Socrates Smith, James A. Darrah, Caleb J. Pitkin, William Eilers and A. D. Jack. Most of these labored here only half the time. The following are the elders: Dr. J. K. Reiner and James Perigo, the first two. Thomas Smith, Wesley Jarvis, Oliver Beard, John R. Swain, Dr. F. W. Lytle, L. R. Cornman, John McKee, Dr. F. A. Sabin, Andrew Kimberlin, James A. Henderson, Samuel Yandell, James W. Barlow, Edward Bigelow, Thomas H. Bell, R. C. Morris, Henry A. Riser, James Lang, Thomas J. Purviance and John Bosomworth. In 1845 the church adopted the limited period of Eldership. The first house of worship was a neat frame, twenty-four by thirty feet. When the new house was erected the old one was sold and is now private property. This new house is of brick, sixty by thirty-six feet, with basement story and audience room above, and cost \$10,000. Eleven hundred of this was donated by the Board of Church Erection. The corner stone of this house was laid on Mr. Stewart's birth-day, May 3, 1871. It was dedicated May 3, 1872, the day the pastor was seventy-four years of age.

Mr. Stewart remained in charge of the church until his death, which took place at his residence in Troy, July 11, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty three years, two months and eight days. The present minister of the church is Rev. John Gehring. The present Elders are D. F. A. Sabin and Thomas H. Bell, and the number of members about sixty-five.

MORO CHURCH.

The church of Rattan's Prairie, now called Moro, was

organized by Revs. Valentine Pentzer and P. D. Young, December 9, 1848, in a school house where the village of Bethalto now is, with these members, viz.: Samuel Smith, Ruth Smith, Hugh Smith, Letitia Dorsey, James Purly Smith, Elizabeth Smith, D. Duncan Smith, Ann M. Pentzer, Mrs. Ann Smith. Samuel Smith was made elder. He died in June, 1856. Since appointed, Hugh Smith, November 20, 1854; William A. Lanterman and George F. Stahl, same date; Samuel Dorsey, James Harvey Smith, Hiram E. Stahl, elected in first part of 1870; W. S. B. Robinson about 1876.

Ministers: Valentine Pentzer; P. D. Young, 1850; Peter Hassinger, 1853-56; S. B. Smith, 1857-58; R. M. Roberts, 1860; F. H. L. Laird, 1862; A. N. Denny, 1864, till his death, September 29, 1868; R. G. Ross, 1869; M. B. Gregg, 1871; George B. McComb, 1872; John Huston, 1874; William L. Johnson, 1876; Samuel B. Taggart, 1879. The name of the church was changed from "Rattan's Prairie" to "Moro" by Presbytery April 6, 1865. There has been but one house of worship. It was erected in the summer and fall of 1853, and is situated near the Moro depot. A cemetery is in the same enclosure with the church and adjoins the church site. Before the church was erected, the common place of meeting was Bethalto school-house.

Mr. Taggart is still in charge of the church. His post-office address is Upper Alton, Illinois. The membership is about fifty-five.

ZION (GERMAN) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized at Fosterburg, Madison county, October 12, 1857, by Revs. J. G. Schaible and H. Blanke, with twenty members. Up to the fall of 1877 the church was served by three ministers—H. Blanke, J. H. Reints and August Busch, who entered upon their work in 1857, 1869 and 1873, respectively.

The first Elders were Fred Wortman and C. Breuken. Afterward P. A. Scheldt, Ernest Wortman and C. F. Lobbig. In August, 1878, the church adopted the time service method, at the same time reducing the board to two, C. Breuken and P. H. Scheldt. This church has had a membership of one hundred and thirty-nine in all from the beginning. Its present membership is eighty-nine.

A house of worship was built soon after the organization, which cost about five hundred dollars. A parsonage was erected at the same time at a cost of about four hundred dollars. Additions have been made to the parsonage since, so that the present value of the church property, including house of worship, parsonage and grounds, is about \$1,500. Since the fall of 1877, this church was without a pastor. During the spring and summer of 1878 it was served by a licentiate, Albert F. Beyer, then a student of Danville Seminary, whom the church elected their pastor, and who was ordained over them May 14, 1879, by a committee of Alton Presbytery. The church building is situated in T. 6 N., R. 9 W., Sec. 14, N. E. 1 of S. W. 4 of the section.

The present (1882), Elders are C. F. Lobbig and Ernest Wortman. The number of members is fifty.

SALEM (GERMAN) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized August 19, 1869, by Revs. John A. Reints, Mr Tschudy and Elder Frederick Wortman with these members: Henry Bausch, Anton Telgmann, Henry Koch, Frederick Schallenberg, Nicolaus Ysch, Carl Wenzel, Hermann Bockstroek, August Seiler, John Hauser, Chr st. Schleiker, Ernest Schallenberg, Henry Banker, Henry Landwehr, Henry Schallenberg, Y. E. Schallenberg, Mathilde Koch, Teodore Telgmann, Susanne Bausch, Charlotte Schallenberg, Mrs. Ysch, Charlain Wenzel, Charlain Bockstroek, Hanne Hauser, Anna Schlenker, Dina Schallenberg, Rosiene Seiler. Elders: Henry Bausch, Anton Telgmann. Ministers: John H. Reints from the organization until August, 1877; August Busch, 1878; Albert E. Bayer, present minister, was ordained over them May 5, 1879. The church house was erected within two months, September and October, 1869, and cost about \$1,000. It is in T. 6, R. 9, S. E. 4 Sec. 18. This church together with Zion church at Fosterburg, Madison county, constitute a very interesting parish. All the members of both are native Germans. Their religious services are in that language. The present (1882) Elders are, Anton Telgmann and Henry Bausch, and the number of members sixty. Godfrey, Madison county, Illinois, is the post-office address.

Woodburn (German) Presbyterian church, just across the line, in Macoupin county, has been quite recently organized. Salem, Zion and Woodburn constitute one field, under the charge of Rev. A. E. Bayer, whose residence is at Fosterburg.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY JUSTUS BULKLEY, D. D.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the entire number of Baptists in America did not exceed fifty thousand, and in all the valley of the Mississippi there were but two small churches. The first ministers of the gospel who visited the region of Kentucky were Lewis Lunford (called in Virginia "the Wonderful Boy") and John Taylor, who made excursions to that region in 1779. The Presbyterians were the second denomination to enter this valley. Their pioneer was Rev. David Rice, who in October, 1783, with his family, settled near Harrod's Station, Kentucky. In 1786 two itinerant Methodist ministers arrived in Kentucky, and laid the foundation for their numerous people.

So far as I can learn, the first evangelical or Protestant minister that preached the gospel in the Illinois country, was Rev. James Smith, a Separate Baptist minister, who in the summer of 1787 visited and preached to the scattered inhabitants of what is now Monroe county. In 1790 he made a second visit to the same territory, preached, was taken prisoner by the Indians, near Waterloo, carried to the Kickapoo town on the Wabash, ransomed and returned to Kentucky. In 1796 Rev. Josiah Dodge, a native of Con-

necticut, but a pioneer from Kentucky, visited Illinois, and baptized four persons, who had professed conversion under Smith's preaching. One of these was James Lemen, Sr., who, with his four sons, became subsequently Baptist ministers. Rev. David Badgley in the spring of 1796 came to Illinois from Hardin county, Virginia. He baptized fifteen persons, and, aided by Joseph Chance, who was not then an ordained minister, constituted the New Design Baptist church, Monroe county, with twenty-eight members,—the first Baptist church in Illinois. It was constituted May 28, 1796. In the spring of 1796 Badgley moved his family to Illinois, preached, enjoyed revival seasons, and in 1798 constituted another church in the Americau Bottom, with fifteen members.

First Church.—The first Baptist church organized within the present limits of Madison county was at Wood River. It was constituted May 3, 1807, by David Badgley and William Jones. Among the constituent members were: William Jones, by letter; Elizabeth Jones, Susan Brown, William Stubblefield, Isaac Hill, Lucy Hill, Joseph Cook, Sarah Cook, John Rattan, Mary Rattan, Anne Rose, John Finley, and possibly others. July following Joseph White, James Gillham and Anne Gillham joined, by letter. In June, 1809, Abel Moore, Mary Moore, James Beeman and Nancy Beeman were received by letter. In September, 1809, George Moore and Nancy Moore joined by letter.

In 1807 the first Baptist Association was formed, called the "Illinois Union." It consisted of five churches, Wood River, New Design, Mississippi Bottom, Silver Creek and Richland. It had four ministers, David Badgley, William Jones, Robert Brazil and Joseph Chance, with sixty-two members. Hence Wood River church, with its pastor, William Jones, was one of five churches to constitute the first Baptist Association in Illinois. In 1809 the Association held its annual meeting with this church. The first Saturday in April, 1811, letters of dismission were granted to William and Elizabeth Jones; but the first Saturday in October, 1814, they were again received by letter. The first Saturday in June, 1815, James Beeman was appointed to get plank to floor the meeting-house, and get two acres of land from Joseph Vaughn, for meeting-house and graveyard. The first Saturday in July, 1816, Joseph Vaughn offered to sell to the church two acres of land where the meeting-house and grave yard were situated, for five dollars per acre. After consultation, the church purchased one and a half acres, and Vaughn donated a half acre and twenty rods.

These pioneers were a hearty, thrifty, social generous people; their hospitality was unbounded. A common foe in the Indians by whom they were surrounded connected them very closely in their friendship, as well as united them for common defence. Their settlements were sparse. Their custom was to hold monthly meetings, beginning on Saturday and holding over the following Sabbath. Their faith was simple and their piety sincere; their preaching was largely hortatory and their worship primitive and unostentatious; members were often widely scattered; their mode of travel was on horseback, and attended with great danger from a

prowling foe; and yet they exhibited great earnestness and punctuality in their attendance upon the stated appointments of the church. One of the members of this church, Mrs. Bates, the mother of the wife of Abel Moore, lived near Jersey Landing; another, Mrs. Askew, sister of Mr. Abel Moore, also lived near Jersey Landing, and yet both came monthly, on horseback, exposed to imminent danger, and yet with great regularity and delight, to attend the stated appointments of the church. During the war of 1812 Elder William Jones became a soldier, and was elected captain of his company. During this period he often preached in the Block House, which stood near the premises of William Gill.

This church enjoyed a good degree of prosperity until about 1849, about which time its membership declined, and it was then merged into the Bethlehem United Baptist Church.

EDWARDSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards came from Kentucky, and settled in Edwardsville March 19, 1827. At this time, the number of Baptists living in Madison county was very small. In Edwardsville only two were known to profess Baptist sentiments, viz: Mr. John Adams, who had been a member of a Baptist church in the East, and George Kelly, who had been baptized by Rev. J. M. Peck, and held from him a certificate of his baptism. Dr. Edwards, desirous of developing his religious character and of engaging as far as possible, with others in Divine worship, engaged in devotional meetings with the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Cumberland Presbyterians, in Edwardsville, and enjoyed them. But he could not thus fully satisfy the convictions of his own conscience. Believing that Baptist churches were organized essentially on the New Testament pattern, he corresponded with the Rev. John S. Wilson of Kentucky, and persuaded him to visit Edwardsville in the spring of 1828. Mr. Wilson was then a licentiate of the Mt. Gilead Baptist church, Kentucky, the same church to which Dr. Edwards belonged.

A series of meetings were held in Edwardsville, Rock Spring, and other places in the vicinity. Extensive revivals accompanied his labors. In Edwardsville, business houses temporarily suspended and whisky shops were closed. The meetings were held in the court-house. The citizens generally attended, and the most hardened were deeply impressed. The meetings in Edwardsville continued about eight weeks; about thirty persons were baptized. Among those baptized was Paris Mason, a prominent and influential citizen, and afterward a deacon of the church, and John Adams, subsequently sheriff of the county, and for many years clerk of the church. During these services, a little band of seven persons, looking out upon the future of this valley, deemed it loyalty to Christ to organize a Baptist church. They gathered at the residence of Dr. Edwards, (subsequently the residence of Hon. Joseph Gillespie), April 18, 1828, and organized the Baptist Church of Edwardsville. Let their names be recorded: Rev. Thomas Ray and wife, Jacob Gonterman and wife, Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards and wife,

Eliza A. Fall, subsequently Eliza A. Adams of Alton. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas P. Green. He was succeeded by Rev. Joshua Bradley from New England. Rev. J. B. Smith was the third pastor. He was born in Alexander county, Illinois. Rev. Thomas P. Green persuaded him to come to Edwardsville. At that time he could scarcely read intelligibly. He attended Rev. J. M. Peck's theological school at Rock Spring, but becoming in some way involved in difference of opinion with his teacher, he came to Edwardsville and resided and studied with Dr. Edwards, who was accustomed to refer to him humorously as his "theological student." He served the church two years, and afterwards settled in Lexington, and Louisville, Kentucky, and other places, and subsequently rose to considerable eminence in the ministry.

Among the early pastors of the church, Rev. Alvin Bailey and Rev. George Stacey demand honorable mention. During its early history, Rev. Elijah Dodson, Rev. Hubbell Loomis, Rev. J. M. Peck, Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers and Rev. James Lemen frequently supplied the pulpit. Mr. Wilson's labors resulted in the organization of a church at Rock Spring, now Oak Hill, the residence of Dr. Peck. The Edwardsville and Rock Spring churches applied for admission to the Illinois Association, but were refused because they openly advocated and earnestly supported Missions, Bible and Tract societies, and kindred benevolent organizations. These matters with these churches were not made a test of fellowship. Each member was permitted to support, or refuse to support, these benevolent enterprises, but as churches, the support was open, earnest and avowed. The rejection of their application for membership in the "Illinois Association" led these churches, with the Upper Alton Baptist Church, which was organized April 25, 1830, to unite in an Association in accordance with their views. At that time there was not in the state an Association that openly supported these benevolent enterprises.

Hence, October 16, 1830, Edwardsville, Rock Spring and Upper Alton churches met, by delegates, in Edwardsville and organized the Edwardsville Baptist Association, the only organization in the state openly, earnestly, avowedly missionary. True, the Lemens had earlier organized the South District Association, which was friendly to the cause of missions, and at its annual meeting in September, 1829, it passed a resolution commending the American Bible Society to the confidence and support of its members, and in its circular letter, it speaks approvingly of the cause of missions. At the meeting that organized the Edwardsville Association, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved: That the Baptists in this State who are favorable to a general union of the denomination be affectionately invited, to attend a meeting to be held at Edwardsville, on the Friday before the fourth Lord's day in July next (1831) to consult upon the practicability of such a union." At the same time, James Lemen, J. M. Peck, B. F. Edwards, George Stacey, and George Smith, were chosen a committee to prepare an address to the Baptists in Illinois. At this meeting in July, Rev. John Logan, a Baptist minister from Schuyler county, and the Lemen brothers were present—

and there was then organized the Illinois Baptist State Convention, which met at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, in Nov. 1844, united with the North Western Baptist Convention and formed the Illinois Baptist General Association.

Dr Edwards removed from Edwardsville in 1837. The highest membership attained up to this date was about 50. From 1837 to 1842 the records are scanty. It is affirmed, however, by the older citizens whose memory is reliable, that about 1840 it had reached a membership of about 150, and was a strong vigorous body. The first house of worship was built about 1830, upon a lot donated by James Mason, to the county commissioners for the use of the Baptist Church. Edwardsville, at an early day numbered among its citizens many whose influence was extensively felt in the early development of the State. Here resided three of the Governors of the State, Ninian Edwards, Gov. Coles, and Gov. Ford. Here also lived Judge Smith, Jesse B. Thomas, father of Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, John Adams, Cyrus Edwards, Paris Mason, Rev. Hubbell Loomis and others. Among the prominent members of the Church were Paris Mason and wife, Mrs. Judge Smith, Mrs. Thomas (daughter of Judge Smith and mother of Rev. Jesse B. Thomas), Mrs. Erastus Wheeler, Dr. L. D. Boone and wife, subsequently of Chicago, and others. Dr. B. F. Edwards and Jacob Gonterman, were deacons of the Church. From 1838 to 1842 in the minutes of the Edwardsville Association the Church reports no pastor, but names as a licentiate, S. B. Allard and also S. C. Scandritt, from England. Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers frequently supplied the pulpit in 1842, and in April, 1843 was called to the pastorate. He resigned in March 1847. Subsequently J. M. Peck visited the Church, was called to the pastorate, but declined on account of poor health. Rev. W. D. H. Johnson was pastor from 1848 till 1851, preaching two Sabbaths each month. The Church now had only a nominal existence. Internal dissensions troubled it. There were only three or four male members left, and but one of these in town. About 1852 this one moved from the city, as did also the family of a Dr. Johnson, which literally took what little heart there was out of the Church. On the 12th of June, 1852, the Church disbanded after having given to the clerk, W. R. Adams, authority to grant letters of dismission to members in good standing who wished to unite elsewhere. From 1851 to 1855 its name appears in the minutes of the Edwardsville Association followed by the words, "No report."

It was virtually dead. From 1852 to 1860 the Baptist cause in Edwardsville was saved from total wreck by the labors of Revs. A. L. Cole, J. H. Mize, F. M. Ellis and others. In 1860 the number of avowed Baptists in Edwardsville was reduced to six, and in the midst of overwhelming opposition it required an unusual degree of firmness and moral courage to openly advocate Baptist tenets. In the fall of 1861 Rev. J. V. Hopper was appointed missionary to labor within the bounds of the Edwardsville Association; and in February, 1862, he held a series of meetings, continuing several weeks. Four persons were baptized, the scattered forces were gathered, and the little Church was

reorganized. Rev. J. H. Mize, Rev. Sanford Alford, Lyman Barber then of Troy, and others aided in these meetings. The reorganized Church began with nine members; not one of the former members could be found in Edwardsville. Rev. J. H. Mize was chosen pastor. He baptized three persons. In May 1863 two more were received by letter. Brother Mize resigned and was succeeded in May 1864 by Rev. William J. Roseberry, who labored faithfully till his death in 1869. In the depressed and feeble condition of the Church his death was a sore calamity. During his pastorate the Church held its meetings where best it could, as in 1866 the old house of worship had been sold by the Trustees and the proceeds in whole or in part had been invested in a building site for future use. In May 1870, at the earnest solicitation of the Church, Rev. W. C. F. Hempstead settled in Edwardsville, as a homeopathic physician. In connection with his labor as a physician he became pastor of the Church, and labored earnestly and successfully till the fall of 1874, when he removed to California.

In the winter of 1873-74, he held a series of meetings, unaided ministerially, for about six weeks, with encouraging results. Rev. W. Chapin, of Troy, then came to his assistance and subsequently, Rev. L. C. Carr, of Collinsville, at that time pastor of the Bethel Church. The meetings continued from January to April. The Church received sixteen by baptism and four by letter. During the pastorate of Dr. Hempstead, the Church, aided by a liberal community, in addition to the one thousand dollars realized from the sale of the old Church property, purchased an eligible site and built a neat church edifice. The building is a frame, 32 by 55 feet, is commodious, tasteful, heated by a furnace, and comfortably furnished. It was dedicated Oct. 6, 1872. The sermon was preached by Dr. Bulkley, of Shurtleff College. A considerable amount of money was raised to meet indebtedness. The Church, however, was still burdened with a debt, and were not able to support a pastor. Rev. Henry L. Field, after Dr. Hempstead's departure, served the Church twice a month.

Since 1875 the church has struggled, against fearful odds, for continued existence. In April, 1876, Rev. William J. Chapin, of Troy, visited them; and, as the result of earnest solicitation, consented to become their pastor. His labors were earnest, faithful and useful. He continued about one year. The church was without a pastor from the close of Mr. Chapin's labors till 1879 or 1880, when Rev. H. W. Theile, of Brighton, under the patronage of the Edwardsville Baptist Association, preached for them one year, one-half of the time. Since that time the church has had no pastor, and is exceedingly discouraged. Her great present need is a faithful, self-denying, earnest, godly minister. Unless some one thus qualified and adapted to the field can be secured, her future is discouraging and her prolonged existence problematical.

The statistics are very imperfect. The ministers of the Edwardsville Association, from the organization of the church to 1881, show 85 baptized, 70 received by letter, 79 dismissed by letter, 35 excluded, and 21 died. The highest number reported was sixty in the year 1838. The largest

number reported was sixty in 1868. Although the church, from its beginning, has been compelled to struggle against fearful odds, and never attained to a church of large membership, yet she has exerted, especially in her earlier history, boundless influence in shaping the policy and determining the prosperity of the denomination in Illinois.

THE UPPER ALTON CHURCH.—CONSTITUTION AND PROGRESS.

This church was constituted by Rev. John M. Peck, April 25th, 1830, with eight members, viz: Ephraim Marsh, James D. W. Marsh, Don Alonzo Spaulding, Winston Cheatham, Henry Evans, Mrs. Julia A. Spaulding, Mrs. Frances Marsh, and Rachel Garrett. Deacon Don A. Spaulding, now of the Alton City church, is the only one of the number now living. The church was constituted under the name of the "Alton Baptist Church."

In 1830, delegates appointed by this church met delegates from the churches of Edwardsville and Rock Spring and formed at Edwardsville, on the 16th October, and days following, "The Edwardsville Baptist Association." In February, 1833, the church dismissed by letter nine members, to unite with others in constituting a Baptist church at Lower Alton. In March, 1834, four were dismissed, to aid in forming a church on "the Piasa, or Brown's Prairie," now Brighton church. March, 1837, the church numbered 129, and 12 were dismissed to form a church in the "Wood River settlement," named the "Bethel" church. In May, 1864, a branch of the church was formed near the mouth of Wood River, at a preaching station of theological students; and in June, 1867, forty-one were dismissed, to constitute this branch—an independent church, first named "Gibraltar," afterwards "Milton." This church has since become extinct.

For about two years the church held its meetings in a log cabin, and for three or four years more in the old brick school-house; also, in the "meeting room" in Lower Alton, and occasionally at private dwellings in the Wood River settlement. January, 1836, the church resolved to build a substantial stone house, 45x60 ft. with basement. This house was dedicated in Jan. 1837. Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers preached the sermon, and Prof. Washington Leverett offered the prayer of dedication. The church occupied this house thirty-two years. In January, 1868, the church resolved to build a new house of worship, a frame, 50x80 ft., with a chapel in rear of fitting proportions, all in the Norman style of architecture, and at a cost, including lot, not over \$12,000. It was dedicated with appropriate services May 30, 1869, the pastor, N. M. Wood, D. D., preaching the sermon.

PASTORS AND SUPPLIES.

Rev. George Stacey supplied the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths from April, 1830, to June 3, 1831, and was its *first pastor*, supplying alternate Sabbaths. He continued in this relation four months.—Additions, 19. Rev. Alvin Bailey commenced preaching early in 1832, when the church held its meetings alternately at Upper and Lower Alton. He

retained the double pastorate until April 1834.—Additions 9. Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers from November 1834, to the close of 1838.—Additions 176. Jonathan Merriam from November 1839, until November 1840.—Additions 49.

A years vacancy followed, after which Rev. Adiel Sherwood was pastor two years.—Additions, 55. Then after an interval of nearly three years Rev. Jesse W. Dennison filled the office for one year.—Additions, 18. Another vacancy of a year was followed by the pastorate of Rev. Jeremy F. Tolman one and one-half years.—Additions, 17. After the lapse of six months his son Rev. John N. Tolman served two years.—Additions 41. A vacancy of two and one-half years was followed by the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Woodbury, one year.—Additions, 10. After two or three months, Rev. Daniel Read served as pastor two and one-half years.—Additions, 64. Rev. Wm. B. Smith was his successor, two and one-half years.—Additions, 25. After a vacancy of two years, Rev. J. Bulkley served two years.—Additions, 92, and 21 received into the branch at Gibraltar. During the last half year of 1866, Rev. E. C. Mitchell was the "stated supply."—Additions, 20. During the year 1867, Rev. R. E. Pattison was "stated supply"—Additions 38, and to the branch at Gibraltar 28.—Then till May 1868, Rev. E. C. Mitchell was stated supply.—Additions 10. In May, 1868, Rev. N. M. Wood became pastor and served one and one-half years.—Additions 111. During the next three months the pulpit was supplied conjointly by Drs. Kendrick, Wood, Bulkley and Prof. Stifler, all Professors in Shurtleff College.—Additions 5. Then Prof. Stifler was stated supply ten months, then regular pastor six and one-half months.—Additions 90. After a vacancy of five months during which the pulpit was supplied by Prof J. C. C. Clarke and others, (additions 17) Rev. David T. Morrill became pastor Nov. 1st, 1876, and at present, July, 1882, holds that relation. The additions under his ministry have been 116.

It will thus be seen that the church has had fifteen regular pastors, whose aggregate pastorates amount to 34 years; also several acting pastors who have officiated about three years. The church has been without a pastor, at different intervals, about fifteen and one-half years. During these periods the Professors and Theological students have generally supplied the pulpit, with additions amounting to 174.

Deacons.—The church has had 12 deacons, seven of whom have died. George Smith served 30 years, died in 1860. Don A. Spaulding served three years, then joined the Alton church, still living; George Haskell, elected in 1834, served three years, removed to Rockford and is dead. Benjamin Green, elected in 1837, died in 1854. Alvin Olecott, elected in 1862, served 5½ years, then united with the Alton city church and is dead. Warren Leverett, elected in 1852, served till his death in November 1872. Joseph M. Elwell, elected in 1855, served till his death in 1866. H. N. Kendall, elected in 1858, served till his death in October 1876. Joseph Burton, elected in 1858, resigned in 1873. Elisha Whittlesey, elected in 1874, removed to Highland, Ill., in 1875. Asa R. Steele, elected in March 1873, still in office. Joseph H. Weeks, elected September 1876, still in office.

Sabbath-Schools.—In 1830, a union Sabbath school was

formed by Baptists and Presbyterians. This continued in harmony for five years. In 1855 the Presbyterians, with entire good feelings withdrew to organize a school of their own. From that date the church has sustained their own school. Its numbers and prosperity have varied, yet the school has generally exhibited a good degree of prosperity and energy. It has been the nursery of the church—During the last forty years probably three-fourths of the additions to the church have come from the Sabbath-school.

Summary, to December 25th, 1881. Constituent members 8, added by baptism, 642, added by letter, 540, total, 1190. The number dismissed by letter who have not returned 672. Dropped because long absent and residence unknown 62. Excluded 71; Died 121. Present number, December 25, 1881, 270. The number of ministers, members of the church, ordained before they became members, has been 45. The number ordained while members, and those ordained after their dismission is 72—so large a number of ministers connected at different times with this church arises from the fact of its intimate relations to Shurtleff College. It has thus exerted unmeasured influence in the development and progress of the Baptist Denomination.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ALTON.

This Church was constituted March 10, 1833, with 19 members, viz; Ebenezer Marsh, Ephraim Marsh, William Manning, Wm. Hayden, D. A. Spaulding, Henry Evans, and their wives—also Mark Pierson, Stephen Griggs, Herman Griggs, R. Johnson, Joseph S. King, James W. D. Marsh, and Mary D. Bruner. Rev. J. M. Peck was present at this meeting. The church adopted the summary of faith and practice of the second Baptist church of Boston, Mass.

Rev. Alvin Bailey was the first pastor, and served till April 1834. Rev. Hubbell Loomis supplied till the following fall. In November, 1834, Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers became pastor of the two churches at Upper and Lower Alton. He resigned in December, 1835. Rev. Dwight Ives, from June 1836 till May 1839. This pastorate, however, was very successful. For more than a year the church was supplied by Washington Leverett, and Zenas B. Newman, Professors in Shurtleff College. Gideon B. Perry served from January, 1841, till some time in 1843; he subsequently entered the ministry of the Episcopal church. Then Rev. Adiel Sherwood, President of Shurtleff College, supplied the church two years. Rev. Otis Hackett was pastor from April 1845, to April 1847. Rev. Robert F. Ellis became pastor in October 1847, and served six years. During a vacancy of more than a year, Professor Washington Leverett and Rev. Silas C. James served as supplies. Rev. R. R. Coon was pastor from January, 1855, a little more than four years. An interval of one year followed, during which time Rev. Dr. N. M. Wood, Ex-President, and Dr. Read, President of Shurtleff College, supplied alternately. In 1860, Rev. Melvin Jameson became pastor, and served until 1869, when he resigned to enter the service of the Amer. Bapt. Missionary Union, as their Missionary to Burmah. This pastorate was vigorous and successful—During his pastorate 99 were baptized and 71 received by letter.

Rev. N. Butler became pastor in the fall of 1869, and continued until December 1872. Revivals were enjoyed, and the membership of the church increased from 193 to 235. On the 12th of October, 1873, Thomas G. Field, recently from Newton Theological Institution, was ordained. The membership increased from 233 to 323, a gain of 90. Continued as the pastor till spring of 1879, and was followed by Rev. L. A. Abbott, the present pastor.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

At first the meetings were held in Lyceum Hall, corner of Second and Alby streets. Then, for several months, it occupied the stone meeting-house owned by Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, corner of Market and Third streets.

In 1834, their first meeting-house was erected on the corner of Third and Alby streets. The building would accommodate about two hundred and fifty persons. It was sold to the Methodists for \$8,000.

In 1836, a lot was purchased on the corner of Second and Easton streets, at a cost of \$6,500, and a building erected costing \$18,000; making total cost, \$24,500. This house was destroyed by fire in March, 1860. The bell, organ, town-clock, etc., all perished in the flames. The building was insured for \$3,000.

In December, 1860, the church occupied the basement of their present house of worship, and the house itself was completed and dedicated to God the first Sabbath in September, 1867. Rev. Dr. Everts, of Chicago, preached in the morning and Rev. Dr. G. Anderson, of St. Louis, in the evening. The house is substantially built of brick, will comfortably accommodate three hundred and fifty persons, and cost, with furniture, \$12,600. About \$900 of this amount was provided by the Ladies' Sewing Circle. A liberal portion was contributed by citizens who were not members of the church. The house was dedicated free from debt.

HOME AND MISSION SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

From the beginning, this church has given most earnest support to the cause of Sunday-schools. The church has conducted, uninterruptedly, a flourishing home Sunday-school during its entire existence. Its roll has often exhibited the names of two hundred and fifty scholars, with twenty-three teachers, and an average attendance of one hundred and sixty. Stephen Pierson was superintendent for more than twenty years, until impaired health compelled him to resign. The school contributes regularly to the cause of Foreign Missions. The church, in addition to the home school, has conducted several mission schools.

About the year 1849, a mission school began with the African Baptist Church, which was successfully conducted for many years. In 1860, a mission school was begun in Middletown by John L. Blair, in a hired room. In 1862, a lot was purchased and a suitable house erected, at a cost of about \$550.

In 1875, a mission school was established in Hunterstown, under the superintendence of Carey Emerson. A building was erected at a cost of \$1,250. The school averaged one

hundred and twenty five scholars, and sixteen teachers. Improvements and enlargements were made to the building, subsequently, at a cost of about \$820. B. W. Smith succeeded Mr. Emerson as superintendent in September, 1879, and served till 1880, when Dr. R. Gibson became superintendent, and is at present conducting the school with marked success. At times the number in attendance reaches three hundred. An adjoining lot has recently been purchased, at a cost of \$250.

In 1859, a church was formed at Coal Branch by members from this church. Dismissed for that purpose seventeen in number. A commodious house was soon built, a pastor secured, an encouraging Sabbath-school organized, and a good congregation gathered. The church at Coal Branch has had a varied history, prospering at times until its membership reached seventy, and again in adversity until its existence was imperilled.

RELIGIOUS VISITATION, TRACT DISTRIBUTION, PLAN OF BENEVOLENT OPERATION.

Many of its members, for considerable periods of time, have engaged in the work of family visitation. This is accompanied with tract distribution, religious conversation, and prayer, as circumstances will allow. At one time 28 persons, mostly females, were engaged in this service. In all its history, the church has given earnest and efficient aid to all the various benevolent enterprises of the denomination. To the cause of missions it has given one of its pastors, Rev. Melvin Jameson and his wife—one of its licentiates, Rev. Judson Benjamin, and one of its most promising young women, Miss Emma Inveen.

Its plan of benevolence, in theory, embraces the idea of a contribution weekly, from every member, as each is prospered. The church has ever been especially interested in the Illinois Baptist Educational Society, and in Shurtleff College. Its money has been liberally given, and many of its members have always been on the Board of Trustees of the College. It is in fact difficult to see how the College could have prospered without their service and money freely and cheerfully given.

OFFICERS.

Deacons with the date of their Election.—Ephraim Marsh, April 20th, 1833. Don A. Spaulding, Dec. 25th, 1834. Wm. Manning, Feb. 20th, 1835. Jonas R. Gale, Nov. 8th, 1836. B. F. Edwards and Eben. Marsh, April 27th, 1838. B. F. Edwards, D. A. Spaulding, Eben. Marsh, Wm. Manning, and Richard Flagg, Feb. 4th, 1842. T. C. Morrison, Feb. 26th, 1855. John Woodruff and John L. Blair, Feb. 20th, 1872. Ira H. Keizer and Henry A. Cheney, Nov. 27th, 1876.

NORTH ALTON BAPTIST CHURCH, FORMERLY COAL BRANCH.

This Church was really a Colony from the Alton Baptist Church.

In 1859 Thomas Dunford and wife, and Robert Mitchell and wife were dismissed from the Alton Baptist Church, to unite in forming a church at Coal Branch. Soon afterward

several from Coal Branch were baptized, and on the 21st of March, 1859, the church was organized with 17 members.

Rev. H. Gallagher, then a student in Shurtleff College, served them for a considerable period, while pursuing a course of study. Since his pastorate, the history of the church has been at times prosperous, and at other times in great adversity. At considerable expense they built a good, commodious house of worship on the land of Thomas Dunford, who agreed to give the church a deed to the property. His death prevented the fulfillment of the promise, and the church has never been able to obtain the deed. After Mr. Gallagher's pastorate, the greatest degree of prosperity attained was probably under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Place, and the darkest period under the Rev. Mr. Austermel, when the church became almost extinct. About two years since Joseph Bevan, a student in Shurtleff College, began to preach to them. Prosperity is being enjoyed. His labors are appreciated and blessed—congregations are large. A flourishing Sabbath-school is in successful operation, and everything indicates increase in numbers and in power. The present membership is about 25. With the exception of Mr. Austermel, the pastoral labor has been almost exclusively performed by students from Shurtleff College.

TROY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Troy was organized in 1833 by Elders Joseph and James Lemen with fifteen members at the house of John Lindly, near Silver Creek in Madison county. It received the name of the "Union Baptist Church of Christ, Friends to Humanity." They called themselves "Friends to Humanity," because of their opposition to American slavery. Before the church removed to Troy many precious revival seasons were enjoyed, and many were gathered into the church under the labors of different ministers.

The Church records furnish the names of the following ministers who served the church either as pastors or as supplies, viz: James Lemen, Joseph Lemen, Charles Lucy, Samuel Wood, John Padon, A. B. Harris, T. W. B. Dawson, Elijah Dodson, E. J. Palmer, John H. Mize, W. D. Ross, Niles Kinne, George Silver, J. W. Chapin, J. H. Mize, second time, T. W. B. Dawson, a second time and—Caster.

Its licentiates are as follows, viz: Lynn Craig, William Vanhoser, Valentine Vanhoser, Asa Parker, Charles Lucy, Lyman Barber and John H. Mize.

But two ministers have been ordained at the call of the church; John Padon and J. H. Mize.

When the church removed to Troy in 1846, it gave up its name *Union* and assumed its present name *Troy*.

Its first meeting-house was a frame, and also the second at Troy. The second was built under many difficulties. It was dedicated in 1849, Rev. Elijah Dodson preaching the sermon. Its third house is a frame 30x53, eighteen feet ceiling, belfry and spire sixty feet high—built at a cost of about \$2600. It was dedicated early in 1877, Rev. J. Bulkley preaching the sermon.

The following persons have served as clerks, viz : William Renfro, John Vanhooser, Valentine Vanhooser, Gideon Flowers, William M. Lindly, J. B. Edgar, William M. Gonterman, T. W. B. Dawson, James Seybold and Deacon William A. Wilson.—Rev. T. W. B. Dawson is the present clerk.

The following have acted as Deacons : William Skinner, Isaac Renfro, Abraham Vanhooser, George Bradshaw, Caleb Gonterman, Andrew Waddle, Charles B. Street, Lyman Barber and William A. Wilson. Its present Deacons are William Waddle and John Seybold. Before the church removed to Troy a few brethren engaged in Sabbath-school work, but it was some time after it removed before it had its own Sabbath-school. For several years the teachers elected the officers and governed the school ; of late years the Sabbath-school has been under the direct control of the church.

From the organization of the church in 1833 with fifteen members, (most of whom are dead, and none of whom are now members) till 1870 this church exerted a precious and lasting influence, and since that period many precious seasons of religious interest have been enjoyed. Its pastors have been among the most spiritual and useful in central or southern Illinois. Many of its members have been persons of wealth, culture and high social position. The church however has become greatly weakened by removal and death. At present it has no pastor and no preaching. Its nominal membership is about seventy—twenty of whom are non-residents, and their present place of residence unknown, leaving the actual membership about fifty.

THE BETHALTO BAPTIST CHURCH.

Ever since the constitution of a Baptist church on Wood River in 1807 by Elder Wm. Jones, the vicinity of Bethalto has engaged the labor of different Baptist ministers whose efforts have been successful. The Bethalto church had its origin in preëxisting material derived from these earlier labors. It was constituted February 4, 1874, with twenty-one members. At first it met for worship in the C. P. meeting-house, until 1875. Its present house of worship, a neat substantial frame, was commenced September, 1874, completed at a cost, including furniture, of \$3600, and dedicated July 25, 1875.

Deacons.—Its first Deacons were C. H. Flick, Jasper Starkey and James McKee, elected June 18, 1874, for one year, but continued in office two years. June 18, 1876, C. H. Flick, James Jones and George Taylor were elected. Deacon Taylor died in the fall of 1879. The present Deacons are C. H. Flick and James Jones.

The number of members admitted to the church up to the present time, July 1882, including the constituent members (21) is ninety-three, present membership fifty.

It has a good Sabbath-school of sixty-three scholars, and seven teachers, Superintendent, F. B. Black. Its pastors have been Monroe Starkey and J. H. Mize, and perhaps others. It is at present supplied once each month by Rev. J. Bulkley, of Upper Alton. It occupies an important field, and ought by the Divine blessing to become a strong church.

THE COLLINSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the annual meeting of the South District Association, September, 1857, the church of Collinsville sought admission to the Association with thirty members. Rev. D. M. Howell, pastor, L. W. Scanland, William Thompson and J. M. Johnson delegates. The church was charged with, or at least suspected of heresy. Rev. E. J. Palmer appeared as the principal accuser. Their application was referred to a select committee of seven persons, viz : J. Peters, C. J. Kelly, H. S. Deppe, L. Sleeper, M. Ely, J. W. Thwing and S. Roach, which committee reported that the charge was without foundation and they recommended that the church be received. The report was adopted and the church received. Its first pastor was Rev. D. M. Howell, who served them with great acceptance and fidelity, from the organization of the church until laid aside by a fatal disease which terminated his life, June 7, 1866. Rev. F. Hill and Rev. L. C. Carr, have also successfully guided the church in the pastoral relation, as have others. Its present pastor is Rev. J. Cole.

Previous to 1864 it had received by baptism thirty four, by letter, twenty-two ; it had dismissed seven, excluded seventeen, and lost two by death. It had greatly increased in membership until in 1864 it numbered sixty-seven, since that period its history has been a peculiar one. At one time discordant elements endangered its existence. In 1870 it enjoyed a precious revival. Nine were baptized and ten received by letter, and the church numbered ninety-six. Another revival was enjoyed under the labors of L. C. Carr, in 1874 ; seventeen were baptized and eight received by letter ; the church then numbered seventy. A period of declension followed, and in 1876 its number had diminished to fifty-five. Such is the history of most of our churches. Revivals and declensions follow each other at longer or shorter intervals. Its present prospects are hopeful.

THE MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized May 31st, 1851, by Elders J. V. Rhoads and John Brown, three miles east of Upper Alton. It organized with 48 members. Most of this number have died, or moved away, six only remaining, viz : Nancy Deck, Lydia Williams, Eliza Deymon, Joseph Sherfy, James Jones, and Thomas Jenkinson.

The pastors have been Rev. John Brown, from May 1851 to 1856. Rev. A. C. Rafferty, from Oct. 1856 to Dec. 1857. Rev. J. V. Rhoads, from April 1858 to Aug. 1858. Rev. A. C. Rafferty, from Nov. 1858 to Aug. 1861. Rev. John Brown, from Dec. 1861 to Jan. 1863. Rev. Swift Brown and others, supplied to Jan. 1866. Rev., F. M. Long, from Jan. 1866 to Jan. 1867. Rev. Whiting, from Feb., 1868 to Jan. 1869. Rev. Grear, from Feb. 1869 to Sept. 1869. Rev. G. P. Hanks, from Oct. 1869 to Aug. 1870. Rev. J. S. Deck, from Feb. 1871 to Sept. 1871. Rev. Worley, from Nov. 1871 to Aug. 1872. Rev. Levi Mitchell, from April 1873 to April 1874. Rev. W. P. Crawford, from Oct. 1875 to Jan. 1878. Rev. J. H. Mize, from Oct. 1878. Rev. John R. Jones, from Feb. 1880 to Feb. 1881.

Deacons were Madison Williams, chosen June 1851; Richard Young, chosen Nov 1851; John Norton, Jan. 1860; T. Jenkinson and B. F. Culp, July 1864; C. H. Flick and G. T. N. Harris, April 1868.

The church has ordained three ministers. L. M. Whiting and J. S. Deck, in May 1868, and Green P. Hanks, in May 1869.

It has licensed the following: J. S. Deck, 1865; G. P. Hanks, 1868; Thomas and Joseph Deck, 1868, and A. Hill, in 1869.

The church united with the Apple Creek Association in August 1851.

Whole number baptized, 232; received by letter, 49; by experience, 23; dismissed, 115: excluded, 126; died, 49. Present number, 79. Its house of worship is a frame building, 40 by 60 f. et; built at a cost of about \$1,500.

Its present officers are: Deacons, Thomas Jenkinson and T. N. Harris. Clerk, J. S. Culp.

THE STAUNTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted in July, 1852, and in September of the same year it joined the Edwardsville Association with sixty-three members, forty-five of whom had been recently baptized. J. V. Hopper, pastor, A. Deas, C. Sawyer and T. Caulk messengers.

J. V. Hopper was pastor most of the time till 1856. William J. Roseberry, from 1857 till 1861.

From 1861 to 1864 the church was without a pastor, but had occasional surplises.

In 1864 F. M. Wadly was pastor. In 1865 Hopper, Wadly and Roseberry were supplies.

In 1866 F. Hill, a student at Shurtleff College supplied half of the time. In 1867 and 1868 the church failed to report.

In 1869 S. K. Fuson was pastor, and before his pastorate the church must have become extinct, as the baptisms reported are thirty-two, and the whole number but thirty-eight. Then follows a season of great declension. For six years the church makes no report to the Association. In 1876 it recognized and reported an addition by baptism, letter and restoration, twelve, and the entire number twenty-six. The previous winter Rev. G. P. Hanks held a series of meetings with the forgoing result.

D. P. Jones was pastor in 1877. In 1878 and 1879 it was not represented. In 1880 G. G. Dougherty was pastor. In 1881 no representation.

In 1855 it reached its highest number, sixty-three, and at that time began to build a meeting-house. It proved a very great burden. The work progressed with great difficulty until 1860. A heavy debt remained which was difficult to be borne. Through the efforts of Rev. J. H. Mize the debt was removed in 1864. Then the angry contentions growing out of the war produced coldness, alienations and division until the church was well nigh destroyed. Much of the time it has had a severe struggle for life.

The whole number reported as baptized	70
" " " added by letter	34
" " " experience and restoration	19
" " " dismissed	33
" " " excluded and dropped	38
" " " died	11
Number reported in 1880	18
No report to the Association in 1882.	

THE NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is near the present town of Worden. It was constituted as early as 1840, as it appears in that year in the minutes of the South District Association with sixteen members. Its delegates were J. O. English and I. E. Sharp. During the first ten years of its existence till 1851 it was connected with the South District Association. During this period it possessed a good degree of spiritual vigor, its membership increasing from sixteen to forty-seven. The greatest number baptized in any one year during this period was sixteen, in the year 1841. In 1844 J. O. English appears as a licentiate.

From 1851 to 1863 the church enjoyed very great spirituality. Rev. J. V. Hopper was pastor from 1851 to 1859. During this period 129 were baptized, forty six by letter, twenty-two by experience and restoration, fifty-eight were dismissed, twenty-seven excluded, four dipped, fourteen died. Its number had about doubled, passing from sixty-five to 125. The highest number recorded was in 1853 when the church reported 128 members. During this period the church was engaged earnestly in Sabbath-schools. In 1852 it had two licentiates, J. O. English and Barber. Its house of worship was completed in 1853, and the debt upon it paid off in 1854. In June 1856 William J. Roseberry, who had been previously licensed was ordained. The largest number baptized during Elder Hopper's administration was in the years 1853 and 1858; in the former, thirty-six, in the latter thirty-two.

In 1860 William J. Roseberry became pastor and served until 1863 or 1864. During his pastorate, eighteen were baptized, four received by letter, seven by experience and restoration, ten were dismissed, fourteen excluded, five died, leaving the church in 1863 reduced to 110. At this time so sharp was the contention about the war of the rebellion that the church became almost extinct, and ceased to be represented in the Association, except by messengers without statistics. From 1865 until 1873 when Rev. G. P. Hanks was its pastor, it reported a membership of thirty-three. For several years during the war it held no meetings. Since 1873 it has exhibited some vitality, and exerted some influence. "How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Since 1873 or 1874 it has been connected with the Apple Creek Association. In 1875 it reported a membership of sixty one.

BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted in March 1851. The following May it united with the Edwardsville Association with twenty-four members. Rev. Luke Dillard was its pastor and William Colbar and A. J. Smalley delegates. During

the previous winter an interesting revival had been enjoyed. Rev. Luke Dillard continued to be its pastor till 1864, when the church ceased to represent itself in the Association.

During this period it had reported twenty-seven baptized and seven deaths. From 1853 to 1859 its number varied but very little. In 1853 they were thirty-seven; in 1854 thirty-seven. They never went below this number nor above thirty-nine till 1859, when a revival of religion resulting in the baptism of twelve persons increased their membership to fifty-one.

In 1866 Rev. Luke Dillard made in the Association a verbal report to the effect that the church was nearly extinct, and henceforth it does not appear in the minutes of the Association.

BETHLEHEM UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted August 17, 1849, by Elders Jacob V. Rhoads and R. C. Keele, with twenty-one members, as follows: John P. Lawrence, Jesse Lawrence, Delila Lawrence, William Jones, Margaret Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Sarah C. Jones, William Wright, Louisa Wright, Joseph Barekley, William F. Rawson, Henry Jackson, James Jackson, William Squires, Mary Brown, Elizabeth Adams, Mary Lawrence, Elizabeth Seago, Elizabeth Brown and Saloh Jackson.

For many years this church enjoyed a very high degree of prosperity, and numbered in its membership many of the first citizens of that part of the county situated immediately south of Bethalto. In 1851 it numbered 102; in 1852, 103; in 1853, 106, and the number of members that had joined the church up to 1854 was 169, which added to the constituent membership made the whole number received, 190. In 1858, it had a membership of 138; soon after this it began to decline, and in 1865, during the war, it was reduced to 80. It never regained its former vigor. In 1868 it was reduced to 49. In 1872 it had increased to 60; in 1875, 51; in 1876, 44. Its present number is not large. On the fourth Saturday, in September, 1850, steps were taken to build a church. Jesse Starkey, David Starkey and William Jones were elected trustees, and also a building committee. The same persons were appointed a committee to receive the deed from James Jones, and to have the same recorded.

The church was a frame, 26x36 feet. They began to build in the fall of 1850, and completed it in the spring of 1851. Prior to this time they held services at the Jackson school-house, (T. 5, R. 6). The pastors of this church have been R. C. Keele, followed by John Brown, who served eleven years; then John R. Jones, grandson of Elder Wm. Jones, four or five years; Thomas Greer, about one year; T. W. Jones, G. P. Hanks, three or four years; Thomas M. Marsh, then G. G. Dougherty as a supply. Its Deacons: David Starkey, William Wright, James Saunders, William Jones, J. P. Owens, Samuel Matthews and others. The highest membership recorded by this church approximated 150.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEW DOUGLAS.

We find this church in the minutes of the Apple Creek

Association in 1872, with Elders T. Bennett and G. P. Hanks, and a membership of 85. In 1875 its membership had increased to 118, the third in numbers of an association of thirty-six churches. This church has experienced precious seasons of Divine grace, has numbered in its membership many most excellent citizens, and has exerted wide control. Information, however, has not been obtained to give a specific and accurate history.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH OF FOSTERBURG.

This church was organized with fifteen members, in 1857. Its constituent members were: Carl Hummert and wife, August Ploeger and wife, Henry Niemeier and wife, Philip Stobs and wife, Carl Schobs and wife, William Gabriel and wife, Herbert Keiser, John Voss and Wilhelmine Wortman. Eight of these are still living members of the church.

Carl Schobs was the first pastor. He served a brief period. Henry Williams, Sr. was the second pastor. He was ordained by the church April 1, 1861. He served till February 2, 1874. Carl Becker was ordained and became pastor August 12, 1874, and served till June 16, 1875. He was followed by Henry Schulz, who was ordained by the church and became pastor, March 30, 1876, and served until October 25, 1880. J. F. Hoeflin, from Iowa, became pastor October 1, 1881, and is still in that office. H. Keiser, H. Niemeier and A. Ploeger have served as deacons. Different persons have served as clerk. E. Peters is the present clerk.

The whole number baptized is eighty-four. The whole number received by letter and experience, forty-nine. The whole number dismissed, excluded and died, 111. Of those excluded fifteen have been restored. Present number fifty-two. The church is and has always been in full sympathy with all benevolent societies of the Baptist denomination, but her sympathies are most earnestly given to the work of Evangelization among the Germans of the United States. Its Sabbath school is prosperous. It numbers from fifty to sixty pupils, and has from five to eight teachers. H. Keiser is superintendent. The church has a good brick meeting-house, and a frame parsonage. The prospects of the church are hopeful to a good degree.

Present trustees: Philip Newhaus, John Krieg, Charles Galike. Clerk, E. Peters.

PLEASANT RIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is in the vicinity of St. Jacobs. It first appears in the minutes of the South District Association in 1844, with 25 members, of whom 3 had been recently baptized. Its delegates were J. Lindly, W. M. Lindly, and T. Steele.

Its pastors have been Joseph Lemen, M. Ely, C. J. Kelly, H. Thompson, J. B. White, J. H. Mize, W. D. Ross, H. S. Deppe, and perhaps others.

Its licentiates, W. M. Lindly, O. Ely, N. Linkumfelter. Previous to 1864, it had reported 124 received by baptism—67 by letter—14 by experience and restoration. It had dismissed 50—excluded 45, and lost 14 by death. The highest number of members reported was in 1857, 116.

Since 1864, its history, like most others, has been one of prosperity and adversity, revival and declension. In 1873-4, the number reported as baptized, within the associational year, was 42, and its membership was 134. Two years later, according to the minutes of the Association, its membership was reduced to 25. The church exerted a very salutary influence in the community where located.

PADDOCK'S PRAIRIE.

About 1836 or 1837, a small church was constituted on Paddock's Prairie. It united with the Edwardsville Association in 1837, with nine members. Zenas Webster, and Elihu J. Palmer, brother of the Governor, were its first delegates. In the minutes of 1838, the name of Elihu J. Palmer appears as a licensed minister from this church, from which I conclude that from this church he received license to preach—and by this church he was ordained at Paddock's Prairie, August 24th, 1840, and became its pastor. In 1843, Rev. R. Kimball became pastor. During this year the church reached its highest number, 31; and in 1845 it ceased to be represented in the Association. Although its membership was always small, yet its influence was extensive and salutary.

RATTAN'S PRAIRIE.

In 1849, the church at Rattan's Prairie, recently organized, was admitted to the Edwardsville Association, with 13 members. Its pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers, and its delegate Luther Lyon. A few months previous to the meeting of the Association, in May 1851, the church dissolved, and its members united with another church in the vicinity, which belonged to the Apple Creek Association.

PROVIDENCE, NEAR CHOUTEAU ISLAND.

This church was organized by Rev. Ebenezer Rodgers in 1843. It entered the Edwardsville Association that year, with nine members. Elder Rodgers looked after its interests until 1844, when the high water scattered its members and they never again were re-united. One of the few Baptist churches destroyed by excess of water.

THE MILTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized October 23, 1869, in the American Bottom, below Alton. It joined the Edwardsville Association in 1870 with twenty-nine members.

Rev. Cain preached before the church was organized from Nov. 1868 to June 1869. W. W. Reagan was pastor in 1870 and in 1871. In 1871 the church by dismissal, by death, and by exclusion was reduced to the number of fifteen, and in 1872 it became practically extinct.

FORKS OF WOOD RIVER.

This church was organized in 1836. It came into the Edwardsville Association in 1837 with sixteen members. It reported in 1838 with fifteen, in 1839 sixteen, in 1840, Aaron Trabue pastor, sixteen; in 1841 sixteen were baptized, and the number was increased to twenty-six.

In 1842 Rev. Aaron Trabue was again pastor, and the church enjoyed a good degree of spiritual prosperity. Thirteen were baptized and the number was thirty-six. This

seems to have been its zenith of power and influence. From this time it began to decline, and in 1845 it disappeared from the minutes of the Association.

CARPENTER BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. G. G. Daugherty, January 1st, 1882, at the residence of David Nix, in Hamel Township. Its constituent members were, Wm. Mize, Miss Sarah Mize, Fred. Mitchell, Mrs. Fred Mitchell; total four. The church has received three by baptism; present number seven. Rev. G. G. Daugherty labored as pastor from the organization till April, when Rev. G. Steele, of Upper Alton, became missionary pastor.

THE UNION BAPTIST CHURCH OF ALTON (*Colored*).

This church was organized at the house of Charles Edwards, in Upper Alton, in the summer of 1836, with ten members, viz: Mr. Ogle, Eben. Rodgers, Mr. Edwards and wife, Alfred Richardson, Mr. Mariman, two by the name of Lemen, Wm. Barton and Wm. Johnson. The church immediately removed to Alton and located on Alby and Easton streets between 3d and 4th. After a brief period it removed to Middletown, and again returned to Alton. It then located on 3d street between George and Alton streets. Their first house of worship was a small frame—they at present own and occupy a good substantial frame house. The church has never been large, but it has exerted a very beneficial influence upon the colored population of the city. At times a very good degree of religious prosperity has been enjoyed, and in a revival in 1843, the church received twenty-nine members. Its first deacons were Wm. Johnson, who served about twenty years, and Wm. Barton, who served ten years, and then removed to Piasa. About the year 1851 J. M. Kelley was elected.

The following have been pastors of the church in the order named: Livingstone, Robinson, Anderson, James H. Johnson, Wilbert Steward, R. J. Robinson, a second time, Elder Bolden, James P. Johnson, J. Henry McGee, James P. Johnson, a second time, Henry Howard, R. T. Robinson, G. W. Clarke and Elder Pierman, who is the present pastor. Colonies from this church have established churches at Galena, at Quincy, and near St. Charles, Missouri. Among the members of this church have been quite a number of men who have been good citizens of Alton, and excellent representatives of their race.

THE SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH ON WOOD RIVER, (*Colored*).

The date of the organization of this church is May 3, 1846, with eleven members. Its history is similar to the Union Baptist Church of Alton—both colored. It has never been large, but has exhibited a good degree of religious zeal and activity. The Wood River Association, (*colored*), has been held with it several times. It has exerted a very salutary influence upon the colored people of this section of country. Some of its ministers have been men of marked ability and earnest devotion to their work. At an early day they built a small house of worship, which they occupied until the social, financial and numerical standing of the church demanded a better house. Their present house is of brick, 24

by 36 feet; 13 inch wall, 14 feet in the clear; built about 1870—and is without debt. The present membership of the church is about 46. This is the home of Rev. James P. Johnson, who at present looks after the spiritual interests of the church.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF UPPER ALTON, (*Colored*).

In May, 1868, the Second Baptist Church was organized at the Salem school-house in Upper Alton. The constituent members were nine, all of whom had been regularly dismissed for that purpose, by the Alton City Union Baptist Church. The names of the nine constituent members were as follows:

Cyrus M. Howard and wife, Jno. A. Howard; W. Scott and wife; Eliza Grason; Mary A. Wilson; Martha Broner; Martha Foster; James Brown. The council that organized them was composed of Rev. Washington Leverett; Rev. — Tilbury; Rev. H. C. Hazen, and Geo. A. Cressy.

Subsequently they were recognized as a regular Baptist Church, by a council convened in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church of Upper Alton. Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., preached the sermon, and Rev. Melvin Jameson gave the hand of fellowship.

In 1869 they completed a neat frame-house of worship, at a cost of \$1,400. The house is 36 by 56 feet, with 14 feet ceiling. In the completion of their house of worship, they received liberal aid from outside parties. The house was dedicated in Sept. 1869. Rev. Dr. Read, President of Shurtleff College, preached the sermon from Haggai, 2: 9, "The glory of the latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Pastors.—J. Robinson, 2 years; W. H. Howard, 1 year; Wm. Webster, 2 years; W. H. Willitt, 1 year. W. C. Carter, six months; J. Stratton and W. H. Willitt have been ordained by the church—and Samuel Hart, licensed. Cyrus M. Howard was the first deacon—others at different times have been chosen, as circumstances demanded.

The highest number of membership recorded at any time, 48. Present number, 34. Lost by death, 4.

Immediately after the dedication of their meeting-house, a Sabbath-school was organized, which has been kept up till the present time without interruption, with an average of about 20 scholars.

There have been in the county a number of other churches, small but influential, whose history could not be secured. The foregoing sketch of the Baptists of Madison county is of necessity exceedingly imperfect, arising from the impossibility of procuring accurate and reliable data. The writer has done the best he could with the material at his command.

BAPTIST MINISTERS WHO HAVE DIED IN THIS COUNTY.

REV. WILLIAM JONES is believed to be the first Baptist minister who settled within the limits of what is now Madison county. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, September 12th, 1771. He removed to the Territory of Illinois, as early as 1805, and possibly as early as 1802. He first settled on Shoal creek, near the present town of Greenville, Bond county. There a fort was built and

called Jones's Fort. He settled in Madison county previous to 1807, making his home on a farm about three miles south of the present town of Bethalto. In the war of 1812, he entered the service of his country and joined a company of Rangers. He was immediately elected captain—under his leadership the company engaged in several sanguinary battles, and with heroic fortitude endured the hardships of the campaign. When the war ended he returned to his farm, and there reared a large family. At the same time he resumed ministerial work with energy, success and delight. In 1807, before he was aided by Elder David Badgley, he had organized the first Baptist church within the present limits of Madison county, "The Baptist Church of Wood River." It belonged to that branch of the Baptist Church who styled themselves "United Baptist." His ministrations to this people were performed with great fervor, simplicity and power—many were converted under his ministry. The membership of his church were widely scattered, but attended the monthly covenant meetings of the church with great regularity and punctuality, often traveling long distances on horseback exposed to attacks from the Indians in the wilderness that they might enjoy the means of grace as well as social visitation. His memory is cherished and revered by multitudes still living. Although entirely free from political aspirations his marked ability could not permit him to remain unnoticed. After the war of 1812 at the earnest solicitations of his friends he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature of Illinois, and occupied a prominent position in that body. In 1818 he was elected a second time to the Legislature. His popularity was such that at one time he was earnestly importuned to become a candidate for Governor of the State. He declined on the ground that it would interfere with the proper discharge of his ministerial duties. It is believed by many of his friends that he would have been elected had he consented to run for office, because Ninian Edwards refused the use of his name until he learned that Elder Jones absolutely refused to be a candidate. He died January 2d, 1844, in the 73d year of his age. He was a man of decided ability, of unblemished reputation, of unimpeachable integrity of character, and of great personal worth. Among the men of that time he commanded great respect, and upon them exerted great influence. He is held in great esteem, and his record is referred to with commendable pride by a large number of descendants and personal friends, in whose hearts are enshrined his excellencies, and over whose development and destiny his character and teachings will exert unavoidable and immeasurable control.

REV. D. M. HOWELL was converted at the age of fifteen, and immediately felt the promptings of duty to preach the gospel, especially in Central and Southern Illinois. For the purpose of seeking more thorough preparation he studied two years in Shurtleff College. He was ordained at the age of twenty-four. The first four years of his ministerial life were devoted to missionary labor, in which he was very successful. Afterward he was pastor at Bethel and at Collinsville. He was a man of earnest piety, of ardent zeal, of strong mind, of iron will, of untiring industry—

He was especially fond of laboring in protracted meetings, for which he seemed to possess peculiar adaptation, and in which he was successful. Hundreds were converted under his ministry; about five hundred of whom he baptized. He was clear, simple, earnest, direct in his preaching. He was genial and affable in social life, upright and honorable in his dealings, stern and uncompromising in his principles, warm and tenacious in his friendships. He died of cancer on the lower lip. The disease was in its progress exceedingly slow and painful. His sufferings for weeks were of the most excruciating character. They were borne with great fortitude and Christian resignation until he himself most earnestly prayed for release. He died June 7th, 1866.

REV. ZENAS B. NEWMAN was born in Seekonk, Mass., where he spent his early life. He entered Brown University in 1830, pursued the entire course of study, but because of conscientious scruples about the distribution of the honors of the class, he with Dwight Ives and others refused to receive his degree. Shurtleff College gave him subsequently the degree of A. M.

He came to Alton in 1835, became Principal in the Preparatory and Academic departments of Shurtleff College till 1840. In 1841 became Professor of oratory, rhetoric and belles-letters, and filled that office acceptably till his death, in 1844. He died after a protracted illness of consumption, while yet a young man. He was a scholar and Christian minister, whose life promised to be one of great usefulness. He was twice married, first to Miss Ide, of Seekonk, Mass., and again to Miss Carolina Loomis, of Upper Alton, who still lives in the village where he married her. He had one son by each wife, both of whom have also passed away.

REV. WM. J. ROSEBERRY was born near Louisville, Ky. April 24, 1829. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, although his mother was a Baptist in belief. Hence the principles and practices of the Baptists were frequent topics of discussion in the family circle, and were apologized for, and sometimes defended with some degree of interest. This defence on the part of the mother, it is believed, had its effect upon the mind of the son; still the son when converted at seventeen years of age, united with the church of his parents. He soon, however, became confirmed in his Baptist views, and in 1854, when twenty-five years of age, was baptized by Rev. J. V. Hopper, of Bunker Hill, Illinois. Immediately after his baptism his duty to preach was deeply impressed on his mind. His parents having removed to Illinois when he was quite young, his opportunities for intellectual culture were quite limited. He was naturally modest and retiring, hence the struggle was unusually severe. Was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1857. He has served as pastor, the churches of New Hope, New Douglas, Marine, Staunton and Edwardsville, laboring with a good degree of earnestness and success.

In the year 1861, he was elected superintendent of schools in Madison County, which office he held until his death, a fact clearly evincing the energy of his own character in view of his want of early culture, and also exhibiting the confidence of the people in his ability and culture.

As a man he was quiet, industrious, energetic and honest. As a citizen, loyal and earnest in support of the government, while abstaining from earnest partisan political discussions.

His disposition was mild and equable to an unusual degree, enabling him to secure and retain his brethren in the strongest bonds of Christian affection.

He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and hence highly esteemed and tenderly loved. At the time of his death he was from home, attending to his duties as superintendent of schools. So severely and rapidly did the disease do its work, that he was compelled just before reaching home to seek the residence of a neighbor as the scene of the last struggle. He died in perfect peace, March 29, 1869. He was married, March 8, 1849, to Miss Sarah J. Lamb, of Madison county, Ill. They were the parents of ten children. Four of the children preceded the father to the spirit land. The widow and six children survive him.

PROFS. WARREN AND WASHINGTON LEVERETT, whose self-denying, unwearied and successful labors in Shurtleff College for so many years have inseparably connected their name, with the prosperity and development of Madison county, and of the state, and this college, were "twins by birth and twins in all labors and associations of life." They were born in Brookline, Mass., December 19, 1805. Soon after reaching their majority they united with the First Baptist church in Cambridgeport, Mass. They pursued a preparatory course of study under the tuition of their elder brother, Rev. Wm. Leverett, of Roxbury, and then entered Brown University in 1825; graduating in 1832. Warren entered the Theological School at Newton, Mass., but failing health compelled him to abandon the course of study he so earnestly coveted. In quest of health he spent a period in circulating Bibles in Charleston, S. C. He afterward taught school in Lawrenceburg and Franklin, Indiana. Frequent and severe hemorrhage of the lungs compelled him to give up all hope of finishing his studies at Newton, and he resolved to give his life to teaching in the Mississippi valley. To enable him the better to fulfil his purpose, as well as to meet the Divine instincts of his being, he sought a companion and found just such an one as he desired in Miss Mary A. Brown, of Stratham, New Hampshire, who was at that time preceptress of the Young Ladies' Academy at Townsend, Mass. After marriage they immediately came west. They first began labor in Greenville, Bond county. After teaching there a little more than one year he was called to a professorship in Shurtleff College. His brother, Washington, preceded him the year before. In 1853 he resigned, and for the next two years conducted a school of a high order in Upper Alton. He was then re-elected to a Professorship in the college, which position he occupied until the close of the academic year, 1867-8. There was the scene of his active life. He spent thirty-five years of his life in Upper Alton, and twenty-seven of the same in the Faculty of Shurtleff College. With an assiduity and faithfulness rarely excelled, he gave all his energies to the intellectual and moral development of his pupils. He died at his residence in Upper Alton, November 8, 1872, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of three days. His widow and three children survive him.

REV. HUBBEL LOOMIS was born amid the throes of the Revolution, May 31, 1775, in Colchester, Conn. At the age of sixteen he was converted. Impressed with the duty of consecrating himself to the ministry he entered upon the work of thorough intellectual and theological training. On his 28th birthday he preached his first sermon, under license from the Congregational Association of Ministers, of New London county, Conn. In 1804, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church in Willington, Conn. He enjoyed a profitable and pleasant pastorate of four years. But having changed his views during the latter part of his pastorate, he was conscientiously compelled to seek a home among the Baptists. In 1828 he was baptized and ordained to the ministry in the Baptist church. He came to Illinois in 1830, and after teaching a brief period in Kaskaskia, he made his home in Upper Alton. In 1834, he, with six others, laid the foundation of a Baptist seminary, which, in union with the removal of Rock Spring Seminary, subsequently developed into Shurtleff College. He was the first principal of the seminary, and continued at its head until 1836, when he resigned to give place to younger men. After his resignation he resided in Upper Alton for thirty-six years, devoting the evening of his day to literary pursuits and religious study. Father Loomis, as he was familiarly called, possessed very fine social qualities, kindness, affability, excellent conversational powers, benevolence, conscientiousness, sympathy with the suffering, perfect transparency of character, and these qualities greatly endeared him to his friends, and awakened in all with whom he associated the kindest regard, the warmest and sincerest respect. His entire life was given to study. After he reached his ninety-fourth year he purchased the "Ante Nicene Fathers," and perused them, up to a very brief period before his death, with all the eagerness, assiduity and interest of his earlier years. His mind was vigorous and unclouded to the last; he was an able preacher, a clever reasoner, an exemplary citizen, and devoted Christian. He died in Upper Alton, December 15, 1873, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-eight years.

REV. EBENEZER RODGERS was born near Newport in Monmouthshire, England, March 17th, 1788. His parents were Welsh. His father was a dissenter, a Baptist, but not a preacher. He had two younger brothers who were Baptist ministers. In England he pursued a course of study preparatory to the Christian ministry, and then emigrated to the United States in 1818. After preaching a brief period in Kentucky he went to Howard county Mo., in 1819. The country was sparsely settled, and he devoted himself largely to gratuitous missionary labor. He soon gathered a church, over which he was ordained pastor. The church soon numbered 102. To preach the Gospel he frequently traveled long distances, over prairies, through forests, amid dangers, often sleeping in the open air with his saddle for a pillow. In August 1823, he was married to Miss Parmelia Jackson, who still lives in Upper Alton, making her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. C. Lemen. The union was a happy one. A large family surrounded the paternal hearth. Four of the children, two sons and two daughters, live in and near Upper Alton. In 1833, on his return from

a visit to England he passed through Alton and spent several weeks with the churches in Alton and Upper Alton. The result was a call to the pastorate of these two churches, which he accepted. He removed his family to Upper Alton in November, 1834, and began his labors. In December, 1835, he closed his labors with the Alton church and devoted himself exclusively to the church at Upper Alton. This pastorate continued until the close of 1838. After 1838, several churches in the vicinity enjoyed his labors. He baptized during his ministry about 700, 500 of whom he baptized in Missouri, the remainder in Illinois. Father Rodgers, as he was familiarly called, was among the first and strongest supporters of every benevolent enterprise of every denominational society. Home and foreign missions, the Bible cause, general and ministerial education found in him an able and unwavering advocate and firm supporter. His last illness was characterized by that unwavering confidence in God that had been his study and delight in life. He contemplated his change with great composure, and entire resignation; said he, "The doctrines of grace I have found eminently adapted to me in life, and I now find them all that is necessary in death. God orders all things right. His will be done." Thousands heard the doctrines of the Gospel from his lips, and hundreds under his ministry were converted. He died at his residence in Upper Alton, surrounded by his sorrowing family, April 25th, 1851.

REV. ADIEL SHERWOOD, D. D., was born in Fort Edward, N. Y., October 3d, 1791. He was baptized in the 17th year of his age by Rev. Mr. Warrington of New York. He studied a season in Middlebury College, Vt., and subsequently graduated from Union College at Schenectady. He graduated also from the Theological Seminary at Andover. After filling many important positions he was elected President of Shurtleff College in 1840, and served the college in that capacity until 1846. He then returned south and settled in Georgia, where he remained until the close of the civil war. After the war he made his home in St. Louis, where he died August 19th, 1879, in the 88th year of his age. He was a man of very distinguished ability, a profound scholar, a vigorous thinker and writer, an eminent Biblical exegete, an able preacher and a noble man.

BAPTIST MINISTERS WHOSE LABORS IN MADISON COUNTY DESERVE MENTION BUT WHO DIED ELSEWHERE.

REV. ALVIN BAILEY was the first pastor of the Baptist church in the city of Alton. He was born in Westminster, Vt., Dec. 9, 1802. He joined the Baptist church when fourteen years of age. Graduated at Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary in 1831, and soon thereafter came to this county. He opened a school in Upper Alton, which many regard as the germ of Shurtleff College. He removed to Carrollton, and became the pastor of that church. He was subsequently pastor at Winchester and Jacksonville, Ill. At the latter place he published "The Voice of Truth" and the "Western Star." From 1847 to 1853 he labored in the state of New York; he then returned to Illinois, and was pastor of the churches at Carrollton and Rome. He died in the state of New York, May 9th, 1867. He was one of the

best Baptist ministers that ever labored in the state of Illinois

REV. ROBERT F. ELLIS, was pastor of the Baptist church in Alton from 1847 to 1853. He was born in Maine, Oct. 16th, 1819, and was converted at the age of twenty and baptized Dec. 26th, 1830. In 1833 he entered the Freshman class in Bowdoin College. In June, 1834, he entered the Theological school at Newton, Mass., and graduated in 1838. He was pastor of the Second Baptist church at Springfield, Mass., seven years. In the spring of 1845 he entered the service of the American Sunday School Union, in the state of Missouri. In 1847 he became the pastor of the Alton Baptist church and served the church till 1853, with acceptance and usefulness, and then became corresponding editor of the "Western Watchman," a Baptist paper published in St. Louis. He died away from home and family, at the residence of Deacon Briggs in Clark county, Mo., July 24th, 1854, in the 45th year of his age. He was an excellent minister, a noble man.

REV. NORMAN NELSON WOOD, D. D., was president of Shurtleff College from 1850 to 1855. He was born in Fairfax, Vt., May 1st, 1808, and died in Jacksonville, Illinois, Jan. 21st, 1874, in the 66th year of his age. In 1835, when 27 years of age, he graduated from Middlebury College, Vt. After graduation he served for one year as principal of the Black River Academy, Vt. In 1836 he entered the department of Theology in Madison University, N. Y. In consequence of impaired health he did not complete the course of study intended. In 1838 he was ordained at the call of the Baptist church at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and became pastor of that church. In 1842, he became the pastor of the church in Vicksburg, Miss. In 1845 he became pastor of the Market street church, Zanesville, Ohio. In 1850 he became President of Shurtleff college. He filled this position with honor until 1855. He subsequently became pastor of the church in Palmyra, Mo., and during the rebellion was chaplain in the army. His subsequent life was spent in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he pursued with ardor literary labors, and for several years filled the office of Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic in the "Young Ladies' Athenaeum" of that city. Dr. Wood possessed unusual natural abilities, was highly cultured; a man of real scholarly attainments, he was a profound logician, thoroughly master of the science of metaphysics. His mind was quick, penetrating, analytic and comprehensive.

REV. R. E. PATTISON, D. D., was born in Benson, Vt., August 16th, 1800. He was converted at the age of twenty, and baptized at Warsaw, New York. He graduated at Amherst College in 1826. After teaching a brief period in the Academy at Amherst he became tutor in Columbian College, Washington, D. C. In 1828, he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Waterville College, Maine. In 1829 he was ordained as pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Salem, Mass. In 1830 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, R. I., a position to which he was called a second time in 1840. He was twice President of Waterville College, Home Secretary of the Missionary Union, President of the

Western Baptist Theological Institution at Covington, Ky. Professor of Christian Theology in Newton Theological Seminary, Mass. In 1865, he was elected to the chair of Systematic Theology and History of Doctrines in Shurtleff College, which position he filled with great popularity and efficiency until 1869, when he resigned. The last four years of his life were spent in Chicago in connection with the University of Chicago and the Theological Seminary. He was a member of the Faculty of the Seminary at the time of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, March 21st, 1874.

Rarely, if ever has one man, filled with acceptance and honor, so many important and responsible positions as R. E. Pattison. He possessed superior mental endowments. In all metaphysical questions, the clearness of his perceptions, and the growth of his intellect gave him preëminent power, and fitted him in an eminent degree for a teacher of the highest order.

NATHANIEL MILTON WOOD, D. D. was born in Camden, Maine, May 24th, 1822. He entered Waterville College, in 1840, was baptized in 1843, soon after graduated, and went directly to Mississippi under the patronage of Gov. Tucker of that state and served as private tutor one year—In 1846, he entered the Theological Institution in Covington, Ky., under the charge of Dr. Pattison—He was ordained as pastor of the Bloomfield Church, Maine, in 1874. His pastorate continued four years—followed by a pastorate of eight years at Waterville, Maine. He was pastor at Lewiston six years, at Thomaston one and a half years. In 1868, he became pastor of the Baptist church at Upper Alton, Illinois. During his pastorate he performed acceptable service, temporarily as a member of the Faculty of Shurtleff College. In 1872, he resigned his pastorate and accepted in the College the professorship of Systematic Theology. After an acceptable service as Professor for two years, he returned to New England. He died August 2d, 1876. In N. M. Wood, as exemplified in his character and services, we have a beautiful example of the union of rigid intellectual culture, extensive learning, the purifying influences of Divine grace, with great simplicity of spirit, modesty in deportment, urbanity in intercourse, transparency in character, and purity in life.

Though JOHN MASON PECK was never a resident of Madison county, yet his labors in early days were so inseparably blended with the early religious development of the county that a brief sketch of his life seems peculiarly appropriate. He was born in the parish of Litchfield, South Farms, Conn., October 31, 1789. In the 20th year of his age, he married Miss Sarah Paine, with whom he lived in pleasant conjugal relations nearly fifty years; by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. The wife and mother preceded him to the spirit land. Shortly after marriage, himself and wife made a public profession of religion, and united with the Congregational church in his native town. Soon after he removed to Green county, N. Y. There his religious views underwent an entire change, and he and his wife united with the Baptist church. Having studied for a season with Dr. Staughton of Philadelphia, in company with Rev. James E. Welch, under the appointment of the Baptist Board of

Missions, he and his family, in 1817, removed to the "Great West." He spent four years in indefatigable labors in Missouri, and then, in 1821, located at Rock Spring, Illinois.

He there organized a Theological and High School, which prospered for several years under his faithful superintendence. At one time it numbered more than one hundred students, some of our most talented ministers and some of our most distinguished politicians received their education at this institution. It was subsequently merged into Shurtleff College. His unwearied efforts in favor of Rock Spring Seminary and of Shurtleff College, attest the intensity of his interest in general and in theological education.

The degree of D. D. conferred upon him by one of the oldest and most distinguished Universities of the U S, was well merited, although it evoked the jealousy of some of his less favored brethren. His vast store of learning, however, was the result of his own superior natural endowments, directed by his own personal efforts, unaided by money, friends or institutions of learning, if we except perhaps a single year's training under the celebrated Dr. Staughton of Philadelphia.

He was, in the discharge of his ministerial duties, faithful, energetic and self-sacrificing. His labors were varied and extensive. His correspondence, diaries, journals, reports, addresses, sermons, debates and printed material, if collected, would make many volumes. He was perfectly at home in science, in politics, in statesmanship, as well as in religion. He exerted boundless influence over the Lemens, through whose influence, more perhaps than any other men, Illinois became a free state. Politicians and statesmen sought his opinions, and enjoyed his companionship.

In his manners, Dr. Peck seemed to exhibit a degree of coldness, which indicated the superiority of his intellectual over his social or affectionate nature, and yet he had a warm heart, and deeply sympathized with all in distress. He was noble, generous and charitable in disposition. He possessed an iron will that brooked no opposition, yielded to no adverse influence, was intimidated by no danger. He never surrendered. What he believed the cause of the Master demanded, no combination of adverse circumstances could deter him from undertaking. He was autocratic in his tendencies, and yet always ready to yield when convinced that principle demanded it. In the expansiveness of his Christian sympathy he embraced the world. The heathen in foreign lands, the Aborigines of our own country, the slaves of the South, all alike shared his labors and enjoyed his sympathy.

The wholesome and affectionate counsel given to ministers and to church members will be long remembered. The last time he ever attended public worship, he preached to his church, and closed with the words of Simeon: "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," and, bursting into a flood of tears, he took his seat.

He met the King of Terrors with undaunted courage. He gave most minute directions relative to both burial and funeral exercises, having even procured his coffin two or three days beforehand, and inquiring if it was paid for.

His death occurred March 15, 1858. On the following day, in accordance with his own request, Rev. James Lemen preached the funeral sermon, assisted by Dr. Crowell of St. Louis, and Rev. W. F. Boyakin of Belleville. He was buried in Rock Spring Cemetery, but twenty-nine days later, his remains were removed to Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, where they remain. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

REV. ISAAC DENISON NEWELL was born in Tinnmouth, Vt., Nov. 1st, 1799. Most of his youth was spent on a farm. After reaching his majority, he engaged for a season in mercantile pursuits, and then entered the Christian ministry. To prepare himself for his work, he entered and graduated at Madison University, N. Y. His energy, while in college, led him to active and successful ministerial labor. He was successively pastor at Warren and Winfield, N. Y., and Danville, Vt., preaching often at other places, among which was Rutland, Vt.

At this time the richness and rapid settlement of the Mississippi Valley attracted the attention of the agriculturalist, the adventurer, and the Church of Christ. Mr. Newell was eminently fitted by nature and cultivation for such a field, and was irresistibly attracted to it. In 1836 he came with his family to Illinois, and settled in Rushville, Schuyler county. Thence, after a successful pastorate of several years, he removed to Leroy. Subsequently, he was successively pastor at Bloomington, Newcastle, Canton, and Peoria. In all these places great spiritual prosperity was enjoyed. The churches increased rapidly in membership and in all the elements of power. In most of them excellent houses of worship were built, and the churches assumed a position which commanded the confidence and respect and secured the co-operation of the leading forces in the social and religious life of the several communities.

In 1847, at the urgent solicitation of the board of trustees of Shurtleff College, he resigned a pleasant and important pastorate at Peoria, removed his family to Upper Alton, and became the financial agent of the college. He brought to his work all the intensity of his energy and all the ripeness of his experience. He traveled extensively, gained friends for the college, and added largely to its financial prosperity. It was through his influence that the attention of Elijah Gove, of Quincy, was directed to the college, than whom no man in the west has given more princely donations to its funds. Leaving the service of the college, he became pastor of the church at Batavia, Ills., and then of Aurora, Ills. He was an enthusiastic friend and supporter of the "American Bible Union" of New York, a society devoted to the revision of the Scriptures; and, at the close of his pastorate in Aurora, entered its service as agent. A brief period of service in this capacity was followed by the purchase of a considerable tract of land in Iowa, to which he removed, with the intention of spending the evening of his life in quiet—but God had otherwise determined.

In the winter of 1856-7, he was thrown from a sleigh, and received injuries which, it is supposed, hastened his death. He gradually but rapidly declined, and was removed to Carrollton, Ill., where he died at the residence of his son-in-

law, Rev. J. Bulkley, August 18th, 1857, in the full possession of his intellectual faculties, and in the assurance of a glorious and blissful immortality.

As a preacher, he was among the very first in the state at that time. He possessed superior natural ability, and had enriched his mind by the most thorough culture then afforded. He was clear, logical, analytical, and orthodox. His sermons were direct, positive and awakening. He possessed remarkable powers of adaptation to the field of labor assigned him, and remarkable power in the execution of any plan he devised. He believed in special efforts for the promotion of revivals of religion; hundreds were converted under his ministry. He engaged in New York in what were then called "Two Days' Meetings," beginning on Friday and closing Sunday night. Extensive and wonderful displays of Divine power were exhibited, and great multitudes converted. In Illinois, his services in protracted meetings were in great demand and attended almost universally with extensive and powerful revivals. Hundreds in Peoria, Canton, Bloomington, Jacksonville, Springfield, Alton, Rushville, Leroy, Newcastile, and other places, listened to his fervent and eloquent appeals, and scores bowed to the authority of Jesus Christ, under his preaching. He was emphatically an organizer. He possessed in an eminent degree the elements of earnestness, activity, discrimination, sound judgment, united with the ability to comprehend far-reaching influences, and to grasp the forces about him, and compel them to subserve the interest to which he was directing his energies. Hence, in connection with the labors of Rev. Thomas Powell, the foundations of the Illinois river and McLean Associations were early laid. In the minutes of the Illinois Baptist Convention, it is declared that in 1839 he baptized one hundred converts, many of whom were the leading spirits in these associations, and have had much to do with shaping the destiny of the Baptists in Illinois. He was a man of wonderful energy. He pushed vigorously to completion every enterprise in which he engaged. Obstacles that would have impeded and appalled most men, only added determination to his energy, and were made subservient to his success.

His home was a fountain of perpetual sunshine and joy. When worn and pressed down beneath the weight of heart-crushing responsibilities, he instinctively retired within the sacred precincts of home. Home was to him the most perfect earthly type of heaven, and he was untiring in his efforts to make it conform to the Divine ideal. His children had unbounded confidence in the piety and integrity of the father, whose efforts were seconded by one of the noblest of Christian wives; and in early life they all entered the church of their parents.

He was twice married—first to Miss Sarah Green, daughter of Deacon Green, of Rutland, Vt., to whom he was married June 25th, 1826. She proved to be exactly adapted to his character and to the labors of his life. She possessed rare natural endowments, largely developed by intellectual culture. Her prudent foresight, wise counsel, ardent piety, heroic endurance, inflexible purpose, and domestic aptitude, contributed largely to his success, and she deserves to share

with him the honor of that success. Four children were the fruits of this marriage. The eldest, Harriet G., was for thirty years the devoted and honored wife of Rev. J. Bulkley, Professor in Shurtleff College. The second, George Ide, a young man of very great promise, died in Rochester University, New York, while studying for the Christian ministry. The third, Sarah J., formerly the wife of Herman G. Cole, of Chester and Upper Alton, is now the wife of Prof. J. C. C. Clarke, of Shurtleff College, a woman of wealth, culture, and Christian earnestness. The fourth, Isaac D., served his country during the rebellion, was several times promoted for his gallantry, until he passed from the rank of a private to the position of Commander of Gen. Elliott's flagship in the Mississippi Marine Brigade. He is now a worthy Baptist minister in Glenville, Nebraska. Mrs. Newell died in Upper Alton, Nov. 23, 1854. His second wife was Miss Cecilia E. Bishop, of Philadelphia. She is an intelligent Christian lady, who, since the death of her husband, has lived and still lives in Upper Alton respected, useful, and beloved.

ELDER JACOB V. RHOADS was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, March 30th, 1793. He spent his minority with his father, in the faithful discharge of his filial duties. He was converted in 1811, and in 1812 baptized into the fellowship of the Rock Creek United Baptist church in Kentucky. He was licensed to preach by this church in 1821—and in 1831 ordained. In 1831 he emigrated to Illinois, and in October settled at Rhoads' Point, Macoupin county. In 1832 a church was constituted at this point, of which he became pastor, and retained the pastorate for 27 consecutive years; probably the longest pastorate ever held by a Baptist minister in Illinois. He aided in the constitution of 17 churches, and at different times was pastor of 13 of them. During his life he was pastor of 17 churches. For more than fifty years his life was one of unremitting toil, self-abnegation and sacrifice for the good of others. His name was widely known, and his influence immeasurable. His ministry was peculiarly successful. He seemed exactly adapted to reach the masses, and hundreds were converted under his preaching. His leading elements of character were an inflexible purpose, and an unwavering zeal—inde-fatigable industry, and spotless integrity, tender conscientiousness and unyielding devotion to principle. He was a good citizen, an affectionate husband, a tender and a loving father, a devoted Christian man. He died with armor on. Stricken down with paralysis, in 1871, at the advanced age of 78, he fell asleep. During his last hours he gave clearest evidence that the cause of Christ had the first place in his heart.

REV. AARON TRABUE was of French parentage, and born in Woodford county, Kentucky, Jan. 2d, 1793, and died in Jersey county, Illinois, December 29th, 1877, at the age of 85 years. His early life was spent on a farm. In the war of 1812 he served under William Henry Harrison for two years. He was in the cavalry service, and engaged in many battles—one of which, on the head waters of the Wabash was very severe. He was converted and baptized in 1810. He was licensed to preach by Mt. Gilead Baptist church in

Todd county, Kentucky, January 21st, 1832, and ordained by the same church, March 23d, 1833. In 1837 he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Upper Alton, where he remained till 1844, when he removed to Montgomery county, and thence in 1847 to Jersey county, where he remained until his death. His field of labor embraced Logan and Todd counties, Kentucky; Madison, Montgomery and Jersey counties, Illinois. We do not claim for him the highest order of talent, but he was emphatically a good man, and a good preacher. His preaching was experimental, simple, hortatory and scriptural. His entire life was characterized by industry, integrity, conscientiousness, charity, sociability, ardent friendship, strong domestic attachment, simple, child-like faith, and conscientious devotion to the doctrines and practices of the Baptist church.

His disease was cancer on the nose, or scrofula. For long, weary months, with anxiety approaching impatience, and yet with wonderful fortitude and peaceful resignation, he awaited the summons of his Master.

BAPTIST MINISTERS NOW LIVING IN THE COUNTY.

PROF. WASHINGTON LEVENETT, LL. D., born in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19th, 1805. Between the ages of 14 and 21, worked on a farm near Rutland, Vt. United with the First Baptist Church, Cambridgeport, Mass., soon after 21 years of age, graduated from Brown University in 1832, immediately afterward completed the theological course of study at Newton, Mass. Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Shurtleff College from 1836 to 1853, and acting President of the College, during this time from 1836 to 1841 and again from 1846 to 1849. Resigned as Professor in 1853, re-elected in 1855 and served till 1868. Since 1868 resided in Upper Alton, serving the college as Librarian, Curator, and treasurer, and most of the time Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

REV. A. A. KENDRICK, D. D., born in Ticonderoga, N. Y. Jan. 7th, 1836. After receiving his primary education he pursued a course of study in Granville Academy, Washington Co., N. Y., and later entered Middlebury College, Vt., where he took a partial course, and subsequently in May 1861 graduated from Rochester Theological Seminary. Previous to his theological studies he had studied law, been admitted to the bar, and had practiced law one year in Wisconsin and one year in St. Louis. In 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church of Chicago. In January 1875 he removed to St. Louis, served one and a-half years as assistant pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and then served the Beaumont Street Baptist Church as pastor till June 1872, when he became President of Shurtleff College, a position which he still occupies.

REV. PROF. J. C. C. CLARKE, born in Providence, R. I., where he lived until seventeen years of age. He received an English education in the grammar and high schools of that city. He prepared himself for business by thorough education, but the purpose of his life having been entirely changed by his conversion, he joined a Baptist Church in Brooklyn, and in 1854 he commenced study for the Christian ministry. He was graduated from the University of

Rochester, N. Y., in 1859, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1861. From September 1861 to May 1865 he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, N. Y. In the fall of 1865 he for one year supplied the place of the absent Prof. of Greek in the University of Chicago. In the following year he officiated as Professor in several departments in the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago, and preached for the North Baptist Church, was pastor at Madison, Wis., from May 1867 to November 1870. He then became Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Mt. Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, at Cincinnati, and pastor of the Baptist Church there, a little more than two years, then pastor in 1873 of the Beaumont Street Baptist Church, St. Louis. In September 1875 he accepted the Professorship of Greek in Shurtleff College, teaching also French, German, Hebrew, and Biblical Interpretation. He still occupies this position.

REV. L. A. ABBOTT was born in Beverly, Mass., 1824; was converted and baptized at the age of fourteen. In early life he followed the sea. After having pursued a course of study at Worcester Academy, Mass., he made several voyages as mate and as master of a vessel. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Milford, Mass., in 1855, and was pastor in that state thirteen years; was pastor at Rochester, Minn., four years; at La Crosse, Wis., seven years. He became pastor of the Baptist church in Alton in April, 1879, a position which he still holds. Before he entered the ministry he was twice elected to the Legislature of Mass., and afterward served three sessions more, making five sessions in all. He served on such committees as "Accounts," "Military Affairs," "Soldiers' Bounties," "Education," etc. He is now in the prime of life—useful, energetic and highly esteemed.

REV. J. F. HOEFFLIN was born November 13, —, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. Came to America in March, 1857; was converted and baptized in New York City, in August, 1857; was educated in Rochester, N. Y.; was ordained pastor of the First German Baptist church, of Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1868. He first came to Illinois in 1868, and to Madison county in October, 1881, as pastor of the German Baptist church in Fosterburg, a position which he occupies at present, July, 1882. Rev. T. W. B. Dawson, an aged veteran, lives at Troy. Rev. Robert Gibson is a practicing physician at Alton. There are several others living in the county.

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of Baptist ministers, some dead, others now living outside of Madison county, have performed valuable service in the cause of the Redeemer. Rev. Adiel Sherwood, formerly President of Shurtleff College, dead; Rev. R. Kimball, dead; Rev. Elijah Dodson, dead; Rev. J. Merriam, dead; Rev. J. F. Tolman, dead; Rev. John Brown, dead; Rev. John Padon, dead; Rev. L. C. Carr, dead; Rev. Dwight Ives, D. D., dead; James, Josiah, Joseph and Moses Lemen, all dead, and many others. Among those still living, but not in Madison county, Rev. D. Read, D. D., former President of Shurtleff College, now pastor at Bloomington, Ill.; Rev. J. B. Hopper, Bunker Hill; Rev. Melvin Jameson, former pastor at Alton, now

missionary in Burmah; Rev. Thomas G. Field, former pastor at Alton, now pastor at Winona, Minn.; Rev. William J. Chapin, Rev. J. H. Mize, Rev. Luke Dillard, Rev. J. F. Howard, Rev. R. Gibson, Rev. R. Johnson (colored), and many others. The extent, value and influence of these men can only be estimated by Him who knows the secrets of all hearts, and perfectly unravels the tangled web of human influence.

THE EDWARDSVILLE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

By invitation of the Baptist churches of Edwardsville, Rock Spring and Upper Alton a conference of ministers and brethren was held at Edwardsville October 16, and days following, 1830. The principal object of this meeting was to bring about a general union of the Baptists of the state. During the session of this conference, the Edwardsville Baptist Association was organized by delegates from the three churches above mentioned. This was the first Baptist Association in the state of Illinois, that was open, avowed and active in its support of missions, and the various objects of benevolence. The following is its

SUMMARY OF FAITH.

The "Association thinks the following sentiments (among many others) are revealed in the Holy Scriptures, viz.; The self-existence of one infinite and Holy God, as revealed in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit,—the eternal and essential deity of Christ,—the entire depravity of the human heart; the perfect purity and unalterable obligation of the divine law, that requires supreme love to God and corresponding affections to mankind—the necessity of a change of heart, or the new birth, effected by the Divine Spirit as the agent, and the word of God as the means—the duty of every sinner who hears the Gospel to repent and believe in Christ, and that a wicked heart, in which consists his helplessness is no excuse; the perseverance of the saints; the duty of every believer to be immersed in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit—the strict and entire independence of each church, or religious congregation, in all government and discipline,—the duty of every believer to conform to all the laws of Christ; our obligation to observe the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath—the resurrection of the dead, and final judgment—with the eternal punishment of the wicked and salvation of the righteous."

The association worked under the constitution adopted at Edwardsville without change until its session at Nokomis, Oct. 4th, 1878, when it revised and enlarged its constitution. Its essential features, however, are unchanged.

At that time, however, Oct. 4th, 1878, its summary of faith was greatly enlarged and quite materially changed.

This body has been in active operation for more than half a century. Under its influence originated "The Illinois Baptist Education Society." "The Baptist Convention of Illinois" which in 1844, united at Canton, Illinois, with the North-western Baptist convention and formed the present "Illinois Baptist General Association."

Prominent and far-seeing men then living at Rock Spring, Edwardsville and Upper Alton, looking out upon the future of

this great commonwealth, felt the pressing necessity of laying broad, deep and permanent, the foundations of the Baptist faith. They planned wisely as the present prosperity of the denomination in the state now testifies. From a handful in 1830, the denomination in Illinois has increased until it now numbers 42 associations, 892 churches, 938 ministers, 626 of whom are pastors. Baptized in 1881, 3,244; whole number 64,094.

In 1830, there was not in Illinois a single association that was progressively earnest in its support of missions, Sunday-schools, temperance, the Bible cause, ministerial education and other benevolent institutions and causes. The "Edwardsville Association" from the beginning, was open, avowed and earnest in support of all the benevolent enterprises of the day. Rock Spring Seminary and Shurtleff College had their origin and support in the active beneficence of this association.

The question of slavery was introduced in the session of 1837, was earnestly discussed and condemned, as unjust, unscriptural and wicked.

After the organization churches united with this body as follows:

Bluffdale, Green co., July 26th, 1833, with 32 members; Lower Alton, July 27th, 1833, with 21 members; Piasa (Brighton) July 25th, 1834, with 11 members; Carlinville, May 22d, 1835, with 10 members; Woodburn, May 20th, 1836, with 18 members; Shoal Creek, May 20th, 1836, with 17 members; St. Charles, Mo., May 20th, 1836, with 10 members; Greenville, with 16 members; Forks of Wood River, with 16 members; and Paddock's Prairie with 9 members; May 25th, 1837; Hillsborough, May 22d, 1840, with 22 members; Bunker Hill, May 21st, 1841, with 25 members; Providence (near Chouteau Island) May 26th, 1843, with 9 members; Spanish Needle prairie, May 24th, 1844, with 27 members; Greenville, May 26th, 1848, with 19 members; a new church organized July 4th, 1847, the old church having disappeared from the minutes in 1845; Rattan's Prairie, Sept. 25th, 1849, with 13 members; New Hope with 65 members, and Bethlehem with 24 members, May 23d, 1851; Staunton, with 63 members, and Union, Bond co., with 14 members, May 23d, 1853; New Salem, with 23 members, Sept. 22d, 1854; Litchfield, with 15 members, Sept. 25th, 1856; Marine Prairie, with 29 members and Walnut Grove, Bond county with 34 members, Sept. 25th, 1857; Nokomis, with 8 members, Sept. 24th, 1858; Butler, with 12 members, Sept. 23d, 1859; Nilwood, with 17 members, Oct. 13th, 1866; Shipman, with 16 members, Oct. 12th, 1867; Milton, with 37 members, Oct. 8th, 1869; Pleasant Grove, Christian co., with 12 members, Oct. 11th, 1872; Hillsborough (a new church), with 16 members and Fosterburg (German) with 88 members, Sept. 29th, 1876; Bethalto, with 47 members, Oct. 3d, 1879; Union Avenue, Litchfield, with 62 members, Sept. 30th, 1881.

The above are the dates of the first admission of these churches. Many of them after several years became too weak to report by letter or messenger and were dropped from the minutes, others disappeared for a season and again returned, others, still, took letters of dismission and united with

other associations. In one or two instances as in Edwardsville and Hillsborough, the church became extinct, and after several years reorganized. The Providence church on the American Bottom was dispersed by the flood of 1844. The Rock Spring church disbanded between the sessions of the association in 1849 and 1850.

It will thus be seen that 47 churches, including the three constituent churches, have been members of this body. The first church whose membership reached 100 was the Upper Alton church. In 1838, it reported 46 baptisms, 41 received by letter and a membership of 132. In 1841, Alton city reached a membership of 108. In the year 1864, Upper Alton reached a membership of 200. In 1870 Alton reported a membership of 238 and Upper Alton of 220. From this time Alton leads, steadily growing in membership until its greatest number was reached in 1879: 319. The greatest number attained by the Upper Alton church was in 1880, when it reported 289. These are the strongest churches in the association.

SUMMARY.

Whole number received by baptism	3,083
“ “ “ “ letter	2,134
“ “ “ “ experience	263
“ “ restored	51
Whole number dismissed by letter	2,291
“ “ dropped	90
“ “ excluded	703
“ “ died	532
Present number	1,320

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE RT. REV.
BISHOP P. J. BALTES.

Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Alton.—In the year 1840, we find some fourteen Catholic families in Alton, and its neighborhood. Amongst them were Andrew Clifford, Thomas Clifford, Sebastian Wise, Peter Wise, Christian Walter, Mr. Gutzweiler, Mr. Dooling, etc. At this date service was held in a small frame building in Upper Alton, owned by Mr. Clifford. Father George Hamilton, previously residing at Springfield, Illinois, attended this mission. He resided here till the spring of 1841, and boarded with Mr. Clifford, of Upper Alton. In December 1841 Father Michael Carroll succeeded Father Hamilton, and resided here till 1857. In the spring of 1842, a lot was bought on Third street, on which site the Unitarian church now stands. The erection of a stone church was commenced during this year and finished in 1843. In 1853 this church was destroyed by fire. After this accident service was held in a hall on Third and State Streets, over Hart's livery stable. Subsequently a lot was secured on State street, and a large stone church erected on it, which is now Sts. Peter and Paul's Cathedral. Service was first held in this new but yet unfinished church in 1856. The City of Alton was raised to the dignity of an Episcopal See by a Bull of Pope Pius IX., January 9th, 1857, and Rt. Rev. Henry Damian Juncker,

appointed its first bishop. He was consecrated by Archbishop Purcell, in the Cathedral at Cincinnati, April 26th, 1857, and arrived at Alton, the following month. Bishop Juncker, was born at Fenestrange in the province of Lorraine, France, August 22d, 1809, was ordained priest, March 16th, 1834, and died at Alton, October 2d, 1868. September 24th 1869, Rt. Rev. Peter Joseph Baltès was appointed to succeed Bishop Juncker. He was consecrated in St. Peter's church at Belleville, Illinois, January 23d, 1870, and came to Alton February 3d, following. Bishop Baltès is a native of the Rhenish province of Bavaria, Germany, born April 7th, 1827, and came to America, with his parents in the spring of 1833. He is the first Roman Catholic Bishop ever consecrated within the limits of the State of Illinois. When Bishop Juncker arrived at Alton there was not a Catholic church between Alton and Carlinville, nor between Alton and Jacksonville. Litchfield, East St. Louis, Grafton, and all surrounding places, for many miles which at that time had no churches, were attended from Alton.

ST. MARY'S GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ALTON.

The corner-stone of this church was blessed in 1858. It was finished and service held in it in 1859. June 2d, 1860, this church was blown down by a tornado. Rev. F. A. Ostrop, the first resident rector of the church who was—though not injured,—buried under its ruins, had it rebuilt soon after. To accomplish this, he took up collections even outside of the diocese, and delivered lectures for the same end.

Flourishing Catholic parochial schools have been in existence from the time Bishop Juncker took possession of the see of Alton. For some years secular teachers had charge of these schools. In 1860, the Brothers of the Cross took charge of the parochial school connected with the Cathedral. The Sisters of Notre Dame have charge of St. Mary's parochial school since 1875. Besides the above, the Ursuline Convent and Academy were founded in 1860. St. Joseph's Hospital in charge of the Sisters of Charity was opened 1865. The Bishop's fine palace was erected 1863. It was partly destroyed by fire May 25, 1877, but was immediately re-built. Alton has at present a Catholic population of not less than three thousand.

EDWARDSVILLE, ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In Edwardsville, service was first held between the years 1835 and 1840 in the dwelling-houses of Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Michael Murray. The first two mentioned places were situated in that part of the city called "down town," now the third ward; the last mentioned place is situated one mile east of the town, on the Hillsboro road. The first church was built in 1843; its title is "The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary." When service was first held the Catholic families numbered from seven to ten. After the separation of the Germans from it, it still has about seventy-five families. The congregation has had a resident rector since 1859, with an occasional interregnum. Rev. L. Hinssen was the first resident rector.

EDWARDSVILLE, ST. BONIFACE'S CHURCH.

About 1867 the Catholic Germans of Edwarsville came to the conclusion to erect a church for themselves. A place was bought, and brick yard erected. On the 21 of June, 1869, the corner-stone of St. Boniface's church was blessed by Very Rev. P. J. Balthes, of Belleville, Illinois. Rev. A. Rustige was its first resident rector. On the first Sunday of October of the same year service was held in the new church. There is a flourishing Catholic parochial school connected with this church. Of the two Catholic congregations of Edwarsville this is now the larger; it numbers about one hundred and seventy-five families.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, HIGHLAND.

The first Catholic Church of Highland was built and divine service held in it in 1844. It was a frame structure, 40 x 25, which has been converted into a school-house for boys. There were about 25 families in Highland at this time. Divine service was held in different houses as early as 1841. The new church, 110 x 45, was built under Rev. P. Limacher between 1854 and 1856. Its cost may be set down at \$10,000; but to complete it took at least as much again. The first divine service was held in this church Easter Sunday, 1856. The Catholic school dates from 1851, taught at first by secular teachers. Under the Rectorship of Rev. P. Peters, a convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame was erected at Highland in 1866; since that time the sisters of Notre Dame and a secular teacher have conducted this school. In 1878, under the Rectorship of Rev. Jos. Meckel the congregation erected a fine hospital of which the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis have charge. The sick of all denominations are admitted to this institution. The congregation has had a resident priest since 1851. The number of practical families at present is about 250. The church of Highland is in a prosperous condition.

SAINTS PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH, AT COLLINSVILLE.

Catholic service was first held in this neighborhood by Father Carroll from Alton, in 1856, at the residence of Mr. Octavius Lumaghe's, east of Collinsville. It appears towards the close of the same year, Father Carroll, assisted by Father Cavanaugh, dedicated the first church, a brick building, 25 x 50 feet, which still forms part of the present building. When the church was built, there were from 12 to 15 Catholic families here. It being a mining district, the population is fluctuating; though there are over 200 families of Catholics, not more than 120 families can be counted practical Catholics. The congregation has a good Catholic parochial school, taught by two lay teachers. 150 children are enrolled. Father Reiss appears as the first resident rector. He resided here in 1858. In 1880 the sanctuary and transept of a new Gothic church was erected, serving at present as an addition to the old church. The new church will be completed within a few years, and then be numbered amongst the handsomest churches in Madison county.

BLACK JACK.

St. John's Church, Black Jack, situated in Jarvis town-

ship. There was a frame church erected here in the country in 1856. This congregation never increased much, on account of the large number of Catholic churches which sprung up in the neighboring towns, many of which were partially made up by families taken from it. The members of this church are generally well to do farmers, and have as a rule, kept up a Catholic school. They have a fine graveyard and other church property, but, the congregation being small, has never had a resident priest. It now numbers about 25 families.

ST. ELIZABETH CHURCH, MARINE.

Marine formerly constituted a part of the congregation of Highland. The origin of this Catholic congregation may be dated back to the year 1856, when Jacob Brockhaus and Patrick Carroll, both old settlers in this section of the county, headed a subscription list for building a Catholic church by signing \$300 each. The number of Catholic families here at that time being only about 15, others assisted their Catholic friends in raising the amount signed to \$1500. The present brick building, (34 x 50 feet), was erected in 1857, on an elevated piece of ground (350 x 200 feet), partly donated by August Versen. Rev. Paul Limacher, rector of St. Paul's church, Highland, of which congregation, as already stated, Marine had hitherto been a part, came to celebrate the first mass in this new building on Easter Monday, 1859. Rev. Peter Peters attended the congregation for nearly seven years, every third Sunday. The present parsonage was erected in 1863, at a cost of about \$3000. Rev. L. Hiussen was the first resident rector. The congregation has supported a parochial school since 1868, which since 1877, was conducted in the new school building erected at a cost of \$1,500. Last year a building fund was established for a new church, (38 x 75 feet), which will be erected next spring. The steeple will be over 100 feet high, and will contain a nice chime of bells, donated in 1879 by two ladies of the congregation. The number of families at present is about 100.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, BETHALTO.

Bethalto formerly constituted a part of the cathedral congregation of Alton. Catholic service was first held in 1858, in a little frame house belonging to the Madison Coal Company, two miles north of Bethalto. The church, a frame building, was put up in 1861. The Rt. Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, Bishop of Alton, blessed the corner-stone of this church in the month of May of that year. When service was first held there were about 27 Catholic families. The congregation has a good parsonage and a resident rector since 1879, but has not yet been able to keep up a Catholic parochial school. It has about 50 families.

ST. UBALDUS' CHURCH, NEW DOUGLAS.

Service was held here first about 1862, and from time to time up to 1871 in the following places or dwellings: First at Mr. Filley's, one mile west of town; then at Mr. Andrew Newman's, half a mile south of town; and lastly, at Mr. Louis King's and Mr. John Van Delft's, in town. The church was erected in 1871. The number of Catholic families in

the New Douglas mission when service was first held there was seven, more or less. Now there are about 60. New Douglas has no resident rector; it is attended from Edwardsville two Sundays in the month.

ST. GERTRUDE'S CHURCH, SALINE.

The Catholics of this place formerly constituted a part of the congregations of Highland and Marine, from which they separated and built a church for their own use in 1872. To attain this end, a subscription of about three thousand dollars was made up by about thirty families. In 1877, a parsonage was erected, and ever since that time, with some little interruption, they have had a resident priest. Under the direction of its first resident rector, Rev. M. Weis, a school-house was erected, and the parochial Catholic school, which had hitherto been kept in the rector's residence, was then removed to this new school-house. Under the same clergyman's supervision, the church, which had never been plastered and had become too small to contain the congregation, was enlarged and finished and otherwise so improved as to make one of the finest churches of Madison county. The congregation now has a graveyard, and everything else required to constitute it an independent Catholic community. The present rector of the Catholic church at this place is Rev. B. Hasse. The number of families belonging to this congregation is about 175.

ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH, MITCHELL.

The building of this church was commenced September, 1871. The corner-stone was blessed October 1, 1871, by Rev. J. F. Mohr, assisted by Revs. F. A. Ostrop, F. H. Zabel, D. D. A. Rustige and C. Koenig. Service was held in the church soon after it was finished. Before that time, Rev. Zabel, then of East St. Louis, held service at Mitchell. In 1881, under the rectorship of Rev. P. Kaenders a fine parsonage was erected, and since October 4th, of the same year, it has had a resident rector, Rev. P. Kaenders being the first in charge. The congregation has as yet no parochial school. It numbers about 40 families, mostly well to do farmers.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, VENICE.

The first service of the Catholic church was held in Venice, April 16, 1882, in the new church. Before this time, the Catholics here attended church in East St. Louis and St. Louis. After they had been erected into a separate congregation by the Bishop of Alton, they at once went earnestly about building a church for their own use. The corner-stone of this church was blessed October 25, 1881, by Rev. C. Koenig, assisted by Revs. P. Peters and P. Kaenders. There are about 32 Catholic families. Though there is no Catholic school yet, nor a resident priest, the prospects are fine, and the probabilities are that it will soon be a flourishing congregation, able to support its own priest and to keep up a Catholic parochial school. The mission is at present attended from Mitchell by Rev. P. Kaenders, under whose direction this church was put up.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY A. M. POWELL, M. D.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States comprises sixty dioceses and missionary jurisdictions, (each presided over by a Bishop), with some three thousand and five hundred clergymen and about three hundred and fifty thousand lay communicants. The Church possesses about twenty-five Universities, Colleges and Seminaries, and a large number of Societies, Hospitals, Orphans' Homes and other institutions devoted to the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of man; while the contributions to its support aggregate from seven to ten millions of dollars annually. By far the greater proportion of its membership is to be found in the older States of the Union, as for example, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The city of New York alone contains seventy-eight episcopal churches and nearly two hundred and fifty clergymen, with a corresponding proportion of lay membership.

Generally the Dioceses are coextensive with the states in which they are situated, but in some large and populous States the territory has been divided into two or more Dioceses. In the year 1877, the Diocese of Illinois, which comprised the entire State, was divided into three Dioceses, now called "Illinois, Quincy and Springfield;" the boundaries of the latter including all of the State lying south of the counties of Woodford, Livingston, Ford and Iroquois, and east of the Illinois river—in reality nearly one half of the State. As its name implies, Springfield is its See city, the residence of the Bishop, the chief pastor of the Diocese, and president of its Councils, which are held annually in that city, and are composed of all canonically resident clergy and one or more lay delegates from each parish or organized mission.

At the first Convention of the Council, (or Synod, as the meetings of this body are now called,) held in December, 1877, the Rev. George Franklin Seymour, S. T. D., LL. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York, was unanimously elected the first Bishop of Springfield. Dr. Seymour declined the election, but upon the unanimous request of the Convention held in May, 1878, the Bishop elect reconsidered his declination, and was consecrated in June following, and soon after entered upon his duties.

The first Bishop of Illinois, was Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was the Missionary Bishop of a vast territory comprising Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio; and it was under his jurisdiction that the State of Illinois was erected into a Diocese at an early day in the State's history. So, also, was it under his jurisdiction that most of the parishes in Madison county were organized. The first of these was the

PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH, COLLINSVILLE,

which was organized by Bishop Chase in the year 1835, and is the oldest parish organization in the Diocese of Spring-

field, (Trinity, Jacksonville, was organized the same year,) and is one of the oldest in the State of Illinois. About the year 1833, the Rev. Joseph L. Darrow, M. D., removed from New York to Collinsville, then a very small village, and entered upon the practice of Medicine, giving much of his time and energy, however, to Missionary work of the Episcopal Church, of which he was an ordained minister. Soon after his arrival, Dr. Darrow determined to push the claims of his church in Madison county, and his pluck and energy were soon rewarded by seeing erected in the county three church edifices, which at that early day were considered commodious and creditable buildings, and erected almost solely by the Doctor's own personal means, added to contributions from his friends at the east. These buildings were put up in Edwardsville, Marine and Collinsville, and that in the latter place still remains the house of worship of the parish, being in an excellent state of repair and a cosy, comfortable "home" for its occupants, though somewhat out of date as to style of architecture. It was consecrated by Bishop Chase, December 17, 1841. The Rev. Dr. Darrow remained the faithful rector of this parish until his death, which occurred on July 28, 1855, he falling a victim to Asiatic Cholera, a severe epidemic of which he had just practiced through, with characteristic energy administering unceasingly to the wants of his patients, both as a physician and as a spiritual adviser.

After Dr. Darrow's death the parish remained vacant until 1860, when the Rev. A. P. Crouch took charge. He was followed in 1862 by the Rev. Robert Trewortha, and he again in 1865 by Rev. John Portniess, who served the parish nearly three years. Since that time the parish has been in temporary charge of several ministers, including the Rev. Deau Dresser of Carlinville. In September, 1881, the Rev. Gardiner C. Tucker, then of St. Louis, was called to the parish and is now its acceptable pastor.

Among the old and prominent citizens who assisted Dr. Darrow in his church work at an early day, were Daniel Ground, of Marine, John S. Clark and Hon. George Churchill, the latter of whom was for many years Senior Warden of Christ Church, Collinsville. The present officers of that parish are: Dr. A. M. Powell, Senior Warden; Thaddeus Kneidler, Junior Warden; S. Newson, Clerk, and W. H. Brown, Treasurer.

The Sunday School is in a flourishing condition, and the parish is making fair progress, and is entirely out of debt.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EDWARDSVILLE.

"Trustees duly elected on Monday, April 26th, 1841, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, known as St. Andrew's Church of Edwardsville, in the County of Madison, State of Illinois, to hold the office until Easter Monday, 1842, and until others are elected, in conformity with the Act of General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled an Act concerning Religious Societies, approved February 6th, 1835. Given under our hands and seals this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1841."

Comfort Roberts, A. J. Lusk, James L. Brackett, Wm.

T. Brown, Isaac Foster, Solon Stark, Horace Look, James H. Treadway.

ORREN MEEKER.

"State of Illinois, Madison County, ss.

"This twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1841, personally appeared before me, Erastus Wheeler, an Acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the County aforesaid, Solon Stark, who being duly sworn, deposes that the foregoing certificate is correct and true. Sworn and subscribed before me, Solon Stark."

ERASTUS WHEELER, J. P.

Orren Meeker, deeded to Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Lot No. 125 in Edwardsville, Ill., for the sum of \$1000—November 7th, 1841. Recorded, Dec. 15th, 1841.

The organization erected a commodious frame building, in which services were held for a number of years, under Dr. Joseph L. Darrow, the first pastor. He was followed by Dr. S. Y. McMasters, who was stationed at Alton, Ill. The Parish here being small, and a number of members moving away, the Church was rented to the Presbyterians, who held services in the same for several years. The Union Sabbath-school also met there.

At an election held at an annual meeting of the Parish of St. Andrew's Church in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, on the 29th day of March, A. D., 1869, the following named persons were duly elected Trustees of said Parish: S. E. McGregory, Richard B. Ground, Prince H. Jones, John A. Prickett, James R. Brown, Charles H. Spilman, John Hobson, and Benj. D. Berry.

The above named Trustees deeded Lot No. 125, with all appurtenances to the trustees of the German M. E. Church of Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 28th day of June, A. D., 1869, for the sum of \$1500. The present edifice is a brick structure, Gothic style, situated on the corner of Hillsboro and Buchanan streets, erected in 1870. Services were held in the same for a few years, when it closed for a time. Dr. John W. Burchmore, the present pastor, has held religious exercises for the last six months, including a flourishing Sunday school.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ALTON.

The first services of the church in this county were said to have been held by the Rev. Amos Baldwin, who came to Alton and Edwardsville and preached in 1823.

The church in Alton received parochial organization in 1838, the Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMasters being the first Rector, who was succeeded in 1845 by the Rev. — Brittain. The Presbyterian house of worship at the corner of Third and Market streets, was bought at a cost of \$2000. Subsequently the Rev. McMasters was recalled, during whose Rectorship the present edifice was built on the site of the old one, and consecrated by Bp. Whitehouse, July 5th, 1857. The building of stone, 45x95, cost about \$10,000 and seats comfortably 300 people.

The church was unroofed, the tower demolished and bell-broken by the tornado, which visited Alton, June 2d, 1860, the last two of which have never been restored.

The Rev. C. A. Bruce, the Rev. John Foster, the Rev. Dr. McCullough, the Rev. C. S. Abbott and the Rev. Marsh Chase were successively Rectors, the latter succeeded in Dec. 1880, by the Rev. Thos. Haskins, the present incumbent.

In 1870, Trinity Chapel was built in North Alton, (on ground given by Messrs. J. J. & W. H. Mitchell), at a cost of about \$2,000, where services are regularly held, and which has a large and flourishing Sunday-school under the Superintendence of Mr. T. W. Radcliffe.

Among the wardens and vestrymen, now deceased, of St. Paul's Parish, were Judge Bailhache, Col. Long, Charles Trumbull, Utten Smith, S. R. Dolbee, M. M. Dutro, T. L. Waples, Harry Taylor, Charles Merriman. In 1881 the church building was extensively repaired at a cost of over \$1200, two memorial windows added and the organ enlarged and repaired. A house and lot adjoining have also been purchased, upon which it is purposed to erect a Grammar School for the Christian education of the children of the parish. There are about eighty families connected with the church.

The present lay officers, elected on Easter Monday, 1882, are: William Huskinson, Joseph Gratian, Wardens. T. W. Radcliffe, F. H. Robe, Charles Brown, Thos. Cannell, Jacob Wead, Vestrymen.

THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST (CHRISTIAN).

BY REV. W. H. MCGINNIS.

SILVER CREEK CHURCH.

This church was established July 4, 1830, being now almost fifty-two years old. The following persons were the original members: Solomon Taber, Elizabeth Taber, John Hoxey, Polly Hoxey, Abel Olive, Elizabeth Olive, Joel Ricks, Nellie Ricks, Sina Martin, John A. Wall, Temperance Wall. Elders Humphries, Austin Sims and Robert Foster were the early preachers, who laid broad and deep the foundation for the future prosperity of the church. Their names are held in grateful remembrance by all the older members. In later years, Elders Lucas, Birge, Philips, Kathcart and W. B. Foster have served as pastors and evangelists. More than three hundred persons have enjoyed the fellowship of this church. But many have gone to swell the ranks of the Lord in other states, and many others have entered their final rest. Many of the best citizens of the vicinity compose the membership at the present time. Though this church has passed through many vicissitudes, there has never been a time when the Gospel was not faithfully preached, sinners warned, and the faith of the righteous strengthened. The outlook of the future is hopeful. Thomas Vance labors in doctrine at present.

MARINE CHURCH.

This church was established April 7, 1860, at a place then known as Reid school-house; Elder William Birge acted as

the officiating minister. The following names were enrolled at the beginning: A. W. Jeffress, Mary A. Jeffress, J. W. Jeffress, D. W. Biggs, Catherine Biggs, Elisha Stapleton, Mary Stapleton, Curinda Stapleton, Anna R. Farguharson, Mary E. Parker, Margaret Graham, Adaline O. Bacon, Ella Stocton, Harriet Weidman and Ella Boosinger.

For seven years from the date of the organization services were held in the Coon school-house. The following named preachers served the church while meeting in the above named place: William Birge, John C. Mathers, John C. Tully, John A. Williams, Jacob Creath and John Sweeney, Sr. In the year 1871, with a view to convenience and a wider field of usefulness, a meeting-house was built in the town of Marine, at a cost of \$2,500. The dedication took place on the 3d Lord's day in December, 1871. St. Clair McKean, E. J. Jeffress, P. S. Weidman, J. W. Boosinger and David Crandall were chosen trustees. The following named preachers have served the congregation since its removal to Marine: Frank Talmadge, J. Ellis, George T. Bridges, J. H. Garrison, F. M. Philips, B. F. Lucas and W. B. Foster. W. H. McGinnis is pastor at the present time. This congregation though small, (numbering only about thirty-five) includes in its membership a fair proportion of the best citizens of the community. Religious intelligence and steadfastness of faith manifest themselves in most of its members. The traits of Christian character have secured the existence of the church amidst a very strong and bitter opposition.

FAIRVIEW CHURCH.

This church was organized in May, 1873, during a meeting held by Elder Frank Talmadge. At that meeting there were thirty conversions. A. H. Goodman and Jones Tontz were chosen elders. George S. Thompson and Allen J. Armstrong were chosen deacons. F. M. Philips and George F. Bridges have done excellent evangelistic and pastoral work. A meeting-house was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$1,350. Fairview church has shown commendable zeal in religious work. More than two hundred souls have been brought into her communion. But death and removals have kept the membership from being very large at any one time. There remain about twenty-five faithful members in whose hands the cause of Christ is safe in that community. Thomas Vance, pastor at the present time.

RIDGELEY CHURCH

Was organized about forty years ago. Through the Christian zeal and liberality of Mrs. O'Banon, a meeting-house was soon afterward erected, and is still kept in good repair. Prosperity attended the church for a number of years, but death and removals have reduced its numbers until only about twelve remain. But these are true to their profession, being prompt at divine service and in the exercise of a wholesome influence throughout the community. Elder E. L. Craig was one of their earliest pastors. His memory is precious in the hearts of many Christians in Illinois and other states. After him, Elders Houston, Foster and Corwine preached for them. From 1873 to 1879, James E.

Masters served them as pastor with great acceptance. Elder W. H. Groner is their present pastor. The outlook toward future prosperity is very encouraging.

NEW DOUGLAS CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1875, through the labors of Elder T. J. Shelton. The following persons were charter members: Samuel Bennett, Sarah J. Bennett, Burrell H. Hill, Rebecca Hill, Sarah A. McCottery, Marion Fletcher, Jennie McCottery, B. H. McKinney, Siddie McKinney. A neat and substantial house of worship was built in 1879. Elder H. R. Trickett preached the dedicatory sermon. Elders Fisher, Linn, Smart, Tandy, Kathcart, Avery, have held meetings and served as pastors. Elder Thomas Vance is the present pastor. Fifty-two persons have been added to the church since its organization.

UNITARIAN DENOMINATION.

BY REV. J. FISHER.

The history of Unitarianism in Madison county is that of a single church or society, in the city of Alton. As early as the year 1836, Rev. W. G. Eliot, D. D., pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in St. Louis, Mo., held occasional services in Alton, preaching to a small congregation either in a school-room or in the office of one Dr. Emerson, brother of the celebrated Ralph Waldo Emerson of Concord, Mass. This was when the facilities of travel were such as made it necessary sometimes to go on horseback or on foot, or else by the river-boat which required eight hours for its trips, stopping twice to "wood up," on the way. Dr. Eliot continued his frequent visits for several years, and it is supposed some kind of organized society existed as the result of his labors, although no definite records have been preserved. The first regular minister was Rev. Charles A. Farley, who is remembered as an eloquent preacher and excellent man. This preliminary organization, however, became inert and virtually extinct.

In October 1853, Rev. W. D. Haley, a young man of character and gifts, came to Alton with a purpose to re-establish the society, and shortly succeeded in awakening such interest as led to the organization now existing, known as "*The First Congregational Society of Alton*," which adopted a constitution essentially the same as that of Dr. Eliot's church in St. Louis. Its first board of officers were the following: Edward Keating, *President*; B. F. Barry, *Secretary*; Moses G. Atwood, *Treasurer*; Henry Lea, Marcus H. Topping, Geo. B. Ingersoll, L. S. Metcalf and Wm. McBride, *Trustees*. On the records of the first year, appear, besides these, the names of the following members: N. Hanson, E. D. Topping, A. K. Root, S. W. Robbins, C. Stigleman, W. A. Platt, A. L. Corson, Robert Smith, H. W. Billings and George Moody.

In January, 1854, it was decided to build a church, and money was raised for the purpose, the St. Louis society con-

tributing \$3,500 in aid of the enterprise. Before the close of the year opportunity occurred for the purchase of the Roman Catholic Church and grounds, corner of Third and Alby streets, which church, a massive stone building beautiful for situation, had been partly destroyed by fire. Reconstruction was at once begun, and the new edifice, costing the society about \$13,000, was dedicated October 14, 1855, Rev. G. W. Hosmer, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., preaching the sermon for the occasion. A church organization was formed with a list of thirty communicants.

The ministry of Mr. Haley was closed by his resignation, October 1st, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Forman from Massachusetts, installed May 17th, 1857, under whose earnest ministry the society enjoyed a period of growth and prosperity for the next five years. The war of the Rebellion being then in progress, he enlisted as a chaplain in the Federal service, and the church was closed from October 1861, until May 1863; after which, he returned and continued his service for about one year. On his retirement, Rev. Joseph Mason and Rev. D. A. Russell preached, each for a short time, but not as regular pastors. In 1865, Rev. D. H. Clark was called, and continued pastor two years, followed by Rev. H. P. Cutting, two years. In June 1870, Rev. Isaac Kelso was engaged, and served three years, after which occasional labors were rendered by Rev. Dr. Eliot, Rev. J. L. Douthitt and others, until December 1874, when a call was given to Henry C. Hogg, a young man, who with auspicious tokens entered upon a ministry which was suddenly closed by his death, April 14, 1875.

During the three years following, the society was without a minister; yet at no time relinquished its regular Sunday-school service, nor its labors in laying up treasure for future enterprise. In April 1878, a call was extended to Rev. Judson Fisher from Wisconsin, who remains the pastor to the present time. The same year, a commodious parsonage was built and repairs made upon the church edifice. The society, although deprived by death and removal of the larger part of its original members, is financially without debt and in a united and prosperous condition. It embraces about thirty families, and has an active and growing Sunday-school, with a valuable library of 600 well chosen volumes.

The following is its board officers for the year 1882: Marcus H. Topping, *President*; John S. Roper, *Secretary*; Mrs. A. D. Spark, *Treasurer*; M. H. Topping, Dr. W. A. Haskell, Homer Sanford, D. R. Sparks, H. G. McPike, *Trustees*.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. W. C. LOGAN.

The opening years of the 19th century witnessed the introduction of Cumberland Presbyterians into Madison County. As early as 1817, perhaps earlier, Mr. Robert Paisley came from Kentucky into Illinois, and settled at or near Edwardsville, county seat of Madison county. He found none of his

own religious faith there, but in the community were a few Methodists and Presbyterians, most of whom were converts of the great revival of 1800. Being religious a prayer meeting was soon in operation. Being destitute of the means of grace they entered into a verbal agreement to pray both for a revival, and for a minister to preach for them, agreeing to employ the first one that should come, of whatever evangelical denomination. Mr. Paisley, feeling anxious that one of his own choice should come, wrote to Rev. Wm. Barnett, of Kentucky, stating the condition of things and urging him to come. Upon the strength of that letter money enough was raised to complete his outfit, and the trip was made. As Mr. Paisley said nothing of what he had done, and as Cumberland Presbyterians were strangers to most of the people, a strong prejudice at first sprang up, but it was speedily overcome. As only a few days' notice was given of the coming of Mr. Barnett, the only place where the meeting could be held was at what was called Ebenezer camp ground, about two miles south of Edwardsville. Only one person made profession of religion at that camp meeting, and he was a colored man. This was the first camp meeting held by Cumberland Presbyterians in the state. No organization was effected then, although there seems to have been material. The results of this meeting, however, may be seen to-day. The seed was there sown which sprang up, grew and increased, until to-day there are four good, active congregations in the county, which have been instrumental in accomplishing much good.

As early as Dec. 1824, Mt. Pisgah congregation was organized at the house of David Robinson, who, with Joseph Robinson, constituted the first session. The minister first in charge was Rev. John Barber, Sr. There were seven charter members. A good meeting continued from the organization for two days, and work then begun seemed to continue and numbers were constantly added to the membership. Thus the vine was fruitful for some time. Schism, however, entered after a while and caused confusion in the ranks. How long this continued, or what was the history of the congregation further is not known to the writer. In 1841, according to a request sent by the congregation, Vandalia Presbytery divided it, forming therefrom a new congregation. The organization was effected by Rev. J. M. Bone, on Monday, Nov. 1st, 1841, at the house of Robert McKee. The new society was called Goshen. Seventeen of the parent organization became charter members of the new. Joseph Robinson, Robert and J. N. McKee constituted the first session. Additions were continually made, and the new organization seemed to flourish under the ministrations of Mr. Bone. The congregation had no house in which to worship, and it is not known where their meetings were at first held. The name of the congregation was changed from Goshen to Columbia. The latter is its present name. The change was made between Aug. 13th, 1859, and May 22d, 1864.

Rev. John Barber succeeded Mr. Bone as ministerial supply (whether father or son is not stated) In 1847 Rev. T. K. Hedges became their pastor. For six years (more or less), he served them, and was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Wilson.

In 1856, the services of Rev. W. W. Brown were secured, who labored among this people until some time in 1861. During his service the society took steps toward erecting a church house of their own. They received a grant of land by deed dated Aug. 13th, 1859, in trust from Jefferson Fruit and wife for the purpose of erecting thereon a house of worship. In 1861, Rev. C. G. Keown was employed for a part of his time. He served them until the spring of 1863, when the services of Rev. A. Johnson were secured. He remained with them for three years. He was followed by Rev. Wm. Turner. Mr. Turner sustained his relation with them for ten or a dozen years, preaching to them, baptizing their children, marrying their young and burying their dead. The congregation flourished during the time he had charge of it. For some time, as early as Aug. 1869, the congregation worshiped in the school-house, and sessional meetings were frequently held in it. In accordance with an arrangement entered into by the ministers and others interested, a quarterly association was held to discuss questions relative to the prosperity of Cumberland Presbyterians in Madison county.

On the 11th of August, 1871, it convened with Columbia congregation. The assembly discussed two questions: How to strengthen and make more efficient the congregations, and how best to promote revivals of religion. Encouraged by the success of the meeting, on Monday, 14th inst., the male members met in the school-house to consider the question of building a house of worship. Rev. Joel Knight presided and Rev. J. B. Logan acted as secretary. After a full and harmonious discussion a paper for subscriptions was circulated on a basis of not less than \$1500. The offer of John F. Sloan of a site for the house was accepted, and the house was built. It is a neat frame structure, a credit to the community in which it stands. After a long and useful service Mr. Turner severed his connection. He was succeeded by Rev. W. J. McDavid, who became the incumbent in 1876, and remained to this day. He is surrounded by a good people by whom he is beloved, and bids fair to do them and the entire community great good.

OMPH-GHENT.

Omph-Ghent congregation was organized on the 10th of April, 1848, this being the second organization effected in the county. Eleven persons petitioned Vandalia Presbytery to form them into a congregation. The petition was granted, and Rev. J. M. Bone ordered to effect said organization. For this purpose the petitioners met at the Omph-Ghent school-house at the time mentioned. Rev. J. M. Bone and T. K. Hedges were present. The ruling elders elected were Daniel Crowder and John B. Robinson. Rev. T. K. Hedges was secured immediately to serve the new congregation. The organization was followed by a protracted meeting, in which the Rev. J. M. Bone assisted the pastor. This meeting seemed to be one of unusual interest; and many were added to the church as its result. It being inconvenient to meet in the school-house, a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of building a house of worship. Money was secured, the house was built, and on the 15th of September,

1811, it was solemnly dedicated to God, Rev. J. G. White, preaching the sermon. Two days after Vandalia Presbytery met there, which resulted in a protracted meeting of great power. October 6th, a missionary society was formed in the church to aid Vandalia Presbytery in its missionary operations. In April, 1850, Mr. Hedges severed his connection with the congregation. Presbytery meeting there, the services of Rev. Barber were secured for six months, to preach one-half his time.

On the 11th of March, 1850, the session adjourned to meet at Liberty Prairie school-house on Monday evening, April 8th. At a session meeting September 1st, the services of Mr. Hedges were again engaged with the understanding that he preach in the Omph-Ghent church the first and third Sabbaths in the month, and at Liberty Prairie school-house at night of the same Sabbaths. On the 19th of June, 1852, the session ordered one of the members to appear and answer to several charges — of misconduct unbecoming the Christian character. These charges show the vigilance exercised in early days over members of the church. Mr. Hedges continued as pastor until some time in 1853, when he became involved in difficulty with his session, because of unlawful power assumed by him and the neglect of duties ordered by the session to be performed. In view of these facts the elders resigned their offices—at least until a new minister was secured. This was a heavy blow to the congregation, and threw it into disorder. Some time after the services of Rev. J. B. Logan were secured for one Sabbath in the month for one year. His services closed with a series of meetings of profound interest and widespread results. Four months later Mr. Logan came to receive members into the church, bringing with him Rev. J. B. Lowrance. These two, with one elder, composed a session. Mr. Logan ceasing his connection with the congregation, Mr. Lowrance succeeded him. After six months (October 1855) Mr. Lowrance, left. During the following winter Rev. A. M. Wilson, of Upper Alton, supplied them. In October, 1856, Rev. W. W. Brown entered upon his duties as their pastor, and continued to serve them till the fall of 1861. At that time Rev. C. G. Keown was ordered by his Presbytery to supply the congregation according to their request. During the winter of 1864 the congregation was without a minister. Rev. A. Johnson was secured in the spring to minister unto them, in connection with Columbia congregation. He served till the spring of 1866, when he resigned.

In 1866 Rev. Wm. Turner accepted the call to this church, which then only enrolled the names of 14 members. For a number of years he divided his time between Omph-Ghent and Columbia congregations. During the fifteen years he served Omph-Ghent, he received 66 persons into the church. In 1880 there were five elders, one deacon, six additions, four adult and two infant baptisms, fifty-seven communicants, sixty-two in Sabbath-school, two hundred volumes in library. They contributed during the year, \$60 for the Sunday-school cause, \$50 for home missions, \$175 for foreign missions, \$340 for pastor's salary, \$65 for supplies, \$5.30 for Presbyterial purposes, \$88.75 for donation to pastor—total, \$695.30. Value of church property, \$4,000. After

a long and successful pastorate, Mr. Turner gave way in 1881, to Rev. J. W. McDavid. He is a faithful, energetic worker, untiring in the discharge of duty. He has the esteem of the entire communities where he labors. The congregation has been well trained, and gives liberally to every enterprise of the denomination. While the old parent church at Omph-Ghent is losing its hold, the one at Liberty Prairie is fast in the ascendancy, and is destined ere long to give name to the congregation. At the latter place there is a pretty country church, with many of the modern appliances, close to which is a convenient parsonage, all located in a fine farming country. The congregation is prosperous and hopeful.

Connected intimately with the history of Omph-Ghent, was Samuel L. Miller. Born in Baltimore, Md., March 7th 1803, he came to Omph-Ghent in 1839 or 1840. He united with the church soon after its organization, and for more than twenty-seven years was a member and clerk of its Session. He was a frequent attendant upon the lower judicatories, and always interested in any plan put forth for the welfare of the church. He was eminent also in other circles. Before leaving Baltimore he had taken all the degrees in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it was his pleasure to organize the first lodge west of the Alleghenies. He organized the first lodges in St. Louis and Alton. He was indeed the oldest Odd Fellow but one in the United States at the time of his death. After leaving Baltimore he lived for five years in Alton, whence he moved to Omph-Ghent, where he lived the rest of his days. He died at his home, July 25th, 1879, at the ripe age of 76 years. Honorable mention should also be made of John Estabrook, a member of this congregation. He inaugurated the movement of sending two young men as missionaries to Japan, by subscribing \$1000. Nor did his beneficence in this direction cease here. For several years after he gave each year \$100 to the same cause. He died a few years since, beloved by all.

No unfair distinction will be made if notice is taken of J. Russell Newman. Devoted to his church, he has spared neither time nor means to help it advance. The neat little cottage in Liberty Prairie is due largely to his liberality. The parsonage that stands close to it, costing something more than \$1200 was built entirely by him.

Omph-Ghent congregation may well be proud of its record. If it has not been great, it has been useful, and bids fair for a long and prosperous career. It is thought it will soon purchase the parsonage, and hold it as church property.

ALTON.

Alton congregation has had the most eventful history perhaps of all the congregations in the county, and, in some respects, in the State. A missionary society organized by Vandalia Presbytery employed Rev. A. M. Wilson as missionary under the bounds of the Presbytery, who reported, in the fall of 1850, a subscription paper for sustaining a missionary at Alton. The proposition met with such favor that in 1853, Rev. T. H. Hardwick was employed as a missionary there. He entered upon his work December 1st.

During this time he and others held a meeting of considerable interest in Upper Alton, at which there were over 30 professions, and twenty-six offered themselves to form an organization. Mr. Hardwick, however, became discouraged from some cause, and refused to stay longer than one year. For about six months Rev. A. M. Wilson supplied the mission. In the spring of 1855, Rev. J. B. Logan, who was then publishing the *Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian* in St. Louis, removed to Alton. He was solicited to take charge, and agreed to do so until a missionary could be secured. In June of that year he organized a congregation of 18 members,—all females except four,—in the Lutheran church on Henry street. The four male members were Benjamin Rose and A. M. Wilson, of Upper Alton, and William Blair and Stephen Lufkin, of Alton. Only one of these—Mr. Wilson, is alive at this writing so far as the writer knows. William Blair was the father of Mr. J. L. Blair, an old and esteemed citizen of Alton, who for many years was one of her leading wholesale merchants. Mr. Lufkin removed from Alton to Joliet, and became warden of the penitentiary there. Mr. Rose lived to a ripe old age and died in Upper Alton. These three laymen were the original elders.

The Lutheran people had promised the use of their house each Sabbath afternoon to the new organization. But one Sabbath when the time for assembling came the pastor and his people found the door locked against them. Only a few services were held after this until the first Sabbath in January, 1856, when the basement of a building they had begun was so far finished that they could worship in it. The next Sabbath a Sabbath School was organized of twenty-five or thirty members, with Mr. Lufkin as superintendent. In the spring the audience room was finished, and the building was formally dedicated in June, Rev. Jacob C. Clark, of Sullivan, Mo., preaching the sermon. The building and grounds cost about \$5,500, not more than one half of which was provided for.

The mission flourished until the war came on in all its darkening fury and cast a black pall of despair over it. It was cut off from communication with the Board of missions at Lebanon, Tenn., from which it was receiving \$200 a year. Added to this was a debt of nearly \$2,300, bearing ten per cent. interest. To deepen the darkness, Mr. Logan was on a small salary, all of which he never received, and he was individually responsible for the debt on the church. But generous friends provided for the wants of the missionary and his family, who, aided by Mr. R. M. Beard as agent, raised the money and paid off the debt. The re-adjustment everywhere taking place after the war, had its effects upon the church, crippling her numerically and financially. On the heels of this an addition was made to the church building involving a debt of \$2,500, which, to some extent, still hangs over the congregation. Up to 1870 there had been in that church over seven hundred professions of religion, and between four and five hundred had been received into membership. In 1871, Mr. Logan, after a long, active and useful service, resigned. His resignation was not accepted, however, and he was prevailed upon to serve them another

year. In 1872, he renewed the resignation, which was accepted.

A very brief sketch of his life is all that the allotted space will allow. Mr. Logan was born in Limestone county, Ala., December 18, 1820. In early life he went with his parents to East Tennessee, where he lived till early manhood. While quite young he was the subject of deep and pungent convictions upon the subject of religion. In his seventeenth year he became a candidate for the ministry, and in a year or two thereafter was licensed and then ordained. Leaving Tennessee, his parents removed to southwest Missouri, where his father died. In April, 1852, at the advice of friends, he started the *Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian*, in Lexington, Mo. After about one year the paper was removed to St. Louis, and from there, in the winter of 1855-56, to Alton, Ill. In May, 1857, he sold out to A. F. Cox, who was publishing a paper in Louisville, Ky. Soon after he, in conjunction with Rev. W. W. Brown, bought the *Ladies' Pearl*, and published it in Alton till stopped by the war in 1861. In June 1862, he started the *Western Cumberland Presbyterian*, which he published till 1866, when he sold the list and material to Mr. T. H. Perrin, retaining the editorship. In 1868, Rev. J. R. Brown bought a half interest. Mr. Logan then bought the list of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, published in Pennsylvania, and the two lists were united, Mr. Logan being one of the editors of the consolidated paper, which bore the last named title. Soon after he sold out all right and title to the paper. In 1875, the *Cumberland Presbyterian* having been bought by the Board of Publication and removed to Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Logan and T. H. Perrin started a little monthly called *Our Faith*, which they continued to issue until the *St. Louis Observer*, a weekly, started from St. Louis, bought the list.

Besides these things he was connected with the Board of Missions for many years, holding the offices of President and Secretary. He also issued several works of a doctrinal and historical character. After five years of pastoral labor at Taylorsville, Ill., on the 14th of September, 1878, not quite 58 years of age, he "fell asleep." His body lies in the Alton cemetery. The ministers who followed Mr. Logan at Alton were Revs. J. T. May, J. W. Blosser, J. H. Hendrick, E. B. Crisman, D. D., W. B. Farr and M. Lowe.

In 1863 the General Assembly appointed a missionary committee at Alton to do the work for the churches in the north, which the board of missions at Lebanon, Tenn., could not do on account of the war. The committee consisted of eleven members. In 1865 the General Assembly converted this committee into a board of missions, of which Mr. Logan was elected president. For four years this Board continued, caring as best it could for the missions under it. While the men composing it held opposite views in regard to the issues of the war, these views never found their way into the counsels of the Board. The interest and information on this subject prevalent over the northern states may be due, in no small degree, to its work. In 1869 the General Assembly consolidated the two missionary boards, locating the new board at St. Louis, where it remains to-day.

BETHALTO

Congregation was organized by Rev. J. B. Logan and H. M. Egan, on the 23d of April, 1866, in the Bethel school-house, with twenty-seven members. The original Elders were: D. H. Starkey and J. A. Miller. The first deacons were: Joe H. Gadd and E. C. Long. Rev. H. M. Egan was secured as their minister, and the congregation soon after their organization began the erection of a house of worship. A lot was secured, upon which a neat brick church was built, at a cost of \$4,000. The house was finished in the fall, and soon thereafter Mr. Egan ceased his ministrations. He was a warm-hearted, zealous Christian gentleman, and the society flourished under his care. Their memory of him is fresh to-day. At the time he lived at Alton, and was secretary of the board of missions located there. After a long and useful life he is now spending his old age in Washington Territory, loved by all who know him.

Rev. Thomas Potter was secured to preach for them for one year for \$1,000. At the end of the year he severed connection. Efforts were made to secure the services of Rev. J. R. Brown, but without success. Rev. J. R. Madden offered to supply them one-half his time; but before they decided he took other work. At the fall session of 1869, Presbytery ordered Rev. T. W. McDavid to supply the congregation for six months. At the spring session of 1870, Rev. William Turner arranged to supply them in connection with Omph-Ghent congregation. For two years he served them, and then they were again without a minister. During all these years the congregation had been increasing in members and influence. In the fall of 1873, F. H. Culley, a licentiate, a young man of pleasing address, became supply to them. He remained for at least a year, and then entered the halls of Lincoln University. Disgrace overtook him and he fled. He was subsequently deposed from the ministry by Vandalia Presbytery. Dark days followed. A shock had been given to the society from which it seemed they would not rally. They had no minister for some time, and became somewhat discouraged. Rev. E. B. Crisman, moving into the village, preached for them occasionally, although he was not regularly employed. After his departure, the little band had no one to minister to their spiritual needs. In the spring of 1879, W. C. Logan, a young man just licensed to preach, supplied them for a few months upon alternate Sabbaths. In June, or July he left, having been called to a church in Indiana. They dragged along as best they could until June, 1880, when Rev. W. T. Baker was secured to supply them for a time. In the spring of 1881, Rev. D. H. Starkey, who had been a charter member and also a ruling elder in the congregation, engaged to supply them half his time. Since then they have had regular services. The frequent changes made, and the long intervals when they had no minister, have worked greatly to the disadvantage of the congregation. But a few of the persevering ones held on, and now there is a better prospect before them than there has been for many years. They have an interesting Sabbath school, which meets each Sabbath morning, and sustains a teachers' meeting in connection therewith. Although not

strong, they are prompt to pay their minister, and are hopeful for the future.

This brief sketch is by no means perfect. Material for an accurate account was not at hand, and the lack of time forbade any extensive search. It will serve, however, to show the reader something of what has been done by this particular branch of the great Vine. It has in the county, four organizations, five church-houses, all in good condition with, perhaps, one exception; all supplied steadily with the means of grace and a membership of five hundred (more or less). There was an organization effected in the American Bottom, but it did not attain much permanency, and is now out of existence.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CONGREGATIONAL, OF ALTON.

BY REV. E. G. CHADDOCK.

The beginning of the movement that resulted in the organization of the church, was the organizing of a Sunday school in the spring of 1858, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first place of meeting was the German Methodist church with an attendance of nine pupils. But there was in it a spirit of aggressiveness and there followed a period of rapid growth. Before the close of the year it numbered over a hundred pupils. Several changes of location followed, but notwithstanding, the school continued to prosper not only increasing in number but becoming instrumental in the conversion of many who were added to the several churches of the city. And as no conveniently located hall could be secured, it was finally determined to build, and thus secure a permanent house for the school. In 1868 the main building of that now used for a church was erected. The school at that time numbered more than three hundred pupils, and had taken its place among the more efficient moral and spiritual forces of the city.

There had been in the Presbyterian church of Alton, from its beginning, many whose early training had been Congregational and the propriety of organizing a Congregational church had from time to time been a subject of consideration on the part of some of them. On the evening of June 3d, 1870, a preliminary meeting was held at the house of Mr. T. T. Lewis, fifteen persons were present. It was made a subject of prayer, and after a season of devotion, there was a general and free discussion of the propriety of organizing, and all were found to favor it.

A committee was appointed consisting of Samuel Wade, James Newman and John Atwood to prepare a statement setting forth the reasons and motives that actuated them in the movement. On the 10th of June this committee gave the following report:

"Seeing in the present prosperity and large membership of the church with which we stand connected, (the Presbyterian), indications of God's providence pointing to this as a

time to colonize, we, the undersigned, while grateful for a place in its fold so long, and with most fraternal feelings toward all its members, do rejoice to unite in our efforts to build up another church of God of such polity as we think most scriptural and best adapted to utilize, and bring out the working force of individual Christians. Looking to the Great Head of the Church for guidance in our Christian work for the salvation of souls and for our growth in grace, we do hereby pledge each to the other our hearty co-operations in prayers, in efforts and in suffering if need be, to plant an organization which shall hold forth the word of Life to souls that are perishing."

This statement was adopted and signed by all present.

On the 29th of July following, The Church of the Redeemer, of Alton, was duly organized with 48 members, Rev. H. D. Platt, of Brighton, Illinois, presiding. Thirty of this number had letters from the Presbyterian church of Alton. Seventeen had letters from other churches of Alton, and from churches out of the city, and one was received by profession of faith. Soon after eleven more came from the Presbyterian church. A call was immediately extended to Rev. M. K. Whittlesey of Ottawa, Illinois, to become pastor of the new church and was accepted. At a meeting held August 27th, a manual was adopted and officers were elected. Oct. 18th, a council convened to recognize the church and install its pastor. Shortly after the action of this council the church and its pastor were admitted to the Southern Association of Illinois. Very soon the church was to have the chastening which the Word declares shall be given to true children. This came in the loss by death of several of those who had been most active in connection with the organization of the church. During the first year of its history, four were called away and their loss was most seriously felt, but a very considerable number were also added, chiefly by profession and the church had abundant reason to believe it had the Master's approbation in its work.

The pastorate of Rev. M. K. Whittlesey continued two years, and he was then dismissed by advice of council that he might take the more responsible position of superintendent of Missions for the southern part of Illinois.

In December of the same year the church called Rev. Robert West, of Ludlow, Ky., and he began his labors February, 1873. During this same year additions and repairs were made upon the church building, and one of Hook's most excellent organs was placed in the church, a gift from Samuel Wade. During the winter following the church was greatly revived and received a large accession to its membership. Rev. Robert West was installed pastor of the church, April 29th, 1874, and resigned his pastorate in the autumn of 1876. The church declined to accept it, but he urged the acceptance and the church finally yielded, and his labors closed Oct. 12th, 1876, when Mr. West became superintendent of Missions for the State of Missouri.

The church had no pastor until March 1st, 1877, when Rev. Geo. C. Adams, of Hillsboro, received a call and began his work. He was installed Sep 28th, 1877, and was dismissed by council on his resignation, April 20th, 1881. During his pastorate a fine parsonage was built and paid for,

with the exception of one thousand dollars the land having been a gift of Arba Nelson, one of the members who united with the church at its organization, but who died soon after. Mr. Nelson had planned liberal things for the church, and had he lived would have done much for its spiritual and financial prosperity.

During the pastorate of Mr. Adams a very considerable increase in membership was made and it was a period of general prosperity with the church. He left to take charge of a new and promising interest in St. Louis, where he is at this time located.

On the 17th of July, 1881, a call was extended to Rev. E. G. Chadlock, of Michigan, and he began his labors the 1st of September, 1881; since that time eleven have united with the church, mostly by profession, and arrangements have been nearly completed to pay off the parsonage debt, only one hundred dollars now being needed to have the church clear from debt. The church is united and prosperous, with a flourishing Sunday-school, and a good congregation. The whole number received into the church since its organization is 199; of these 100 have been received by profession. The present membership is 147.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

BY REV. W. W. WILKEN.

The fundamental laws of the United States guarantee perfect religious liberty to all—or, to use the words of Frederick the Great—allow all to seek their way to heavenly bliss on their own confession of faith. The German Protestant Church has thriven and prospered under those laws of liberty. The church had, however, to encounter many difficulties and overcome them, before it gained the independent position it now generally enjoys. It is proper to state here that the liberal and material aid extended by the native Americans with a ready and willing hand, has been the means of overcoming the pecuniary difficulties of the beginning. Other and graver ones, however, had yet to be met and conquered; and this was a difficult task to be performed by prudent and cautious clergymen, who had to act as mediators among heterogeneous elements. This was not always done, or, perhaps, injudiciously done, and hence we do meet here and there German Protestant congregations with the worm of discord in their vitals. In almost all cases these troubles may be traced to errors and blunders of hasty and inconsiderate preachers.

One should bear in mind that the German churches recruit themselves from immigrants from all parts of Germany and Switzerland, and that these people, in many instances, differ widely in their confessions of faith. It was a herculean task to be performed by the leading members. The most violent and stubborn contradictions had to be met, and abrupt lines of division to be obliterated, in order to form and crystalize the heterogeneous elements of Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Trinitarians

and Unitarians into a homogeneous congregation, the members of which should not longer quarrel about dogmatical differences, but excel one another in faith and works of love. Faith and love! It is through them that the founder of our religion will enter our hearts, for He dwelleth not in a confession of faith pronounced by the lip, but liveth and worketh in the heart filled with the truth of His doctrine of love and burning with the sublimity of His Spirit.

Such was the spirit penetrating these congregations and animating their members to bear witness of their Christian purity. Thus fell the rugged partition of dogma, for the Church of God is not where confessions of faith are merely spoken, but where the Spirit of the sublime founder of our religion lives and works in the hearts of men.

It is nevertheless true, that the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church did, and to this day does, desire to maintain an independent church government, founded on the traditions and the "Concordia-Book" of this church; and that they therefore peremptorily refused, and still refuse, a union of Lutherans and the Reformed, and do not allow communion with others, whose clergymen are even excluded from the Lutheran pulpits. However, the congregations of the Lutheran Synod have made decided progress. Persevering labors and great sacrifices have enabled them to build splendid and magnificent churches and schools, and it is apparent that they, like other denominations, know how to erect edifices in which the Lord dwelleth with His Spirit and blessing.

Thus has the Protestant church of Madison county succeeded to have most of their congregations develop, without being fettered by an exclusive confession of faith. They have retained the Christian religion, as taught in the books of the Old and New Testament, and as explained or defined by the Confession of Augsburg (*Confessio Augustana*).

The "*Credo unum sanctum Catholicum et Apostolicum ecclesiam*" has not yet been reached, but it is drawing nearer; for it is the free and living unity, held up by the ties of peace; the unity in spirit, developing its various gifts; the unity of order and concord; the homogeneity, despite dogmatical differences, which forever seeks, surely finds, and ultimately secures the "*Una Sancta Ecclesia*."

In order to reach the historical development of the German congregations in the American Bottom, Madison county, we must refer to the beginning of the church life of the first inhabitants.

THE M. E. EBENEZER CHURCH ON CHOUTEAU SLOUGH.

This church was erected in 1836. It was an unadorned log house, but answered all purposes of the times. A church yard, located in close proximity, became the last resting-place of the weary wanderers, and is to this day, now and then, used as a place of interment. A second church,

THE M. E. SIX-MILE CHURCH,

was erected in 1840 near the Edwardsville plank-road, six miles east of the Mississippi. The most prominent members of these two congregations, whose descendants, now as nu-

merous as the stars of the firmament, belong to the first families of the county and state, were: Benjamin Irish, T. J. Irish, Samuel Squire, Peter Barco, Calvin Kinder, Geo. A. Kinder, Samuel Kinder, J. W. Delaplain, J. Davidson, Wesley Lucas, James S. Smith, Thomas G. Lofton, William Atkins, William Snyder, Captain William Gillham, Isaac Gillham, Newton Gillham, George Hayes, John Hayes, Charles Harward, John Woods and Isaac Bradon.

Some German and Swiss families, who had arrived at an early day, were cheerfully granted permission to use those buildings as places of worship.

The population was constantly increasing, and the necessity of a larger place for public worship was universally felt. The Odd Fellows built a large hall in 1852, and had the spacious and beautiful room on the ground floor arranged for a church; as such it is used to this day. The old church had by this time become rather dilapidated, and was abandoned by the Americans, while the Germans still used it as a meeting-house. The former erected at Kinder station a beautiful brick church in 1856, with foundations of cut stone. The upper floor is the church-room, and will comfortably seat four hundred persons, while the lower rooms are used for schools.

The German population was now numerous enough to have a congregation of their own. Rev. W. W. Wilken, then a chaplain in the U. S. army, founded the first German congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Confession, in 1861.

THE GERMAN INDEPENDENT EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHANNES' CHURCH,

A plain, frame building, was erected in the Six-mile Prairie, intended for a church and parochial school. The church was dedicated March 1, 1862, by Rev. W. W. Wilken, who was then chosen pastor, and remained in charge for twelve consecutive years. The church building of 1862 had become too small for the increasing congregation, and the propriety of building a more suitable church was apparent to all members. While all agreed that a larger and handsomer building should be erected, discussion arose in reference to the site of the proposed church, and the praiseworthy harmony of the members, which had lasted for so many years, was sadly disturbed. During this agitation an offer was made by the M. E. Church at Kinder station to sell their handsome church, mentioned above, to the Germans of the St. Johannes' Congregation. Henry Deterding, Conrad Deterding, Fred. Philipps, Henry Fehling, Louis Hill, Herman Brandes, Christ Ahrens, William Buenger, and Fred. Beckman bought the building in 1880, and invited Rev. W. W. Wilken, then pastor of a congregation at Alton, to organize and take charge of this congregation, which now (1881) adopted the name of

THE GERMAN EV. LUTHERAN ST. PETER'S CONGREGATION AT KINDER STATION.

The unmistakable and wonderful success of the new congregation, counting eighty-six members within a few months after organization, ought to have induced all members of the

St. Johannes' Congregation to join it. Instead of doing so, they resolved, although not as numerous as the St. Peter's Congregation, to erect a new church on the site of their former frame edifice. The new building was consecrated in 1882. It is a modest, frame building, fairly equipped within, has a steeple and a bell, and is large enough to accommodate all for many years to come.

FRENCH CONGREGATION IN HELVETIA.

DATA FURNISHED BY REV. L. F. VULLIET.

On Sept. 6, 1848, an omnibus brought from St. Louis a dozen of immigrants, hailing from French Switzerland, one of whom was A. E. Bandelier, Constant Rilliet, in later years successor of Bandelier in the Swiss consulate, and associate county justice in 1861, and lastly Rev. Francis Vulliet, a minister of the Free Evangelical Church of Canton Vaud, who had come to America in the hope of finding here freedom of religion, that had been denied to him in his native country, the republic of Switzerland.

Soon after his arrival, Rev. Vulliet opened his house for religious worship every Sunday, to all persons speaking French, natives of Switzerland as well as of France. Rev. Vulliet was frequently reminded of the propriety of affiliating with the Presbyterians as nearest to the standard he acknowledged, but he preferred remaining independent. Notwithstanding this freedom from ecclesiastical connections and the willingness of the preacher to allow freedom of action to church members, petty differences appeared before long among the hearers. Some wanted a more familiar form of worship, some a more definite organization. Pastor Vulliet proposed to the disaffected to organize themselves, showing a readiness to help, but not disposed to lead. Some of the congregation had however other views, effected a separation, with the view of establishing, as they said, a stricter discipline and, at the same time, a less vigorous adherence to the historical forms of worship. Under the name of the "Brethren," they started their own meetings in 1850. They formed the nucleus of the congregation of the "Plymouth Brethren," whose church, a frame building, stood for a period of twenty years on Sect. 24, three-fourths of a mile from the town of Sebastopol. A new church has since been erected, half a mile north of the former.

After the secession of the "Brethren" in April, 1851, the remaining members, about a dozen families, continuing to worship with pastor Vulliet, asked him formally to draw a confession of faith for them and to act as their pastor. In this way was the French Evangelical Church of Highland organized. Meetings have been held regularly ever since on Sundays, first in the house of one member, then in the house of another, as they moved from the town to the country.

This order of things lasted about nine years. In 1858 the church resolved to buy lots and erect thereon a building for

worship. It became therefore necessary to be incorporated under the laws of the State and to elect Trustees. C. Rilliet among them. The church was erected on lots 1 and 2, block 63, of brick, under contract with Nicholas Rohr for \$1,352.20. The new building was dedicated on the first Sunday of October, 1859. In 1860 Florentine Delassus, Sr., and Louis Vulliet were elected elders. Delassus died Dec. 1, 1865. The next to follow was pastor Vulliet, Feb. 21, 1874. Being then under the sole charge of the younger Elder, Louis Vulliet, the church elected him pastor in May, 1874, and resolved to perfect their organization by a revision of the constitution and to connect it with the Congregational Churches of America. This last did not take place till April 6, 1876, when the Southern Association of the Congregational churches of Illinois, convened at Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, admitted the French Evangelical Church, by her delegates, as a member of the Association. On the same day Louis Vulliet, one of the delegates of the church in Highland, was ordained to the ministry of the gospel.

In 1852 a number of families from North France for the most part converted from Roman Catholicism to the Baptist church arrived at Highland, settling in its vicinity. They first participated in worship with the French Evangelical Church, but their views on communion led them also to hold separate meetings. Thus originated the Bethania Baptist Church, organized near Sebastopol, by Rev. Foulon. The church building, dedicated in 1860, stands to this day on the N. W. corner of the N. E. quarter of section 24, in Helvetia township.

ALLGEMEINE CHRISTLICHE KIRCHE, HIGHLAND.

FROM DATA FURNISHED BY REV. G. RENTSCHLER.

The origin of this congregation dates back to the very foundation of the town. The inhabitants, some of them Catholics, others Protestants of various persuasions were not numerous enough to justify the organization of separate congregations. A most admirable spirit of tolerance pervaded the colony, and the little meeting-house of 1840 was open to all. It is not uncommon to hear it said that the Germans as a rule are indifferent to religion and even great skeptics. There are of course a number of them inclined that way, but by no means a proportionably greater number than among other nations. In fact, it may be said, that a certain deep religious feeling pervades that nationality, not met with elsewhere. True, they are not loud and noisy in their professions, nor inclined to punish their flesh in the adoration of Ifim on High. Their poet's rapturous exclamation: "O wunderschoen ist Gotte's Erde, und werth dar-anf vergnuegt zu sein." O beautiful is God's wide earth, well worthy to enjoy life's pleasures thereon! is appreciated, thoroughly understood and universally practiced by that people. The popular songs of the German, his "Volks-

lieder," breathe the very spirit of chaste and beautiful religion and worship, for instance :

Wer hat dich du schoener Wald aufgebaut
So hoch da droben ?
Wohl den Meister will ich loben, so lang
Noch mein Stimm erschallt !

(Who has built up the beautiful forest on yonder height ?
O, let me praise the Master as long as voice is left in me !)

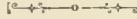
These "Volkslieder" might in many instances be called hymns, which in fact they are. But to return to the subject. The historical sketch of the Catholic churches gives the names of the priests, who conducted the religious services in the colony. Among the Protestant clergymen administering to the religious wants there, we mention first Rev. Rieger, a Lutheran Missionary, who visited the colony from time to time in 1840, 1841 and 1842. He was a devout Christian and a good man. His memory is cherished by the few survivors of that period to this day. Rev. Ciolina officiated in 1843 and 1844, Villmer in 1845. Rev. Douy, of Belleville, in 1847, Rev. Reineke, stationed at Marine, in 1848, Rev. Meier of St. Louis, in 1849 and 1850. The name of "Allgemeine Christliche Kirche" (a church for Chris-

tians of all denominations) was adopted in 1850, when a permanent organization was effected. The following clergymen have conducted the religious services there, to wit : Rev. Krauss, 1850, Rev. Lepique, 1851, Rev. Mueller 1852 and 1853, Rev. Rettig, 1854 and 1855, Rev. Lepique, a second term, from 1856 to 1860, Rev. Luchsinger from 1860 to 1862, Rev. Schuepbach from 1862 to 1867, Rev. Mettelmann from 1867 to 1879. The congregation erected a beautiful church edifice in 1878. Rev. G. Rentschler succeeded Rev. Mettelmann, May 1, 1879. The interior of the building was finished during the year, an excellent organ procured and three church bells purchased. Rev. Rentschler organized a church choir, composed of ladies and gentlemen, and placed it under the directions of C. H. Seybt, who by zealous and untiring efforts, backed by talent and skill, has succeeded in making his choir peer to any in the country. The church membership is constantly increasing, and embraces now one hundred and forty families.

A Ladies' Association, counting over one hundred members, whose object it is to be charitable to the needy, to take care of the sick and to be good and kind to all, was called into existence by the persistent efforts of Rev. G. Rentschler, the present pastor of this most tolerant and highly interesting church organization.



EDWARDSVILLE.



THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, a South Carolinian, in the year 1805 made the first settlement on the site of Edwardsville. The piece of land on which he built his cabin was a militia claim of one hundred acres, on Cahokia Creek, originally granted to Pierre Lejoy. This claim covered the northwest part of the present town. When the Indian troubles which preceded the war of 1812-14, began, a block-house was built for the protection of the several families which, by that time, had settled in the vicinity. This structure was known as Thomas Kirkpatrick's fort, and was an important link in the chain of military stations which guarded the Illinois frontier from the attacks of the savages. It stood to the north of the old court-house about three hundred yards from the banks of Cahokia Creek. It is said to have been built by a military company of which John G. Lofton was captain, William Jones, first lieutenant and Daniel G. Moore, second lieutenant.

The county of Madison having been organized in 1812, Kirkpatrick's farm was selected as the best location for the seat of justice. At the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick, on the fifth day of April, 1813, the court of common pleas for Madison county held its first session. At this term of court Kirkpatrick obtained license to keep a public house. The first merchant in the town was Abraham Prickett, and the second Benjamin Stephenson. Their stores were opened in 1815 or 1816. John T. Lusk was proprietor of the first hotel. In 1816 a town was surveyed by Kirkpatrick, and called Edwardsville, in honor of Ninian Edwards, then the territorial governor of Illinois. The growth of the new town was rapid. In a few years it attained a population of several hundred, and numbered among its citizens many influential and distinguished men. Governor Edwards made it his residence, a bank was established, it became the seat of the United States land office and to the town flocked enterprising and talented men who deemed it the best point in the state from which to push their schemes for gaining wealth or securing political advancement.

The first mention of a government for the town is in 1819, on the twenty-third of February of which year an act was passed by the state legislature, appointing Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Bowers, Robert Latham, John Todd, Joseph Conway, Abraham Prickett and Theophilus W. Smith a board of trustees. On the third of the following May, an election was held at which Abraham Prickett, James Watts,

John Todd, Robert Pogue, William Holland, Palemon H. Winchester and William L. May were chosen Trustees. At this election Josias Randle, Abraham Prickett and Paris Mason acted as judges, and John Y. Sawyer and Stephen Dewey as clerks. The trustees elected in 1820, were Edward Coles, John Y. Sawyer, David Swett, Josias Randle, John T. Lusk, Joshua Atwater and Paris Mason.

In 1819, Benjamin Stephenson, Ninian Edwards, Theophilus W. Smith, John Todd and others petitioned the board of trustees that a tract of land owned by them adjoining the town and which they had laid off into lots, should be annexed to and made a part of the town of Edwardsville.

In the "Sketches of the Western Country," published by E. Dana, in 1819, Edwardsville is described as "a flourishing town, containing sixty or seventy houses, a court-house, jail, public bank, printing office, which issues a weekly paper, and a United States land office of which Col. Stephenson is receiver." "As this county embraces all the lands above, east of the Mississippi river, and all the bounty lands in Illinois," the writer goes to state, "soldiers' patents and grants of Illinois bounty lands are recorded here. In the vicinity of the town is a society of Methodists. There is an extensive tract of land around this spot of an excellent quality on which many plantations have been opened. But, unfortunately for settlers, the most valuable tracts have been monopolized by speculating men who are non-residents."

EARLY CITIZENS OF EDWARDSVILLE.

The names given above of persons connected with the early government of Edwardsville, furnish a fair list of the leading men in the town about the year 1820. Benjamin Stephenson was a Virginian by birth. He came to this state from Kentucky in 1809. He served as sheriff of Randolph county, and was colonel in the military service in two campaigns of the war of 1812-14. He was elected delegate to congress from the territory of Illinois in 1814, and when the land office was established at Edwardsville was made the first receiver. He was an ardent Democrat in politics, an admirer of Andrew Jackson, and his sentiments were strongly pro-slavery. He was quiet, unpretentious and agreeable in his manners, and attended to his duties as receiver of the land office with much faithfulness. He died at Edwardsville, about 1824.

Dr. Joseph Bowers was one of the early physicians of Edwardsville. With his profession he united the occupation of a farmer. He removed to Carlinville, and represented Macoupin county in the state legislature. Dr. John Todd

was a prominent representative of the medical profession. He came from Lexington, Kentucky, and was the brother of Robert Todd, who was the father of the wives of Abraham Lincoln and Ninian Edwards. He was a Whig in politics. He resided in Edwardsville, on Main street, where Judge Joseph Gillespie now lives. A log house was here first erected by Dr. Bowers to which Dr. Todd made a frame addition. He subsequently became a citizen of Springfield, where he practiced medicine some years and died.

Joseph Conway came to Illinois from Maysville, Kentucky, and settled at Kaskaskia in 1812, and there engaged in the practice of law. During the war of 1812-14 he was in the contractor's department on the frontier. From Kaskaskia he came to Edwardsville. For some years he filled the office of circuit clerk; he was elected a member of the state senate in 1824, and represented Madison county as senator till 1833. He removed to the northern part of the state, and was killed by a fall from the upper to the lower deck of a steamboat on the Mississippi river, near Rock Island.

James, Paris and Hail Mason were natives of New Hampshire. James Mason purchased Kirkpatrick's interest in the original town; he removed from Edwardsville in 1833. He was the founder of the town of Grafton, on the Mississippi, in Jersey county. Paris Mason carried on the milling business. Hail Mason was one of the early justices of the peace; he removed to Scarritt's prairie, in Godfrey town, ship.

Abraham Prickett, the pioneer merchant in Edwardsville, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and first came to Madison county in 1808. He was employed for some time in the drug business in St. Louis, and then opened a store in Edwardsville. The first county court of Madison county, held in 1813, granted him a license to retail merchandise. About the year 1825 he removed to Adams county, and made an addition to the present city of Quincy. While a resident of that part of the state he was engaged in trade with the Indians. While at work on a contract to clear a portion of the Red river from snags and other obstructions to its navigation, he died, at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1836. He was the postmaster at Edwardsville for a number of years; he was a delegate from Madison county to the convention which assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, and framed the first constitution of the state of Illinois, and was a member of the first legislature which met after the admission of the state into the Union. His son, George W. Prickett, now a resident of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.

Isaac Prickett, who in 1815, had settled in St. Louis, came to Edwardsville in 1818, and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother Abraham. He afterward established a store on his own account, which he carried on for many years, in the brick building on Main street, in which Mrs. Nancy Eberhardt now lives. He was postmaster, public administrator, quartermaster-general of the militia and inspector of the Illinois penitentiary. From 1838 to 1842 he filled the office of receiver

of public moneys for the land office at Edwardsville. He died in 1844.

Palemon H. Winchester was born either in Virginia or Tennessee, in 1794. On the evening of Saturday, January 29, 1824, he killed Daniel D. Smith, recorder of Pike county, and his trial, on the charge of murder, was one of the most interesting in the records of the early Illinois courts. He was acquitted. He removed to Macoupin county, opened the first law office in Carlinville, served there for several years as judge of probate, and died in 1860.

Theophilus W. Smith was a lawyer and politician. In 1822 he was elected a member of the state senate. In 1825 he was made one of the judges of the supreme court, and was on the bench till 1842. He possessed fine judicial ability, but could never entirely abstain from dabbling in politics. He was strongly pro-slavery in his sympathies, and was one of the leaders of the "Convention party" in 1824. He established the *Illinois Republican*, at Edwardsville, in the interest of the slavery movement.

John T. Lusk was born in South Carolina, November 7, 1784. In 1791, his father, James Lusk, removed to Kentucky, and established a ferry across the Ohio river, opposite the present town of Goleonda. This was widely known as Lusk's ferry, and a creek which empties into the Ohio in the vicinity bears to this day the name of Lusk creek. In 1805 John T. Lusk came to Madison county, and settled in the neighborhood of where the town of Edwardsville is now built. In 1809 he married Lucretia, daughter of Charles Gillham. She was the only one of his eight children who remained in Madison county. He was in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. While the men were absent, the women sought refuge in the fort, or block-house, and Mr. Lusk's wife was appointed their captain. She was an excellent rifle shot, and had plenty of spirit and bravery. When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town and erected a building of heavy hewn logs, a story and a half in height, with three rooms on the ground floor, in which he opened the first hotel in Edwardsville; he kept this hotel for some years. He served as deputy circuit clerk under Hail Mason, and afterward filled the office of county clerk; he was also recorder and postmaster. He died December 22, 1857.

Joshua Atwater was one of the earliest school-teachers in Edwardsville. He emigrated from Westfield, Massachusetts, to St. Clair county, in 1801, and taught school in Illinois as early as the year 1807. He became a citizen of Madison county in 1817. He was a man of New England education and habits. He was the founder of, perhaps, the first charitable institution organized in the Territory of Illinois. This society, which was formed March 1st, 1809, was called the "Charitable Society," and its members bound themselves to make quarterly contributions to a fund which was to be employed for the relief of the oppressed and afflicted of all ranks and colors, without discrimination or prejudice." The constitution is drawn up in the handwriting of Mr. Atwater, and his name, although he was then a poor man, appears at the head of the list for the highest amount

subscribed.* He began the mercantile business in Edwardsville in 1820, which he carried on till 1837.

One of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Edwardsville was James D. Henry. He worked in the town as an ordinary shoemaker, occasionally showing evidence of a brutal and passionate nature, but subsequently achieved distinction in the Black Hawk war and became the nominee of the "People's party," for the position of governor of the state. He was born in Pennsylvania. At Delaware, Ohio, in 1816, he had a fight in the shop in which he was working, and whipped three or four of his brother shoemakers, and then left the town in haste. He journeyed down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river in a keel boat, landing at the mouth of Wood river. He came to Edwardsville in 1822. His education was deficient, and he attended a night school taught by William Barrett, where he gained his first knowledge of arithmetic. His passions were revengeful and uncontrollable when aroused, and his physical strength and readiness to fight, gave him the reputation of a dangerous antagonist.

He fancied that a negro named Jarret, who belonged to Joseph Conway, had insulted him, and he inflicted on the black man a terrible revenge. The negro had taken refuge in the stable of Rowland P. Allen, whence Henry dragged him forth. Stripping him of all his clothing, except his trousers, he fastened him to the end of the horse rack in the public street. He had procured five bitkory withes as the instruments of punishment, and laying a sword and pistol on a block within three feet of his victim, with a dagger in one hand and whip in the other, he began to lash the poor negro unmercifully. When the negro drew back on the rope and begged for mercy Henry would draw the keen edge of his bowie knife over the negro's naked abdomen and threaten him with instant death unless he submitted quietly to the punishment. Court was in session, and a hundred men were in town, present and looking on, including the sheriff and other officers of the law, but none dared to interfere. When he had used up his second, or third whip, the wife of Rowland P. Allen heard the negro's cries and ran to his rescue. Appealing to the men present in vain, she went back to her kitchen, and procuring a formidable carving knife, rapidly approached and cut the rope by which the negro was bound. Henry stood still with astonishment, suspending his blow in the air, and as the woman led the negro away said threateningly that a woman might tie his hands but it would not have been well for any man to have done to oppose him.

This is the dark side of Henry's character. He was ambitious, and possessed an intense longing for military fame. He was fond of hearing of the exploits of Caesar and Napoleon, and the other great generals of the world, and Judge Joseph Gillespie, then a boy, was accustomed to spend hours in his shop, reading to Henry, while he worked, of the achievements and campaigns of celebrated warriors. He left his trade to engage in the mercantile business. In 1826

he moved to Springfield. He was elected sheriff of Sangamon county, and filled the office with satisfaction. The Black Hawk war gave him at last the opportunity for which he longed. His genius for military affairs soon gained him distinction, and he came to be recognized as the ablest and most successful general of the war.

In his person he was six feet in height and well formed. In his disposition he was exceedingly modest and retiring, and sometimes gloomy and melancholy. At long intervals he indulged in spells of intoxication, and then, if his anger was excited, he was reckless and desperate. The fear of danger never entered his breast. The unfortunate circumstances of his birth made him sensitive and diffident, and he avoided the society of ladies. At the close of the Black Hawk war the citizens of Springfield gave a splendid entertainment in honor of his military services, and it is said that during the evening he never once appeared in the apartment where the ladies presided. He died among strangers at New Orleans, on the fourth of March, 1834, and such was the peculiarity of his disposition that he never informed his attendants at the hotel of his identity as General James D. Henry of the Black Hawk war.

Erastus Wheeler became a citizen of Edwardsville in 1819. He was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1797. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-'14, and was present and participated at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and the siege of Fort Erie. He enlisted in the Black Hawk war in 1831, and in the campaign of the following year was captain of a company under Gen. Samuel Whiteside. He was a captain in Col. Bissell's regiment in the Mexican war.

Josias Handle, the first county clerk and an early prominent citizen, is mentioned fully in a biography.

Five persons, who filled the office of governor of the State, were for various periods residents of Edwardsville in early days. These were Ninian Edwards, Edward Coles, Joseph Duncan, John Reynolds, and Thomas Ford. Among other distinguished men who made the place their home, were Jesse B. Thomas, sr., United States Senator from 1818 to 1829; Daniel P. Cook, the first representative in Congress after the admission of the State into the Union; Emanuel J. West, Judge Jesse B. Thomas, jr.; Judge Samuel D. Lockwood; George Forquer, John D. Reeves, afterward editor of the *Congressional Globe*; Chester Ashley, subsequently United States Senator from Arkansas; Benjamin J. Seward, brother to William H. Seward, governor of New York; Judge James Semple; Benjamin Mills, and Henry Starr.

It was not unusual for Wiggins' hotel, the popular hostelry of Early Edwardsville, to have twenty-five regular boarders. Edward Coles boarded at this hotel for years. Many of these guests were young professional men, doctors and lawyers, who according to a lady, whose memory reaches back to that olden time, "were well dressed, fashionable, and handsomer than any that can be seen now-a-days."

An election was held by the voters of the township of Goshen on the third of May, 1819, for seven Trustees of the town of Edwardsville. The poll list, still preserved, shows

* Among the signers are Jesse Walker, William Scott, Pen. M. Piatt, John Everett, David Everett, William Barto, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Robert McMahan and Giles Maddux.

that fifty three votes were cast, among which were those of the following persons: John Y. Sawyer, John T. Lusk, Paris Mason, Joseph Conway, Theophilus W. Smith, Robert Latham, John Ringold, John H. Randle, Robert Pogue, Jacques Metta, Benjamin Stephenson, Don Alonzo Spaulding, Hail Mason, John Wilson, William L. May, John Todd, Simon Ray, Abraham Prickett, Joseph Remington, Isaac Prickett, James Watts, Isaac Scarritt, James Mason, Palemon H. Winchester, Jacob Prickett, Joshua Atwater, Thomas Tindall, Charles Jackson, Willam Hollaud, John L. Whaling, and Asa Morse.

To Mrs. Nancy Eberhardt now belongs the honor of being the oldest resident of Edwardsville. She was born in Kentucky. In 1813 her brothers, Jephthah and George Lampkin came to Illinois. The former settled at Edwardsville, and for five or six years carried on a potter's shop, which stood on Main street, just above the residence of Judge Gillespie. He removed to Quincy in 1819, where a few years afterward he died. George Lampkin settled on a farm south-east of Edwardsville. On the return of Jephthah Lampkin from a visit to Kentucky in 1818, he brought back with him his sister, Nancy, then a young girl. She has lived in Edwardsville ever since. In 1822 she became the wife of Isaac Prickett. Her first husband died in 1844. But two other persons are now living who were in Edwardsville when she came; Rev. Richard Randle, now of Taylorville, and his sister, Mrs. Martha Ripley, of Staunton, Illinois.

ITEMS OF HISTORY.—1820-24.

In the files of the early newspapers of Edwardsville may be found many items of interest in reference to the town. The physicians had formed a medical association, and there is a notice signed by John Todd, president, that the First District Medical Society of the State of Illinois would convene at Edwardsville on the second Monday of May, 1820. Another notice shows that Samuel G. J. De Camp was the secretary of this society. The mechanics of the place had also formed an organization, known as the Edwardsville Mechanics' Society, which during the year 1820, held monthly meetings at the house of Messrs. Bruner and Stuckey. Wesley Allwine advertises, under date of June, 1820, that he has continually on hand all kinds of Windsor chairs, and that he neatly executes house and sign painting.

James Wright, tailor, informs the public that he is prepared to execute any kind of work in his line of business in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the shortest notice. Officers' uniforms made in the most elegant style. He advertises for an apprentice, between fourteen and eighteen years of age, and adds that members of the artillery company can have their uniforms made in an elegant and cheap manner. S. T. & J. A. McKenney, next door to the post-office on Main street, call attention to the fact that they have the exclusive right to make and vend spring-saddles in Illinois, on Bryan's old spring cantle plan, and on his new and highly improved style. Their other goods "Bridles, martingales, valises, portmanteaus, horse-man's caps, holsters and other military accoutrements," they warrant equal, if not superior, to any made in the western part

of the United States. They offer the above goods for "cash," good hides, deer skins, beeswax and tallow.

Announcement is made in October, 1820, of the dissolution of partnership between John W. Skidmore and Sampson Willard. A subsequent advertisement states that the former gentleman, on the road between Edwardsville and Wilt's mill, had lost a portmanteau containing one linen shirt, marked J. W. S., one pair white pantaloons and two handkerchiefs, one white and the other silk. A liberal reward is offered for the return of the above articles to the subscriber at Edwardsville. Francis Richman, baker, wishes to inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of bread and biscuit, and that he sells superfine flour, made in Cincinnati, at seven dollars per barrel. William F. Roberts, in 1823, calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has opened a porter cellar, where the best Pittsburgh porter in bottles can be had at all times, for cash or Illinois state paper. Atwater & Meeker advertise, in 1823, that they have groceries for sale, and the same year, John Adams announces that he has put up machinery for carding wool and fulling cloth, and having had long experience in the business he expects to give satisfaction.

Under date of November 20, 1819, W. C. Wiggins, proprietor of the "Edwardsville Hotel,—sign of General Washington," informs his friends and the public that he has opened a house in the brick building, on the northeast side of the public square, where he will be glad to accommodate those who favor him with a call. A year later, October 10, 1820, William H. Hopkins announces that he has opened a house of entertainment on the southeast corner of the new public square, where he will endeavor to give satisfaction and be happy to attend upon the calls of those who may favor him with their custom. We also learn that Henry Kelly kept a tavern at Edwardsville, in 1824.

Among the professional announcements is that of Theophilus W. Smith, who states, May 2, 1819, that he has commenced the practice of the law, and will attend the circuit courts in Madison, Bond, Washington and St. Clair counties, and the supreme court at Kaskaskia. Chester Ashley, attorney, announces that he will practice in Illinois, and in the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles, Missouri. D. P. Cook & S. D. Lockwood, under date of April 1, 1823, state that they have entered into partnership to practice law, and that their office is in the upper end of Edwardsville. J. D. Woolverton, physician and surgeon, gives the information, in May, 1823, that he has returned to Edwardsville. William Mason Simons, M. D., offers his professional services as practitioner of phys'cs, midwifery and surgery. He could be found one door above the post-office, or at the residence of Rowland P. Allen.

That the early residents of Edwardsville were not destitute of popular amusement is shown by an advertisement which states that Messrs. Ludlow & King and the St. Louis Theatrical Corps have the pleasure of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Edwardsville and vicinity that they propose giving three evenings' entertainment in the form of a dramatic olio. The advertisement is dated May 1, 1820, and

the performances were announced to take place on the following Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at the house of John T. Lusk. John H. Randle, librarian, calls an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Edwardsville Library to be held at the court house on the 1st of January, 1821, for the election of five directors. On the 10th of September, 1820, the regiment of militia, under command of Col. William Parkinson, was reviewed by Gov. Bond.

The newspapers of Edwardsville for some years subsequent to 1820, had larger circulations and were more widely read, than any other journals published in the state. The advertisements show that they were expected to reach a class of readers outside the limits of the state. Sales of town lots at Naples, Columbus and other towns on the Illinois river are announced in the columns of the *Spectator*. Robert McCloud informs the citizens of Missouri, north of the Missouri river, that no delay will be occasioned on his part in commencing the publication of the *Missourian*, a weekly paper to be issued at St. Charles, Missouri. Advertisements of runaway slaves from owners in Missouri are not uncommon.

ANTICIPATED VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

It was thought that the Marquis De Lafayette, while on his visit to America in 1824, would visit Madison county, and the patriotic citizens of Edwardsville made arrangements to give him a cordial reception. A meeting was held at the Washington hotel on the ninth of October, 1824, for the purpose of appointing suitable committees. Emanuel J. West was called to the chair, and Abraham Prickett was appointed secretary. Theophilus W. Smith spoke at large on the character and services of the defender of American liberty. On the motion of John T. Lusk, a committee of forty-two persons was appointed to receive the distinguished visitor. This committee was made up, in considerable part, of citizens of the county who had served in the war of the Revolution. Lafayette reached St. Louis on the last day of April, 1825, but did not come to Edwardsville. He was greeted at St. Louis by a large concourse of people, many of whom were citizens of Madison county. Thirteen cannon were fired in his honor. Several of the residents of Edwardsville were introduced to the distinguished man by Daniel P. Cook, then a representative in Congress. Governor Coles escorted him from St. Louis to Vandalia and Shawneetown.

THE SLAVERY CONTEST IN EDWARDSVILLE.

Many articles in reference to slavery appear in the early papers, and during the campaign of 1824, much space is devoted to the discussion of the subject. In July, 1824, Hooper Warren, editor of the *Spectator*, gives an account of an attack made upon him by Theophilus W. Smith, editor of the *Illinois Republican*, the journal published in the interest of the pro-slavery party, from which it appears that Smith entered Warren's office on the 12th of July, with a dirk and a whip, but seeing that the latter was armed with a pistol, he turned about and left. Emanuel J. West, who had apparently been in waiting, then immediately entered the office and observed that Smith only wished for an explanation and

intended no harm. Warren thereupon observed that if Mr. Smith would demean himself peaceably he might come in, and on Mr. West pledging himself that such should be his deportment, Smith was sent for. Then ensued a conference in which each endeavored to obtain a written acknowledgment that the other had no personal knowledge of anything derogatory to his character as an individual. The difficulty was as to which should take the lead in making this acknowledgment.

Before the conference began, upon the suggestion of Mr. West, a mutual surrender of arms was made. It appears that while Mr. Warren was engaged in writing, Smith found his way to his opponent's pistol and threw the priming out of the pan. This, Mr. Warren remarks, "displayed his cunning, at the expense of his bravery." Upon the final refusal of the editor of the *Spectator* to make reparation, Mr. Smith, knowing his adversary had no weapon of defense, attempted an assault with his whip and dirk, but was prevented by Mr. West from doing Mr. Warren the slightest injury.

After the defeat of the convention party at the election in August, the announcement is made that the elders of the Presbyterian church at Edwardsville, "concurring with their brethren of the Methodist church in the Kaskaskia and Illinois circuits, in believing it to be the duty of the pious in this State to give public testimony of their gratitude to Almighty God, for his goodness in averting the evil of slavery which lately threatened our State," have appointed the last Friday in October to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

EDWARDSVILLE IN 1833.

The settlement of the country to the north of Madison county, and the establishment in that region of new centres of trade, took away much of the importance of Edwardsville. Its trade was absorbed by St. Louis, and subsequently by Alton, and about the year 1825 its population began to decline. The town, in 1833, had about three hundred and fifty inhabitants. The principal mercantile business at that date was carried on by Joshua Atwater and Andrew R. Skidmore, under the firm name of A. R. Skidmore & Co. Mr. Atwater retired from business with a competence in 1837. Mr. Skidmore went to Alton in 1838, failed there in business in 1841, and subsequently removed to California, where he died. Isaac Prickett still carried on his store in the brick building on Main street, nearly opposite the old court-house. Daniel Meeker also had a store. He came to Edwardsville from New York, and died about 1840. From 1831 to 1836, John Hogan was a merchant in Edwardsville. The latter year he removed to Alton. He was then a Methodist minister, and frequently preached throughout the county. In 1836, he was elected a member of the State legislature, and subsequently, was the Whig candidate for congress against Gov. John Reynolds. He was appointed by President Harrison register of the land office at Dixon in this state, but was removed during the succeeding administration of Tyler. He then became a resident of St. Louis where he still lives. For some years he was the postmaster of that city.

John Adams was also in the mercantile business in 1833, carrying on a store in connection with his castor oil factory, and wool carding machine. He subsequently disposed of his store, and was elected sheriff. He was a Whig in politics and a strong supporter of the Baptist church. He was a man of generous impulses, popular with the people, and had for enemies. The mill owned by Paris Mason was in operation in 1833, but not long afterward was abandoned. The floods in the Cahokia occasionally caused great damage, and it was found difficult to keep it in repair.

The physicians in Edwardsville in 1833, were Dr. B. F. Edwards and Dr. Peter W. Randle. Dr. Edwards made Edwardsville his residence in 1827, when thirty years of age. Dr. Todd was then the only regular physician in the county. Edwards bought Dr. Todd's house, the latter moving to another location. For two years, these two were the only physicians in the county. Their practice extended for fifty miles around. Dr. Edwards kept four or five horses, and frequently rode one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. For months in the sickly season, his sleep did not average four hours out of twenty-four, and yet he was accustomed to say that in those days he did not receive large enough returns from his practice to support his family. Dr. Peter W. Randle began practice in 1833. He had studied his profession under Dr. Edwards, and succeeded to his practice, the latter being anxious to relinquish it. He was an able and popular physician. From Edwardsville he went to Alton, and afterward to California. He became the President of the Eclectic Medical College, founded at San Francisco, of which city he is still a resident. Dr. John Woodson, a very talented gentleman, who had begun a successful practice at Edwardsville, died in 1832. Dr. Solon Stark practiced his profession at Edwardsville for some years, becoming a resident of the town previous to 1836.

The most prominent attorney in Edwardsville in 1833 was James Semple. He removed to Alton, and represented Illinois in the United States Senate from 1843 to 1847, and subsequently was appointed minister to one of the South American States. Jesse B. Thomas, jr., was also practicing the legal profession at Edwardsville, and was in partnership with David Prickett, under the firm name of Prickett & Thomas. John S. Greathouse was another attorney of that period, and Seth T. Sawyer, now of Alton, who had studied law in Semple's office, was entering upon his legal career.

In 1833 there were two churches; a frame structure, used by the Methodists, stood on the site of the present Methodist church. The Baptists occupied a building which is now used by the fire company as an engine house. The town at that time was as moral and religious in its tone as any place of its size in the State. During the winter of 1827-28 there had been a marked revival of religion, which still left its influence on the community.

In "*Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois*," published in 1834, the population of Edwardsville is given as seventy families, and the town is described as containing a court-house and jail of brick, a land office for the Edwardsville district, four stores, two taverns, two physicians, four law-

yers, a castor oil factory, and a female academy taught by a lady, and occupying a commodious building. The inhabitants are represented as generally industrious, intelligent, and moral, a large proportion being professors of religion. The location is spoken of as pleasant and healthy, on high ground, and in the centre of a well watered and well-timbered country, settled with enterprising farmers. The "*Traveller's Directory*," by the same author, issued five years later, gives the same description of the place, with the exception that the number of stores is stated at seven instead of four.

SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

For some years the town showed little signs of improvement. The fear of the removal of the county seat was an incubus on its growth. Alton kept up a constant agitation with the view of obtaining the public buildings, and becoming the seat of justice. This uncertainty was somewhat removed by a provision in the State constitution of 1848, inserted chiefly by the efforts of Edward M. West, of Edwardsville, a delegate to the constitutional convention, which made it a matter of great difficulty to secure the division of a county, or the removal of a county seat. Substantial improvements began then to be made, and the growth of the town has since been prosperous and steady. The population in 1847 was about seven or eight hundred. In 1860 the number of inhabitants had increased to two thousand.

✓ Among the representatives of the business interests of the town for the twenty years succeeding 1835, may be named Edward M. West, who became a resident of Edwardsville in 1833, and in 1835 began the mercantile business which he continued until 1854. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1814, and came with his father Tilghman H. West, to this State, when four years old. In 1829 he went to Sangamon county, and was in the recorder's office (his uncle, Edward Mitchell, being recorder of Sangamon county and postmaster at Springfield,) till 1831. In 1834 he learned the mercantile business at Alton, with Godfrey, Gilman & Co., then the largest business firm in the State. Since 1858 he has been in business as a banker. Alfred J. Lusk opened a store in 1834, which he carried on for a number of years. Orren Meeker was in business as a merchant eight or nine years, and was succeeded by Frederick T. Kraft. William Peel and Edward S. Brown had stores, and William Gillham was in the mercantile business from 1837 to 1841. Julius L. Barnsback settled in Edwardsville as a merchant in 1837, and the name of "Barnsback" has since been a familiar one in connection with the business interests of the town.

Previous to the building of the present court-house, in 1857, business was all transacted in the lower town. After the completion of this structure the stores gradually moved up town, and in the course of a few years a complete change in the business locality was effected. The removal of the public buildings from the lower to the upper town, was the end of a struggle which had continued from the commencement of the growth of Edwardsville. As early as 1820 active exertions were made by prominent citizens to have the court-house and jail removed to what they considered a better

location, and in June of that year Benjamin Stephenson, Theophilus W. Smith and Ninian Edwards, for themselves and other property owners, offered a square of ground as a site for a court house with sufficient space on which to build a "gaol." Still more liberal offers were subsequently made in the hope of securing the removal of the county buildings from their original location.

LAND OFFICE.

An important institution in Edwardsville in early times was the land office. This brought many visitors to the town. The act reducing the price of the public land to a dollar and a quarter an acre went into effect May, 1820. Proclamation was made by the President of the United States of public sales of land in the Edwardsville district, thirty-eight townships and fractional townships, on the first Monday of October, 1820, and at various other times. The sales of land for two weeks in the following January amounted to twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars. Most of these lands were in the Macoupin and Apple Creek settlements, and were sold to actual settlers.

Advertisement was made in the newspapers of the banks whose bills would be received at the land office. In 1820 these banks were, Bank of the United States and branches, Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Bank of Edwardsville, Banks in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia and New Orleans, Bank of Baltimore, Bank of Maryland, banks in the District of Columbia except Merchants' and Franklin Bank of Alexandria, Bank of Bath, Maine; Cumberland Bank, Portland, Maine; Cheshire Bank, Keene, New Hampshire; Merchants' Bank, Salem, Massachusetts; Newport Bank, Newport Rhode Island; New Haven Bank, Bristol Bank, Bristol, Rhode Island; New London Bank, Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, N. J.; Easton Bank, Easton, Pa., Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, Pa., Branch of Farmers Bank of Delaware at Newcastle; Offices of discount and deposit of Bank of Virginia at Fredericksburgh; Lynchburgh and Petersburg, Virginia; Bank of Augusta, Ga., Planters and Mechanics' Bank, Huntsville, Alabama territory, and Bank of Missouri, at St. Louis.

Subsequently by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was directed that the bills of the following banks should only be received: Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, Banks in Boston, Banks in the City of New York, Banks in the City of Philadelphia, Banks of Baltimore (except City Bank), Banks in District of Columbia (except Merchants' and Franklin Banks of Alexandria), and Banks of Richmond, Virginia.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE AT EDWARDSVILLE.

NAME.	TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.	PERMANENT APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
John McKee	April 30, 1816		
Nath'l Pope	Oct. 31, 1818	Nov. 13, 1818	Appointed Judge.
Edward Cole	Mar. 5, 1819	Jan. 5, 1820	Resigned.
William P. McKee	Jan. 13, 1823		
Sam'l H. Thompson	Jan. 17, 1825	Died Mar. 19, 1842.	
Alex. W. Jones	May 14, 1842	Died Jan. 1845.	
Jacob Judy	Mar. 12, 1845		
Matthew Gillespie	Mar. 16, 1849		
Michael G. Dale	Mar. 21, 1853		

RECEIVERS OF LAND OFFICE AT EDWARDSVILLE.

NAME.	TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.	PERMANENT APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
Benj. Stephenson	April 29, 1816		
Samuel D. Lockwood	Jan. 28, 1823		
James Mason	May 21, 1825	Jan. 4, 1826	
E. J. West	July 3, 1829		Not Confirmed.
Benj. F. Edwards	Dec. 17, 1829		Resigned May 3, '36.
Alex. M. Jenkins	July 5, 1836		Mar. 14, '38.
Isaac Prickett	April 5, 1838		Died July 15, '44.
John G. Cameron	Jan. 23, 1845		Resigned Dec. 3, '49.
Blueford Johnson	Oct. 10, 1849	Aug. 27, 1850	
W. A. J. Sparks		Mar. 30, 1853	

THE BANK OF EDWARDSVILLE.

The act incorporating the bank of Edwardsville became a law on the 9th of January, 1818. It was provided that the capital stock should not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. One third might be subscribed for by the legislature of the territory or state. As soon as fifty thousand dollars should be subscribed and ten thousand dollars actually paid in, the corporation might commence business and issue their notes accordingly. At the time of making the subscription it was directed that five dollars should be paid on each share, in gold or silver, or bank bills that could command the same, the residue of the stock to be paid at such times and in such installments as the directors might order, although no single installment should exceed twenty five per cent. on the stock subscribed for, and at least sixty days' notice should be given in one or more newspapers of the territory. If any subscriber should fail to make the second payment the sum originally paid should be forfeited to the corporation.

The corporation which was styled "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Edwardsville" was chartered to continue till the first day of January, 1838. The management of its affairs was placed in the hands of a board of nine directors of whom not less than four should constitute a board for the transaction of business. The cashier was required to give bond in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars. The total amount of debts which the corporation might at any time owe, whether by bond bill, note, or other contract, should not exceed twice the amount of the capital stock actually paid over, and above, the moneys there actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping. In case of excess the directors should be liable for the same in their individual capacities.

It was directed that half-yearly dividends should be made of so much of the profits of the bank as should be deemed expedient and proper, and that the corporation should not at any time suspend, or refuse payment in gold or silver, of any of its notes, bills or obligations, or of any moneys received on deposit. Benjamin Stephenson, James Mason, John McKee, Joseph Conway, and Abraham Prickett, or any three of them, were appointed commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

An organization was effected under this charter in 1818, and the bank placed in operation. In the only newspapers, of Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, there are notices calling for successive installments on the shares of capital stock.

Benjamin J. Seward, was the cashier in 1819, and was succeeded by R. T. McKenney. The establishment of the bank, and the issue of its notes, had for a time a favorable influence on the prosperity of Edwardsville, but like all the other banking enterprises of that time in the state, the institution failed and its notes fell to a value of less than fifty cents on the dollar.

EARLY HOTELS.

The first hotel in Edwardsville, built by John T. Lusk, was on Main Street where now stands a building owned by Jacob Dengenfelder, and used as a saloon and grocery store. It was a long log building, and had three large rooms fronting the street. After Lusk closed out the hotel, the centre of these rooms he used for the post-office. One end was rented to Mrs. Howard who kept a pie and cake shop, and in the other a saloon at different times was carried on by various parties.

The old Wiggins hotel stood on the public square, east from the old jail. It had an extensive and fashionable patronage, and many distinguished men ate and slept within its walls. Before its door swung the sign of Gen. Washington. Its walls were so badly cracked by an earthquake that it was found necessary to abandon the building. It was purchased by Isaac Prickett, who tore the building down, and with the brick were built the two small houses still standing on Main Street, between the residences of Judge Joseph Gillespie and Dr. Weir.

William H. Hopkins carried on a hotel in "upper town." It was a frame building, and stood opposite the southeast corner of the public square near the residence of Henry C. Gerke.

A second hotel was built by John T. Lusk, on the spot now occupied by the Wabash hotel. It was a large frame building, and was destroyed by fire in 1839. Meriam Patterson kept this hotel for a time. His successor was Horatio G. Street, and he was followed by Cassius Heskett. While Street was proprietor, about the year 1830, it was renowned for the excellence of its fare and the superior manner in which it was conducted. The fashionable people of St. Louis patronized it during the summer months, and on Sundays it was a frequent resort of the citizens of Alton who drove over for the purpose of obtaining a good meal and having, at the same time, a day's recreation. It was during Heskett's administration that the old frame building burned down. The present brick structure was at once erected in its place, and was considered, in that day, a remarkably fine specimen of architecture.

OLD BUILDINGS.

There are four houses in Edwardsville that have been standing since 1818. All are in the lower town. The first is the frame building now occupied as a store by William Hainlan. The second is the building just below Prickett's old store, now owned by Mrs. Eberhardt. It was originally built of logs, and has since been covered with weather boarding. Dr. De Camp lived in this house in 1818. It was at one time also the residence of Alexander Jenkins. The

third is the frame house on Main Street in which Mrs. Sido now lives. Paris Mason occupied this house as a residence in 1818. Palemon H. Winchester, once lived in it.

EARLY MAILS.

The residents of Edwardsville, sixty years ago, were content to receive their letters once a week. In 1823 the mails all arrived and departed during the latter part of the week. The eastern mail arrived every Friday morning at nine o'clock, and fifteen minutes afterward departed for St. Louis. Returning from St. Louis it reached the town at ten o'clock Saturday morning and proceeded east with little delay. The western mail arrived Friday afternoon at five o'clock, and departed the next morning at half-past six. A mail from the south arrived Saturday noon. One left for Carrollton every other Saturday, and returned the following Tuesday.

In 1824, a weekly mail for the southern part of the state left Edwardsville, meeting at Belleville the mail from St. Louis to Shawneetown. In September, 1824, the time of the departure of this mail was changed from Thursday to Saturday evening, of which the editor of the *Spectator* complains as the new arrangement deprived him of his facilities for supplying his subscribers in the southern part of the state with their papers. In 1824, the mail between St. Louis and Vandalia, known as the great Eastern mail, by which the main bulk of matter for the post office reached Edwardsville, passed through the town, going east, on Thursdays and westward on Saturdays. About this period general complaints were made about the irregularities of the mails. Sometimes newspapers were months in reaching their destination. The mail bags were frequently surcharged with numerous public documents and blanks of various descriptions, which it was the practice of the government departments to forward in this manner to public offices in the West. The *Spectator* observes that great and important improvements in the mail establishment are contemplated, the proposition having been made to convey the mail by stages three times a week each way instead of making one trip on horseback.

On the first of April 1820, the Edwardsville postmaster, David Prickett, advertised that there were letters remaining in the office uncalled for, for one hundred and sixty-two parties. The town, then the location for the land office, was the common point of destination for emigrants from the East, many of them on their arrival scattering to the settlements on the northern frontier and this may account for the large number of uncalled for letters.

In 1832, a line of four horse coaches between St. Louis and Springfield was established. Leaving St. Louis every Thursday and Sunday at six o'clock in the morning, a stop was made for dinner at Edwardsville, and Springfield was reached at two o'clock in the afternoon of Friday and Monday. The stages left Springfield on Thursday and Sunday mornings; the passengers had breakfast at Edwardsville the next morning and arrived in St. Louis at two o'clock in the afternoon. The fare was five cents per mile.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In the *Spectator* of 1820, Madame De Jerome announces that she has opened an academy of science in which all will be taught the French language, geography, with use of globes, history, drawing and arithmetic. She also professes her readiness to teach young ladies the art of embroidery and needle work. Instruction was given to children in the rudiments of the English language. The school was open every day in the week, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, from nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon. In her advertisement, which is dated October 10th, 1820, Madame De Jerome states that if parents or guardians, disposed to favor her school, should doubt her ability to teach the branches named, she is willing to submit to an examination as to her qualifications. This was doubtless the first school of the kind in Edwardsville. Ordinary subscription schools, in which the common English branches were taught, had previously existed.

One of the early teachers was Joshua Atwater, who taught a couple of years previous to 1820, when he relinquished the avocation of a teacher and opened a store. Don Alonzo Spaulding, during six months of the year 1819, taught school in Edwardsville. The first schools were mostly "loud schools," in which all the pupils studied their lessons aloud, so that they could be heard at some distance away. The earliest schools were all taught by men. When the directors were urged to employ a young woman, who had come from the East, the reply was that a lady would never succeed in managing the boys. The experiment was tried, however, and it was found that the young lady, Miss Hastings, had no trouble in controlling the boys, and maintained an excellent school.

In 1829 John York Sawyer taught school in a frame building, which still stands on Main street, on a lot adjoining the jail property. This building then faced another direction, and stood further back from the street, on the brow of the hill. Sawyer taught till he became the editor of the *Spectator*. He was succeeded by Thomas Atwater, a brother to Joshua, and by an Englishman by the name of Scandrit, whose speech was strongly marked by a British accentuation. Mrs. Stearns subsequently kept a school in the house which afterward became the residence of Matthew Gillespie, and in which Dr. Fiegenbaum now lives. Some of the older children used to attend, between 1830 and 1840, a school taught by John Barber, three miles south of the town. Barber was a man of superior education and an excellent teacher.

The Edwardsville Female Academy was established in May, 1831, through the efforts of James Mason, William P. McKee, Dr. B. F. Edwards, John Adams and other leading citizens. B. Y. Messenger was the secretary of the board of trustees. The tuition was from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars and fifty cents per quarter. The school was held in a frame building, erected for the purpose, on Third street. Miss Alden came from the East to take charge of the academy, but her connection with the school was severed by her marriage to the Rev. Mr. Jenney, a Presbyterian minister of Alton. The next principal was Miss Chapin,

who became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Hale, a Presbyterian clergyman of Springfield. She was succeeded by Miss Loomis, daughter of a Baptist minister. She married Cyrus Edwards. The school had a good patronage but the rapid changes in the faculty, occasioned by the marriage of its principals, destroyed its usefulness. After the academy was discontinued, the building was used for a time for a public school, but was afterward removed to the corner of Third and Purcell streets, and is now occupied by T. C. Clark as a grocery store.

A Presbyterian minister named Young, taught a parochial school for some years, which was attended by children belonging to families connected with his congregation. Samuel Allard taught school several years in the old academy building. He afterward became a teacher in Shurtleff College. In 1838, a man by the name of Gibson, who was said to be a minister, taught school. He drank whiskey, ate opium, and preached an occasional volunteer sermon. Among subsequent teachers were Messrs. Dwight, Potter and Terry.

CHURCHES.

The earliest religious organization in Edwardsville was a *Presbyterian Church*, which was formed on the seventeenth of March, 1819, with fifteen members. There was preaching at occasional intervals; but in a few years the society became extinct. It was revived by the Presbytery of Alton about 1828. The Rev. James Ewing was pastor from 1845 till his death in 1848. The congregation used the Baptist church during this time. In 1856 the Episcopal church was lea-ed. The latter year the Rev. L. P. Bates became pastor. He died in 1859.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized December, 1827. The original class-book shows that the members of the class were Richard Randle, Rev. Washington C. Ballard, Elizabeth Ballard, Thornhill Ballard, Mary Brooks, Rebecca Atwater, Joel Neff, Sarah Wright, Josias Randle, Heiress Baker, Marilda Wilder, Samuel A. Walker, Mary Ballard, Alexander Miller, Aletha Ballard, Agnes H. Ballard, Elizabeth Gibson, Alworth Baker, Mary Adams, William Gallagher, William P. McKee, Sarah H. McKee, Hail Mason, Grace Mason, Joshua Atwater, Ann M. Randle, William Miller, Katherine Miller, Alexander White, Susannah Kendall, Julia Ann Atwater, Sarah Cotter, Elizabeth Randle, Hosea Armstrong, Samuel McNeal and Roland Ballard. The church membership having increased in 1830, it was determined to build a house of worship. James Mason gave the congregation a lot, on which was erected in 1831, a plain frame building, forty by sixty feet in dimensions. This gave place to the present brick building, which was constructed in 1854.

The *Baptist Church* was organized at the house of Dr. B. F. Edwards, in 1828. The Rev. Mr. Bradley was pastor for some time during the early history of the society. The first church building erected by the congregation is now used as an engine-house.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was regularly organized in 1843, and a frame church edifice erected. Previous to this Catholic services had been held in Edwardsville at irregular

intervals. The Rev. Mr. Reiss was one of the early pastors. St. Boniface's church, a congregation of Catholic Germans, was formed in 1867, and a church building erected that year.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1841. A commodious frame church building was soon afterward erected, in which services were held for a number of years.

The *German Methodists* held religious services in Edwardsville as early as 1847, and in 1860 the congregation at Edwardsville was made a separate charge.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

A meeting of the citizens of Edwardsville was held on Saturday, the thirteenth of May, 1837, at the court-house, at which a vote was taken on the question of whether or not the town should become an incorporated place, under the general law of 1831. James Wilson was chosen president, and William T. Brown, clerk. Fifty-seven votes were cast in favor of the incorporation, and seven in the negative.

February 10th, 1853, the town was again incorporated by special act of the Legislature, which provided that the corporate powers and duties of said town shall be vested in five trustees who shall be elected on the first Monday in April of each year. This organization existed until Oct. 23d, 1872, when it was organized as a city under the general law.

INDIAN TREATY AT EDWARDSVILLE.

In early days the Kickapoo Indians visited Edwardsville to obtain their annuities from Ninian Edwards, who then acted as Indian agent. Traces of their camps in the vicinity of the town, and the peculiar marks made by their stripping the bark from trees, were visible for many years afterward.

On the sixth of August, 1819, the commissioners on the part of the government of the United States and the chiefs of the Kickapoo tribe, negotiated a treaty by which the United States purchased an extensive tract of land, covering the central part of the state, and estimated to contain ten million of acres, bounded by a line commencing at the mouth of the Illinois river, and running eastwardly by the old purchase line to the line dividing the state of Illinois and Indiana, thence north to the Kankakee river, and thence down said river and the Illinois to the place of beginning. The United commissioners were Benjamin Stephenson and Auguste Chouteau.*

* The treaty is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, for and in consideration of the premises and stipulations hereinafter made, do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States forever all their right, interest and title of, in and to the following tracts of land, viz: All their lands on the southeast side of the Wabash river, including the principal village in which their ancestors formerly resided, consisting of a large tract, to which they have had from time immemorial, and now have a just right that they have never heretofore ceded, or otherwise disposed of, in any manner whatever, also all the land within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the Wabash river at the upper point of their cession, made by the second article of their treaty at Vincennes, on the 9th of December, 1809, running thence northwardly, to the dividing line between the

EARLY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

The first step in the way of manufacturing enterprises in Edwardsville was the old water mill of Thomas Kirkpatrick. This mill passed into the hands of Paris Mason, who carried it on for some years till the floods in the Cahokia caused such frequent damage that its maintenance was no longer profitable. About the year 1818 Josias Randle, the first county clerk of Madison county, constructed an ox mill near his residence which, after his death, was carried on by Josiah

states of Illinois and Indiana, thence along said line to the Kankakee river, thence with said river to the Illinois river, thence down the latter to its mouth, thence with a direct line, to the northwest corner of the Vincennes tract, as recognized in the treaty with the Piankeshaw tribes of Indians at Vincennes, on the 30th of December, 1805, and thence with the western and northern boundaries of the cessions heretofore made by the said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, to the beginning of which last described tract of land the said Kickapoo tribe claim a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois Nation, and uninterrupted possession for more than a half century.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe hereby confirm all their former treaties with the United States, and relinquish to them all claim to every portion of their lands which may have been ceded by any other tribe or tribes, and all and every demand which they might have had in consequence of the second article of the treaty made with the Pottawatomie Nation of Indians at St. Mary's on the 2d of Oct. 1818 (proclaimed Jan. 15th, 1819).

ARTICLE 3. The said tribe acknowledge themselves now to be, and promise to continue, under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power or sovereign whatever.

ARTICLE 4. The said tribe release the United States from all obligations imposed by any treaties heretofore made with them.

ARTICLE 5. The United States in lieu of all former stipulations, and in consideration of the cessions of land heretofore made by the said tribe, promise to pay them, at their town on the waters of the Osage river, two thousand dollars in silver, annually, for fifteen successive years.

ARTICLE 6. Altered also as to read Article I, of treaty July 19th, 1820.

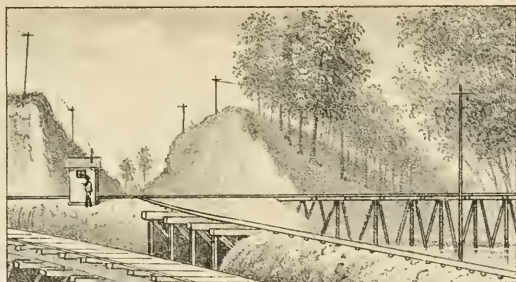
ARTICLE 7. The United States promise to guarantee to the said tribe the peaceable possession of the tract of land hereby ceded to them and to restrain and prevent all white persons from hunting, settling, or otherwise intruding upon it. But any citizen or citizens of the United States being lawfully authorized for that purpose, shall be permitted to pass and repass through said tract, and to navigate the waters thereof, without any hindrance, toll or exaction from the said tribe.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of facilitating the removal of the said tribe to the tract of land hereby ceded to them, the United States will furnish them with two boats, well manned to transport their property from any point they may designate on the Illinois river, and some judicious citizen shall be selected to accompany them in their passage through the white settlements to their intended residence.

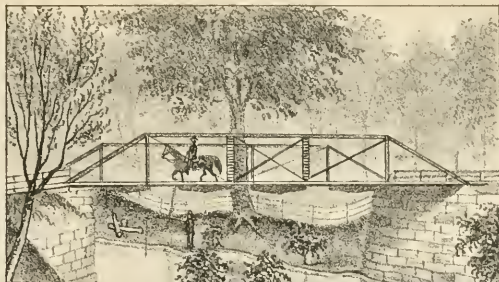
ARTICLE 9. The United States will take the said Kickapoo tribe under their care and patronage, and will afford them protection against all persons whatever provided they conform to the laws of the United States, and refrain from making war or giving any insult or offense to any other Indian tribe, or to any foreign nation, without having obtained the approbation and consent of the United States.

ARTICLE 10. The said tribe, in addition to their above cession, do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States generally and without reservation all other tracts of land to which they may have any right or title on the left side of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Proclaimed January 13th, 1821.



WABASH CROSSING.



IRON BRIDGE.



PUBLIC SCHOOL.



OLD COURT HOUSE.



WABASH DEPOT

J.W.S.

Randle, and afterwards by George D. and John H. Randle. The Messrs. Randle, with their father-in-law, Aaron Arnold, turned this ox mill into a steam mill about the year 1832. This was the first steam mill in Edwardsville, and it stood on the lot in rear of the present residence of W. R. Brink. It was destroyed by fire soon after being placed in operation.

The castor oil mill of John Adams was carried on successfully for several years. It was established in 1825. That year he made five hundred gallons of oil, which sold at two dollars and a half a gallon. The next year the product had increased to eight hundred gallons, and the price had fallen to a dollar and a half. In 1827, one thousand gallons were manufactured, and sold at a dollar and twenty-five cents a gallon, and in 1828, eighteen hundred gallons, which only brought a dollar a gallon. In 1829, a little more than five hundred gallons were made, and in 1830 the production arose to ten thousand gallons. One bushel of the castor bean yielded about seven quarts and a half pint of oil. For the beans, about seventy-five cents per bushel was paid. Before starting his oil mill, Mr. Adams had erected a fulling mill on the Cahokia, which was placed in operation in 1823. For several years this was conducted under the management of George W. Putnam.

The Edwardsville Steam Mill Company was organized in 1839. J. C. Dugger was president of the company. All the stock came subsequently into the possession of George W. Phillips, who operated it for a number of years.

EDWARDSVILLE INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

Edwardsville Mill and Elevator.—This industry was established by Kehler Brothers in the spring of 1879, and is located on Main street, about three blocks north of the courthouse. The mill is a brick building, four stories high with a basement. Its size on the ground is 45 x 82 feet. The machinery consists of the latest improved roller process, 33 pairs of rolls and 3 burrs, with a capacity of manufacturing 600 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. This product is shipped to different parts of the United States and Europe. The elevator is 45 x 60 feet, and 60 feet in height, and has the capacity of elevating 10,000 bushels of wheat daily, and a storing capacity of 110,000 bushels. It is constructed in regular elevator style, and every grain bin is hoppers. The machinery for distributing grain to all parts of the elevator and for changing from bin to bin, is complete. The bran bin is 20 x 35 feet, and 50 feet in height. The elevator building is iron-clad, the better to protect it from fire, and the grain from the driving storms. A warehouse is detached, 100 x 104 feet in size, and capable of storing 7,000 barrels of flour. The engine room is constructed of brick, and in size is 28 x 66½ feet. The engine is of the Harriss-Corliss make, 300-horse power, and said to be one of the best of its size in the State. The boilers are four in number and constructed of steel, being four feet in diameter and twenty-four feet in length. By this enterprise, about sixty men are given constant employment. This includes the coopers necessary to the business. The estimated capital invested is \$150,000.

Oak Hill Refining Company.—This factory is located on the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of section 13, on the farm of C. M.

Schwarz, about one-half mile from the city limits. The manufacture of sugar and syrup from Northern grown sugar-cane, is a question which has for several years engrossed the attention of some of the best scientists, and most enterprising manufacturers, as well as the more advanced farmers of the North. It is an industry, which as yet is in its infancy, and has not, until within the last year or two, received even a small per cent. of the encouragement due it. The first sugar-cane grown in this vicinity was by Mr. Schwarz, a member of the above company. This was in 1857, since which time he has made its culture, etc., a careful study. In 1880, under the firm name of Belcher & Schwarz, a co-partnership was formed, and the preparation for manufacturing the cane into sugar was commenced. The season of 1880 was a very disastrous one, and no attempt was made to make sugar, other than in an experimental way, although 6000 gallons of syrup were manufactured, from which the company realized a good profit. In 1881, for the purpose of inducing more of the farmers to become interested in the cultivation of cane the firm organized a stock company under the name of 'The Oak Hill Refining Company of Edwardsville,' with a capital stock of \$5,000. The first election of directors and officers was held in the summer of 1881, when the following directors were chosen: Geo. C. W. Belcher, St. Louis; C. F. Miller, Dundas, Minn.; C. M. Schwarz, B. R. Burroughs, and F. K. Gillespie of Edwardsville. Officers: Geo. C. W. Belcher, President, B. R. Burroughs, Vice-President, C. M. Schwarz, Secretary and Treasurer.

The season of 1881 was also a poor year for the cane crop, yet 4,000 gallons of syrup were marketed at home, finding a ready sale. This season, 1882, promises well, and there is a large acreage of the product planted. These works have been greatly improved, and their capacity largely increased by new machinery since last year. The present capacity is about 800 gallons of syrup daily. If the company is properly encouraged by the farmers of this vicinity, it is their intention to erect an extensive establishment near the junction of the W. St. L. and P. and the P. C. and St. L. railways.

Carriage Manufactory, Springer & Brothers, Proprietors. This factory is situated on the north side of Vandalia street, one block south of the public square, and was established by H. J. Springer in the spring of 1870, but is now conducted in the firm name above given. The business occupies a brick building two stories high, and 30 by 65 feet on the ground; also, a two story frame attached, 50 by 30 feet. The latter is utilized for a painting and trimming room, and repository for manufactured carriages. The machinery is driven by a four horse-power steam engine, and the manufactured product is about fifty carriages annually. The business gives employment to eight men. Connected with the same building is the firm of Gillespie & Springer, engaged in the manufacture of patent thill couplings. One of the firm of this establishment, F. J. Springer, is exclusively interested in the manufacture of a patent "easy riding spring."

Gessert's Custom Flouring Mill was established by George Gessert, in the fall of 1877, and commenced operations the

January following. It is a frame building, 40x50 feet, including boiler-room, two stories high, and cost over \$5,000. It contains two run of burrs, and has a capacity of grinding thirty-five barrels of flour daily, giving employment to three men. The machinery is driven by a thirty-horsepower engine. The mill is situated on Second, near Union street. It is constructed for both a custom and merchant mill, and has the facilities of manufacturing the patent process flour.

Carriage, Wagon and Machine Shop.—This shop is situated on the corner of Vandalia and St. Louis streets. It was built in the spring of 1874 by Michael Desmond, the present proprietor, who has been engaged in the business in the city since 1864. The building is a frame, two stories, and 60x30 feet in dimensions. The business is mainly confined to the repairing of machinery and general work. A building, 40x30 feet, is connected with the shop, for the purpose of doing the wood-work of the establishment. Eight men are given employment. It is run by steam-power.

Cooper Shops, owned and conducted by Martin Dippold, and located on the southwest side of the railroad, on St. Louis street, near the Wabash, St. L. & P. depot. There is a branch shop situated in lower town. The business was established several years ago, with the purpose of furnishing the Edwardsville flouring mills with barrels to ship their flour. Thirty-eight men are employed, and about 80,000 barrels are manufactured annually.

Wagon and Carriage Manufactory, established by Weber & Son, in the spring of 1873, is located on Vandalia street, about two blocks southeast of the court-house. The elder member of the firm has been engaged in the business in Edwardsville since 1854. The present building is a frame, 50x80 feet, and two stories high. A one-story frame attachment, 45x50 feet, belongs to the shop, and is utilized for storing wood-work, lumber, etc. Some seasons of the year from ten to twelve men are employed. The work is all hand made.

Star Flouring Mills, Jacob Dunstedter proprietor. This mill was erected in the summer of 1866, at a cost of \$15,000, and is situated on Second street, near the railroad. It is a frame building, three stories high and a basement, with 54 feet frontage, and is constructed in the form of an L. The main building is 45x54 feet, and the engine-room 30x42 feet. It has four run of stone, and a capacity of manufacturing 125 barrels in twenty-four hours, and has six men in its employ; the engine is fifty-horse-power. This is purely a merchant mill, and ships its flour both to the East and the West. Mr. Dunstedter is a practical machinist, and was the first to run a steam-thresher in Madison county.

Madison County Marble Works are situated on Main street, opposite the court house. These works were established by G. J. Starmer in the spring of 1880. This industry gives employment to four men. The building is a small frame, one story, with a workshop in the rear of salesroom.

Enterprise Marble Works, situated corner of St. Louis and Vandalia streets. These works were established by Edward F. Koch, proprietor.

Cigar Manufactory, F. Begemann, proprietor, established in 1867, and located on Main street, east of the square. This factory manufactures annually 250,000 cigars, and employs five persons. All goods are hand-made and sold at various points in the state.

Soda Factory, owned and operated by Frank Harles, situated on Main street, one block south of the court-house square. Mr. H. commenced business in the spring of 1871. The capacity for manufacturing is from three to four thousand boxes of soda-water per annum. Mr. Harles also supplies the city with ice.

Wolf Brothers' Coal Mine.—This shaft is situated in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, about one-half mile southeast of Court-House Square. It was sunk by the above firm in the summer of 1879, with a capital investment of \$20,000. Its depth is 217 feet to the surface of the coal, and the vein averages six and one-half feet. The coal is of the finest quality found in this part of the state. When the mine is worked to its full capacity, 7,000 bushels of coal are raised daily, and it requires 150 men to operate it. The amount for wages paid out per month, when in full blast, is \$7,800. An engine of forty horse-power is employed in raising the coal. This firm is engaged in sinking another shaft on the Narrow Gauge railway.

St. Louis and Edwardsville Coal Company, J. S. Trares, President. This mine is located on section 10, on the City branch of the W. St. L. & P. railroad. The shaft was sunk by Tunstell & Holmes, in 1868 or 1869. About ten years later it was purchased by John A. Prickett, and was leased by the above company in the fall of 1881 for the term of twenty years. The depth of the shaft is 125 feet, and the coal vein averages seven feet. When fully worked, it will mine 2,800 bushels of coal daily. The coal is raised by steam-power.

Schramek Coal Mine was opened by Frank Schramek in the spring of 1879, and is located on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, on Union street. Its depth is 65 feet, and the coal vein averages six and one-half feet. The capital invested is \$6,000. In the busy season, twenty-five men are employed, and will mine 200,000 bushels of coal within the year. The main shipments are made to St. Louis. A 60-horse power engine is employed to lift the coal.

Another shaft, owned by Mrs. Smidt, is situated near the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Depot. This mine was opened by Henry Ritter about 1857, and came into the possession of Mrs. Smidt in 1877. Coal is reached at the depth of 96 feet, and the vein is five feet. Ten workmen are usually employed in this shaft, and mine from five to six hundred bushels of coal per day. Horse power is utilized in hoisting the coal.

Hellrung's Brick Yard.—This industry, established about 1850, by D. Brown, passed into the hands of Louis Klinger in 1860, and was purchased by the present proprietor in 1867. It is situated about a quarter of a mile north-east from the public square. It contains but one kiln, and annually turns out about 170,000 bricks, giving employment to three men. The bricks are hand made.

Elevator, R. B. Evans & Co., proprietors, is situated on

the south side of the railroad track, above the Wabash depot. It was built in the fall of 1876 by the above company. It is a frame building, 20x40 feet, and machinery room attached, 12x25 feet, and has the capacity of elevating 5,000 bushels of corn per day, and will store 7,000 bushels.

Machine Shop, Edward Naehar, proprietor. This business was commenced by the above in 1871; and in 1873 a foundry was run in connection with the shop, but it proved a non-paying investment, and was therefore abandoned. In 1878 a saw mill was attached, but it was removed to the country a short time since. The building is located on Second street, a little south and east of the Star Flouring Mills; it is a frame, two stories, and its entire size, with attachments, is 60x35 feet. The business consists in general repair work, and, when in active operation, gives employment to several hands.

Elevator, owned by M. B. Sherman, is situated on the Edwardsville Mill Switch, southwest of the big flouring mill. It was built in the spring of 1875, and has a capacity of shelling and elevating 2,500 bushels of corn daily, and has a storage capacity of 6,000 bushels.

Brick Yards—William Bardemeier, proprietor. These works were established in 1876, and are located in Wheeler's addition, about one-fourth mile east of Court-house Square. Two kilns are kept in operation, and manufacture about 300,000 bricks yearly, giving employment to six men.

In the same part of the city, near the above, is situated the brick yard of Jacob Hettergott, consisting of one kiln. It went into operation in the spring of 1881. Four men are engaged in running the yard, and 200,000 bricks are moulded within the season.

Crocker's Vegetable Gardens.—This industry was established by C. W. Crocker in the spring of 1864, and is located in out-lot 51, in Upper Edwardsville. The grounds occupy eight acres, and are furnished with four hot-houses and other conveniences suitable to the business. All kinds of plants and vegetables peculiar to the climate and markets are cultivated. Shipments are made to Chicago, St. Louis, Decatur, Litchfield, and other towns. In the busy season, five hands are given employment.

Edwardsville Fire Company, No 1.—This company was organized Feb. 7th, 1874, consisting of hose, hook and ladder, and engine departments. The first officers of the hose company were Fred. Soehlke, captain; and Joseph Hentz, assistant. Hook and ladder: Arnold Schultz, captain; and Albert V. d. Brock, assistant. All the members belong to the engine department, of whom William Friday was the first chief, and Charles Silze, assistant. The company is well uniformed, and under efficient drill to do good service in case of fire. In this, however, the city has been very fortunate, scarcely giving the fire company since its organization the privilege of proving their efficiency.

Company F, 15th Battalion, I. N. G. was organized June 15th, 1878, by Lieut. Col James T. Cooper, of Alton, commanding the Battalion and mustering officer. Forty-three men were enrolled, and the following officers chosen: John T. Fahnestock, Captain; Cyrus Happy, 1st Lieutenant; Clay H. Lynch, 2d Lieutenant. The following non-commis-

sioned officers were then appointed: Orderly Sergeant, Geo. Richmond; 2d Sergeant, Will. R. Crossman; 3d Sergeant, Thomas J. Morton; 4th Sergeant, James E. Tunnell; 5th Sergeant, John J. Parker, Jr.; Corporals, M. Desmond, D. A. Lynch, Jule L. Prickett, and James B. Dale; Musicians, O. E. Wolf, and E. Phillips. Additions were made to the company at different times until the number reached 53. August 30th, 1881, new officers were elected, being as follows: John T. Fahnestock, Captain; Thomas W. Springer, 1st Lieutenant; and Eugene Wahl, 2d Lieutenant. On account of the resignation of Geo. Richmond, Orderly Sergeant, the other sergeants were advanced one position higher, Will. L. Crossman filling office of Orderly.

The company is in excellent condition, being well uniformed and equipped with Springfield breech-loading rifles. Their drill is among the best, and they have been highly complimented by the different inspecting officers.

Edwardsville Public Library was organized in the spring of 1879, with proper officers to conduct the association. This enterprise is due to the efforts of several of the ladies of Edwardsville. The association commenced with twelve lady members, and the library consisted of 300 volumes. The membership has increased to about 100, and the library has reached upward of 900 volumes. The literature consists of standard works of travel, biographies of eminent men, authors, etc., histories, and the leading works of fiction. A matriculation fee of \$2 per annum is required to become a member of the association. For the last year the library has been self-sustaining. The rooms are open every Saturday afternoon and evening.

Bank of West & Prickett is situated in No. 2 Purcell street, and was established the 1st of January, 1868, with abundant capital to conduct a safe banking business. It is supplied with Hall's burglar-proof safe, with time lock, and the best fire proof vault.

J. A. Prickett & Sons, Bankers.—This bank was chartered under the title of Farmers' Exchange and Loan Company, on the 24th of March, 1867. The minimum capital was \$25,000, and limited to \$500,000. Although organized at the time above stated, the bank did not open for business until in October, 1869. April 20th, 1881, it assumed the name of J. A. Prickett & Sons, in whose hands it is now efficiently managed. It is located in No. 3 Main street. It has Hall's burglar-proof safe, time lock, and fire-proof vaults.

There are three live, enterprising newspapers published here weekly, the *Edwardsville Republican*, *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, and the *Edwardsville Democrat*.

Park.—This is situated in Todd's and others' addition, "Upper Edwardsville," and between Buchanan and Kansas streets extending north and south. It contains one block, and was left vacant for the purpose in time, to fit it up for a park or place of leisure resort. Within the last few years it has been improved by grading and planting it with beautiful shade trees. Good walks extend through the grounds, and we are informed that it is the intention of the city authorities, at some future period, to arrange it in regular park style.

Edwardsville Gun Club was organized May 16th, 1879, with but a few members, but it has increased in numbers until it now has thirty, is in a prosperous condition, and owns all the paraphernalia of a first-class gun club, consisting of tents, traps, etc. Some fine shots belong to the club, and some of the finest guns in the state of Illinois are owned by its members. Its first officers were, W. E. Wheeler, President; E. B. Glass, Vice President; Herman Ritter, Secretary; J. R. Brown, Treasurer. The Board of Managers was composed of H. E. Bayle and F. Mumme, in connection with the other officers. Its constitution states the object of the club, as follows: "The object of the club shall be the establishment of Trap Shooting matches between its members, and the encouragement of all things tending to social and gentle manly intercourse between its members, and also for the preservation of game and fish in the State of Illinois."

St. James' Hotel, Hugh Kirkpatrick, proprietor This hotel was erected in 1875, by the above, and is situated on Main street about one-half square from the court-house. It cost, including grounds and furniture, \$20,000. It is a fine brick structure, three stories high and basement, with Mansard roof, and has a frontage of 66 feet, with a depth of 90 feet. The architecture is of the modern style, and the arrangement of rooms, etc., is of the most convenient order. It has the capacity of accommodating seventy-five guests; is supplied with two sample-rooms, a commodious office, and a dining room sufficient in size to accommodate its guests, and is indeed an ornament to the city of Edwardsville.

Hoffman House, kept by A. Hoffman, is a good, commodious brick hotel, situated on Main street, fronting the Court-house Square, and is a popular house. It has been recently enlarged, and is being otherwise improved.

There are five other hotels in the city, including the house at the Wabash depot: *Bernreuther House*, kept by David Bernreuther; *Broadway House*, Henry Daube, proprietor; *Wabash Hotel*, kept by Mrs. Anna Swarz; *Union House*, Fritz Gubritz, landlord; and the *Railway House*, kept by William Storig. The latter is situated at Edwardsville Junction.

Schools.—The city contains two public schools (one colored), and three parochial schools. In this connection, we shall speak at length only of the present schools and school buildings of the city. The question of building a school-house suitable to the wants of the large number of pupils of the town, was mooted in the year 1859. A vote was taken for and against the proposition of borrowing \$9,000 to erect a building that the times demanded. The vote was in favor of raising the necessary means. A site was chosen and a plan of the house prepared, but the sum voted was too small for its erection. The plan was submitted to the people, who adopted it, and authorized a loan to be made, sufficient to cover the expenses of the same. The cost of lot and buildings was about \$14,000. The house is a substantial brick structure, three stories high and basement. Nine teachers are employed, beside the principal, and it has an attendance of between five and six hundred pupils. At this writing, the school is under the efficient

management of Prof. I. H. Brown, aided by a competent corps of teachers, who have succeeded in placing it among the best graded schools of the state.

Wood Lawn Cemetery.—This is one of the finest kept grounds in western Illinois. It was incorporated August 19th, 1871, with the following as members of the association: John C. Burroughs, Michael G. Dale, William E. Wheeler, Joseph Pogue, William H. Jones, David Gillespie, F. A. Wolf, John A. Prickett, and Andrew W. Metcalf. The ground comprises fifteen acres, and is situated one mile west of the Court-house Square. The first interment was made July 8th, 1872. The number of adult persons buried here at this writing is 108; children, 192; colored, 28; total, 328. Only about one-half of the above number were the deceased of the city of Edwardsville. This would indicate that the town is situated in a healthy locality, as the number of deaths is comparatively small for one decade.

There are two other cemeteries in the city, the Catholic, and the first place of interment used before the laying out of Wood Lawn. The latter is now abandoned for burial purposes, and is fast going to ruin and decay.

The city also contains nine churches, the histories of which will be found in the Ecclesiastical chapter. The newspapers have a special chapter; hence, for their rise and progress, see Chapter on the Press.

SOCIETIES.*

Edwardsville Lodge, No. 99, A. F. and A. M., was chartered the 6th day of October, 1851, with eight charter members. The total number enrolled since organization is 183; present membership, 100. The lodge meets in Masonic Hall (Wolf's buildings), on Main street, the first and third Thursdays in each month. The society has an excellent lodge room, and all the facilities to do good work.

The charter members were: Dr. John H. Weir, H. K. Eaton, Matthew Gillespie, John A. Prickett, David Gillespie, James S. Jett, William Glass, and Thomas O. Springer. Of the above named, only two are now living, John A. Prickett and Thomas O. Springer.

Edwardsville Chapter, No. 146, R. A. M., was chartered October 6th, 1871. Instituted November 20, A. D. 1871, A. L. 5881, with twenty-two charter members. First officers, Samuel V. Crossman, High Priest; John A. Weir King; Wesley R. Graves, Scribe. Present membership, 40. The chapter meets in Masonic Hall (Wolf's building), Saturday, on or before the full moon in each month.

Curaculus Lodge, No. 72, K. of P.—This Lodge was instituted May 30th, 1877, with 13 members. It received its charter from the Grand Lodge, October 16th, 1878. Its present membership is 25. Withdrawal cards have been issued to 11 members since organization. The Lodge meet in Odd Fellows' Hall each alternate Wednesday evening. During the first year of its organization the Lodge was obliged to borrow money for necessary wardrobe, etc., but it is now out of debt, and is a live working society.

Edwardsville Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., chartered De-

* For this data we are under obligations to the various secretaries of the same.

cember 27th, 1848, and instituted January 12th, 1849. There were but five chartered members. Present membership, 90. The Lodge is in excellent financial condition, having in real estate, and moneys due, upwards of \$5,000.

Edwardsville Encampment, No. 119, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 10th, 1871, with a membership of eleven. The present membership is 28. It is in good working order, and its members stand high in the estimation of the community.

Bohemian Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of St. J. of N. This society was incorporated August 19th, 1880, with 14 chartered members. Its present membership is 15. Its time of meeting is the first Sunday in each month at the Catholic church on Main street. The Lodge is free from debt, and has several hundred dollars in the treasury.

Cahokia Count of U. O. of F. No. 182. Charter was granted June 2d, 1881, there being 19 charter members. Whole number enrolled since organization, 20. Present membership, 14.

Franklin Grove, No. 22, A. O. D. Chartered May 5th, 1869, with seven members, and at this time has increased to 56. The Lodge meets at their hall on Main street every Wednesday night. The society is in excellent condition financially, owning their hall, which with other property is valued at \$2,200.

Edwardsville Turnverein, was organized in the spring of 1858, and discontinued in 1860. Was reorganized the 10th of July, 1868, commencing with 14 members. Present membership is 50. The society has bought lots on Main street, upon which a hall is to be erected, costing four or five thousand dollars. The society meets the first Saturday in each month.

Muennerchor was organized in 1853, and discontinued about 1860. Reorganized in 1868. Active membership, 16; passive, 20.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 1798, G. U. O. of O. F., (Colored). This Lodge was organized May 7th, 1877. The Lodge is in good working order. Is situated on Main street, First ward.

Star Lodge No. 5, (colored) was instituted May 15th, 1877, with seven charter members. Present membership 29; finance members. 25.

BUSINESS HOUSES—TRADE OF 1882.

General Stores.—G. B. Crane, William F. Hainlin, Anton Schroeder.

Groceries and Queensware.—Thomas C. Clark, Leonard Flackenecker, Adolph Klingel, Edward L. Schwarz, Chas. Hack, Tunnell Brothers, Joseph Schmidt, Jacob Hoehen, Brendle & Co.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.—Aloysius Gerber.

Millinery and Furnishing Goods.—A. O. French.

Agricultural Warerooms.—Agent for McCormick Harvester. F. McNulty.

Hardware, Tinware, Stores, Agricultural Implements.—James T. Tartt, Trares & Keller, A. Schultz & Co.

Harness and Saddle Stores.—John H. White, August Fischer, August Heisel & Co.

Furnishing Goods, Millinery, etc.—J. G. Barnsback.

Druggists and Pharmacists.—Harnist & Cook, Henry Bickelhaupt, Joseph Pogue.

Physicians.—Joseph Pogue, John M. Armstrong, T. B. Spauling, E. W. Fiegenbaum, John Kern, Edward H. Weir, J. W. Enos, William Olive, S. T. Robinson.

Shoemakers.—Edward Ballweg, Joseph Ballweg, Ignatius Brendle, Sebastian Brendle, Lewis Hartung, Ferdinand Schott, Jacob Wenner, John Wilhelm, J. Schoenberger.

Blacksmiths.—Henry Ballhorn, Joseph Levora, Andrew Silze, Philip Wenner, Elbert Samuels.

Bakeries and Confectioneries.—George Bernius, Charles Sommerlad.

Confectionery.—T. W. Yates & Co.

Meat Markets.—George M. Lenz, James Whitbread Schwarzkoff Brothers, Charles Lenz, William Steehlinger.

Furniture Dealers.—Jacob Eberle, Charles Leuckle.

Dentists.—Geo. A. McMillan, H. B. Bull.

Gunsmith.—Gus Herder.

Merchant Tailors.—Joseph Brendle, John Brinkmann & Co., Adam Herweck, Henry Krebs.

Barbers.—George Brendle, Henry Brinkmann, Robert F. Story, Benj. F. Peters.

Painters.—G. Bergmann, Francis Heisterbaum, John W. Gooch.

Justices of the Peace.—Joseph Chapman, Edward Phillips, Irwin B. Randle, John Hobson.

Abstractors of Title.—Chapman & Levcret, L. C. Keown.

Architect.—Charles H. Spillman.

Real Estate Dealers.—A. L. Brown, Henry C. Gerke.

Sewing Machine Dealer.—Robert Young.

Contractors and Brick Masons.—F. Stilwell, Jacob Kaber.

Grain Dealers and Live Stock Traders.—Sherman and Berger.

Lumber Dealers.—A. A. Perley, John Stolze.

Jewelers.—J. B. Dale, Theodore Stockburger.

Carpenters and Builders.—Alonzo Keller, John Keller, Charles Pauldy, T. J. Newsham, Herman Berlemann.

Insurance Agents.—Chas. A. Gaiser, R. B. Evans.

Restaurants.—Frank Stenzel, Jacob Pfeiffer.

Post Master.—John Coventry.

Livery Feed and Sale Stables.—John H. Lee.

Saboons.—Simon Kellerman, Frank Stenzel, Fred Mummé, Valentine Bauer, Jacob Degenfelder, Lorenz Knaus, Gottlieb Rohrkaster, Herman Sachse, Anton Schroeder, Joseph Schwager, Thomas Sedlacek, Jacob Baier, Miller's Exchange, by Albert V. d. Broeck, William Friday, Peter Abrams, Henry Mick.

SETTLEMENTS IN EDWARDSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Among the earliest pioneer settlers in Edwardsville township were Charles Gillham, and his two sisters, Mary and Margaret, with their husbands, Thomas Good and Bryant Mooney, who, with their families, emigrated from Georgia to this state in 1803. Charles Gillham pre-empted what is known as the Phillips' farm, on section 13, about two miles south of Edwardsville. After living there some years, he sold his claim to John and Beniah Robinson, and

removed to Hurricane Creek, in Bond county. He died in Iowa, at an advanced age. His wife also lived to a very old age. He was a son of Ezekiel Gillham, who settled in Georgia, and a grandson of the original Thomas Gillham and his first wife, of Virginia. Charles Gillham and his two sisters, above mentioned, were the only children of Ezekiel Gillham, who settled in Illinois. Thomas Good settled on section 23, on the farm now owned by W. R. Prickett. He reared a large family, and many of his descendants are yet residents of the state. He and his wife remained on this place until their death. His youngest son, H. Davidson Good, lived on the old place a number of years, was deputy sheriff under William E. Wheeler, and died near Marine at an old age. Bryant Mooney located in the same neighborhood, and gave name to Mooney's branches, two small streams in that vicinity. He afterward moved and located near Greenville, in Bond county.

Another of the oldest farms is the Shaeffer place, in section fifteen, two miles and a half southwest of Edwardsville. This was pre-empted by John T. Lusk soon after 1805. He was then unmarried, and an aunt, Mrs. Sally Sams kept house for him. In 1809 he married Lucretia Gillham, daughter of Charles Gillham; she was born in Georgia, January 11, 1793. He afterward sold his improvement, southwest of Edwardsville, to John W. Wright, and moved to what has since been known as the Fair Grounds. Here he lived in a tent till a cabin could be erected. The double log cabin which he built stood for many years on the Fair Grounds, and in it was born Alfred Lusk, who was said to have been the first white child born in township four, range eight. After his removal into Edwardsville, where he became the proprietor of the first hotel in the place, Mr. Lusk continued for some time to cultivate this farm.

In the year 1811, an important accession to the population in the vicinity of the present town of Edwardsville was made by the arrival of the Wright, Randle, and Bell families. Leaving Georgia in September of that year, these families reached Turkey Hill, near Belleville, in St. Clair county, on the 17th of October, and, after remaining there a few days, came to Madison county. John W. Wright purchased, as above stated, what is now known as the Shaeffer place, two miles and a half southeast of Edwardsville, and lived there till his death. His three oldest sons were in Captain Bolen Whiteside's Company of Rangers during the war of 1812-'14.

Josias Randle settled the place where the family of the late Judge David Gillespie now resides. He was born in Virginia. He became the first clerk of the county court, after the organization of Madison county. He built an ox-mill near his residence in 1818. He had four sons, Barton, Richard, Peter, and Josias. Barton was a minister in the Methodist Church, and died in 1882. Richard became also a Methodist minister, and is still living. Peter practiced medicine at Edwardsville and Alton, and moved to California. He was a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac during the war of the rebellion, and president of a medical college in San Francisco. Josias adopted the legal profession, and, after achieving success as a lawyer, died of the

cholera in New Orleans in 1842. The only daughter, Martha, married George Ripley, and is now living at Staunton. After the death of Josias Randle, his nephew, Josiah Randle, became the owner of his place of residence, and continued for some time to operate the ox-mill.

In the fall of 1814, Mrs. Randle, the mother of Irwin B. Randle, of Edwardsville, reached the county from Tennessee, with a family of eight children, of whom six were boys. The youngest was Irwin B. Randle, then three years old. Their father died in Tennessee. The next year the family settled on the northwest quarter of section thirteen, of Edwardsville township, on land now owned by Ernst Kriege. This land was pre-empted by Edmund Randle, the oldest son. After living here several years, the family scattered to different parts of the county. The three oldest of the sons, Edmund, John H., and Josiah, died within a short time of each other, in 1853 and 1854. George D. Randle is now a resident of Mason city. Parham and Henry L. Randle returned to Kentucky, the former in 1827 and the latter in 1829. Temperance, one of the daughters, married Thornton Peoples, one of the early residents of Edwardsville, who removed to St. Clair county. Lucy became the wife of John Dew, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Illinois.

Beniah Robinson, an early resident on section twenty-four, was one of the pioneer surveyors of the county. He removed to Oregon. On the farm of Thomas Good, two miles south of Edwardsville, the early camp-meetings were held. His wife was an earnest Methodist. William Gillham made the improvements on the northwest quarter of section twenty-four. The farm is the one now owned by Herman Giese. Jephtha Lampkin was an early settler on the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, and Robert Holliday on the northwest quarter of section twenty-five, and Robert McKee on the southwest quarter of section twenty-four. George Barnsback, in the spring of 1810, settled on section twenty-five. He was born in Osterode, Germany, in 1781, and emigrated to the United States in 1797, and shortly afterward went to Kentucky. He came to Illinois in 1809. He served for two years in the ranging service during the war of 1812-'14. From 1825 to 1831 he was a resident of St. Francois county, Missouri, and then returned to his old home in Edwardsville township.

George Kinder, one of the early settlers in the southeast part of the township, was a native of Pennsylvania. The family moved at an early day to Kentucky where his father, Jacob Kinder, was killed by the Indians. He came to what is now Madison county, in October, 1811, and settled on the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, on land now owned by Nelson Montgomery. He died on this farm. Of his nine children two were born in Kentucky previous to the coming of the family to this State; six children reside in Madison county: Capt. Jacob J. Kinder, Jane R., who married Robert Holliday, Robert H., George W. Kinder, Mrs. Mary A. Jarvis, and Eleanor, the wife of Nelson Montgomery. James Holliday, who came to this State from Georgia, settled in section thirty-four previous to 1811. His only child, Robert Holliday, was a man of conservative



HARNIST & COOK'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.



SIMON KELLERMANN'S OYSTER DEPOT, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

disposition. Although the owner of seven hundred acres of land in this county, he moved to the poorest part of Macoupin county where he purchased land, and died. Franklin Roach (whose proper name is said to have been Fields), and who was a soldier under Gen. Marion in the war of the Revolution, made the first improvement on the farm now owned by Capt. Jacob J. Kinder in section thirty-six. He was a native of South Carolina. His son, David Roach, served with the rangers in the war of 1812, and with the money he received for his services, purchased the quarter section on which Capt. Kinder's house is built. The Roach family moved to the neighborhood of Worden where the older members died.

In the northwest part of the township, Ambrose and David Nix were among the pioneer settlers. Ambrose Nix made the first improvements on the farm now owned by William M. Lee in section thirty-two. Lee married one of his daughters. David Nix settled the place where the Edwardsville road comes down from the bluff. The house in which he lived and died is still standing. Nix's Ford, a well known place in the early history of the county, was half a mile northwest of David Nix's house. The ford was free from quicksands, and the best on the Cahokia. Jacob Varner settled north of Nix's on land now owned by Henry F. Brockmeyer. Abraham and Joel Varner were sons of Jacob. Capt. Bolen Whiteside lived under the bluff in section seventeen.

David Gillespie, the father of Matthew and Joseph, removed with his family and settled near Edwardsville in the early part of the year 1819, and resided here until the summer of 1827, when he went to the Galena lead mines. He returned in the fall of 1828, and located in the American bottom or rather under the bluff where he purchased the farm that was settled by Henry Cook in early times. He resided there until 1834, when he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he died at a ripe old age. His wife had previously died in 1831, at the farm above mentioned.

John Barber, who became a resident of the township about 1823, taught school for several years in a log school-house near his residence, three miles south of Edwardsville. The school-house stood in the middle of the Troy road, north of what is now known as the McKee place. Barber was a well educated man, who understood the Latin and Greek languages, and was considered an excellent teacher. His school drew to it pupils from Edwardsville.

George Coventry came to the county in 1813. He was a millwright by trade, and built a water-mill in what is known as the Tan Yard branch. This mill was in existence some years, and traces of the old mill-race may still be seen. The mill was about a quarter of a mile distant from the fair grounds. J. W. Coventry, who for several years has been postmaster in Edwardsville, is a son of his, and came with his father to this county in 1813. The branch received its name from the tan-yard which once existed at its head. This tan-yard was started by Benjamin Steadman, who sold it to Rich-

ard Randle, and he to Tilghman H. West and William P. McKee. West and McKee rented the place to Solomon Harkey. In January, 1833, it was rented by C. W. Crocker. The yard was little used after 1840. It was placed in operation as early as 1816 or 1817, and was a noted place in pioneer days.

On the Cahokia, in section 8, just above the mouth of Indian creek, a mill was built at an early day, but was never placed in operation. Some of the rock used in its construction is still visible. Though the mill was never put to any use, it was productive of a law suit which found its way to the supreme court of the state.

On the spot now occupied by the residence of Nelson Montgomery, in section 25, an ox-mill once stood. Its construction was changed, and attachments made with the idea of propelling it by wind. It did not operate successfully, however, and the structure was suffered to fall into decay. Daniel Tolman was the projector of this enterprise.

One of the earliest Methodist churches in the West was the Bethel Methodist church, two miles and a half southwest of Edwardsville. It was built in 1805. About the year 1817 a church was built at Ebenezer, now called Centre Grove. The old Ebenezer church was attended for some years by the people of Edwardsville, there being no churches or religious organizations in that town for some time previous to 1828. At the old Ebenezer school-house Hiram Rountree was one of the earliest and best teachers. He taught two years, and his school consisted of eighty pupils.

The earliest entries of land in township 4, range 8, were made in 1814. On the 20th of August of that year William Ottwell entered 160 acres in section 4. On the 13th of September Thomas Kirkpatrick secured patents for two tracts in section 2, one containing 102 and the other 10 acres. On the same date John T. Lusk entered 330 acres in section 3. Both Lusk and Kirkpatrick made additional entries during the balance of the year. Michael Dodd also, on the 13th of September, entered 317 acres in section 5. Two weeks afterward John Robinson entered one hundred and twenty-five acres in section two. Entries of land were also made in 1814 by Nicholas Jarrot, George Davidson, George Sanders, R. C. Gillham, Samuel Delaplain, James Greenwood, Benjamin Steadman, Josiah Randle, Josias Wright, Daniel Brown, Robert Reynolds, John McKinney, Thomas Randle, Thomas and John Good, Charles Gillham, George Barnsback, James Holliday, Robert Gillespie, Jacob Trout, George Belsha, John Nix and George Hubbert.

The following named gentlemen have represented this township in the county board of supervisors: John A. Prickett elected in 1876 and re-elected in 1877, being chosen chairman of the board both terms; Jacob W. Terry, elected in 1878, and by re-election served until 1881, when William H. Cotter and Henry Brockmeier were elected, Mr. Cotter being re-elected in 1882, with George W. Kinder as assistant.

BIOGRAPHIES.

EDWARD COLES.*

EDWARD COLES, the second Governor of the state of Illinois, resided in Edwardsville. He was an extraordinary man, and was more instrumental in shaping the destinies of Illinois (and perhaps of the Nation) than any man who ever resided within her limits. In order to understand the force of this remark, it is proper to premise that the Constitution of the United States contained three provisions that were distasteful to the opponents of slavery. One was that the *African slave trade* should not be abolished before 1808; secondly that there should be a fugitive slave law, and thereby that five slaves should be reckoned equal to three white persons on the floor of Congress. These clauses were all in the interest of slavery. In order to induce its opponents, to accept the constitution with these clauses in it, it was agreed that slavery should be confined to its then limits, and accordingly it was prohibited in the Northwestern territory by the Congress of 1787, then in session, contemporaneously with the Convention, which was all the territory belonging to the United States. In 1802, we purchased Louisiana, in which slavery had been planted by the Spaniards, and French. In 1812 Louisiana was admitted as a slave state without much opposition inasmuch as slavery had existed there from the outset, and as the acquisition of the French possessions was looked upon as a necessity. In 1819, Missouri applied for admission as a slave State, formed out of this French territory, and as slavery was principally introduced from the original thirteen States it was considered, that her admission would be in derogation of the understanding had in 1787, and hence, the agitation of 1819-20, which was finally settled by the admission of Missouri, and the compromise, which excluded slavery from all the French territory North of 36°30' latitude except Missouri. Edward Coles, who was a Virginian, inherited a hatred for slavery, and upon the death of his father he determined to manumit his slaves, and in order to do so, and make comfortable provision for their livelihood, he removed to Illinois; before reaching which, while on the Ohio river, he set all his slaves free, and when he arrived at Edwardsville, he bestowed upon each head of a family, a tract of land, ample for their maintenance within about three miles of this place. Coles was soon appointed Register of the Land office here, and was consequently brought into contact with the people, and became very popular with all classes, particularly with those who were hostile to slavery. Soon it became manifest that an effort would be made to introduce slavery into Illinois, notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787. Illinois could not have been admitted into the Union with slavery, but the proslavery men, ever fertile in resources conceived the idea that the ordinance could be defeated by coming in as a Free State, and then altering the Constitution, so as to admit sla-

very. An election for Governor of the State coming on in 1822, Coles became a candidate, evidently with a view of frustrating the designs of the slavery propagandists, and was elected. From this moment the Governor set all his energies to work to defeat their schemes. He devoted his time his talents, his money, and risked his life in the cause he had espoused, and never relaxed his exertions until victory crowned his efforts. He gave his salary as Governor to the cause. He was instant in season and out of season. It would be impossible to do half justice to his efforts. He wrote and he rode. He loaded the mails with comments and correspondence. He addressed the people publicly and privately, whenever an opportunity offered. He was harassed with law suits, he was threatened with death, his property was destroyed by fire. He was fined \$2000 for not giving bonds that the slaves he freed should not become a public charge, when the law requiring it had not been published fifteen days at the time, and not one in a thousand knew of its existence. The Legislature remitted the fine, but the judge who tried him, held the act to be an *ex-post facto* enactment. The Supreme Court however gave him the benefit of the law. It may truthfully be said that at that early day he was the most earnest and energetic anti-slavery man in the United States, and to his efforts may be ascribed the defeat of the scheme to drag Illinois into the sisterhood of Slave States. Had Illinois succumbed at that time Indiana would have followed suit, and if they had thrown their weight into the scale with the rebels, at the breaking out of the rebellion, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have suppressed it. So that the contest in which Governor Coles took such an active and efficient part may be said to have been the turning point in the history of slavery in the United States. Governor Coles was on terms of great intimacy with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe and J. Q. Adams. He was appointed bearer of despatches by Mr. Madison when President to Mr. Adams, when Minister to Russia. He could have had any place he desired within the gift of any of those men. He could have basked in the sunshine of official favor, but he surrendered all his prospects for fame and power to the work more congenial to his heart of giving freedom to the oppressed. After he had saved Illinois from the curse of slavery and seen his former slaves comfortably provided for, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married and raised a family, and after a long, eventful, and useful life was gathered to his fathers, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

An admirable Biography of Governor Coles has been written by the Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Chicago. He has done all that man could do with his materials, but it is unfortunate that upwards of half a century should have elapsed, before attempting to rescue from oblivion the life and character of so good and great a man as Edward Coles.

* For this Sketch we are indebted to Judge Joseph Gillespie.



J. Gillespie

AMONG the old settlers and prominent men, who have for many years been identified with Madison county, is Joseph Gillespie. He is to-day perhaps the most conspicuous figure in her history. He is one of the connecting links between this and the pioneer era of Illinois, and comes down to us from a former generation. In his active life he was the contemporary, associate, and friend of men who have grown great and added a page to the world's history. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and the son of David and Sarah Gillespie, who were born, raised and married in county Monaghan, Ireland. The ancestors of the Gillespie family were originally Scotch. They left their native country two years after the battle of the Boyne and settled in Ireland. They were Presbyterians in religion, and, it might be said, Republicans in their politics. Mrs. Gillespie even belonged to the "United Irish Society," which had for its object the liberation of the Irish people from the yoke of British tyranny; and her brother was so particularly active in the rebellion of 1798, that he had to make his escape to the United States in order to save his life. The parents of Mr. Gillespie were warmly attached to America and her people, and, when the

opportunity offered, quickly embarked for this country. They landed in New York in 1807, and located in New York city, where they remained until 1819, when they removed west and settled in Madison county, Illinois. Here Mr. Gillespie followed the occupation of tilling the soil. In 1831 his wife died. In 1834 he moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, and died there in 1855. There were two sons born to David and Sarah Gillespie—Matthew and Joseph. Matthew died in 1861. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, August 22, 1809. His education in schools was limited, and ceased entirely in his eleventh year. In those days schools were the exception, and at best were provided with incompetent teachers. His mother, however, who was well-informed and extremely fond of reading, in a measure supplied the want of suitable opportunities. She gave her sons all the instruction she could impart, procured the best reading matter that the county afforded, and by her endeavors awakened in them a thirst for knowledge. She gave them her views upon what they had read, which strengthened their recollection, created habits of reflection, and made amends for the lack of early scholastic advantages,

Joseph remained at home until 1827, when he went to the lead mines at Galeana, and spent that season and also the seasons of 1828-29. A change in the tariff about that time made the sale of lead difficult, and the business of mining it became unprofitable. He returned home and remained there until 1831, when he went to Edwardsville. The same year he was invited to read law with Hon. Cyrus Edwards, at his residence on Wood River. This kind offer he hesitated to accept, on account of his lack of early educational training, but Mr. Edwards overcame his (Gillespie's) fears, and persuaded him to accept the offer. He lived in the family of Mr. Edwards for two years, and in that time read law under the direction and tuition of his generous benefactor.

During that time the Black-Hawk War broke out. He volunteered and made the campaign of 1831 and 1832. About the time he was ready to commence the practice of his profession, he was elected probate judge of the county, which position he held for two years. After the expiration of his term as probate judge, he began to travel the circuit. The bar of this circuit at that time, as well as the bench, consisted of an array of learned and talented men. Judge Breese was on the bench, and such men as Alfred Cowles, Gustave Koerner, J. M. Krum, George T. M. Davis, A. P. Field, Abraham Lincoln, James Shields, William H. Underwood, Governor Bissell, J. L. D. Morrison, Lyman Trumbull, U. F. Linder, and others, composed the bar. There were, indeed, giants in those days, and it required courage and confidence to enter the list against such an array of talent; but, nevertheless, Mr. Gillespie did enter, and proved himself a foeman worthy of their intellectual steel.

In 1840 he was elected on the Whig ticket to represent Madison county in the State Legislature. His colleagues from this county were his preceptor, Mr. Edwards, and James Reynolds. The Whigs being in a hopeless minority, there was but little to do. After his return, he again went to the practice of his profession, in which he was not disturbed until 1847, when he was elected a member of the State Senate, in which body he continued until 1857. During that time the bill for chartering the Illinois Central Railroad came up. It was managed by Mr. Rantoul of Boston, the company's agent. It had passed the house as he had drawn it up, to wit: That the company should pay to the State seven per cent. of its gross earnings and no taxes. Thirteen senators, among whom was Gillespie, determined to preserve the principle of taxation, and they struck out "seven per cent." and inserted "five per cent.," providing that the company should pay State taxes at the rate of seventy-five cents per hundred dollars; and if that did not equal two per cent. of its gross earnings, the company should make it up to that figure,—so that it was not to pay less than seven per cent. in the shape of bonuses and taxation; but, as they understood it, it might have to pay more. Mr. Gillespie, and the other senators were favorable to, and desired to charter the road; but desired, above all things, to retain the principle

of taxation, and by no act of theirs show that they in any manner surrendered that principle. Their action was misunderstood at the time, and no little abuse was heaped upon them; but time has proven that they were right, and their position well taken. The Supreme Court afterward decided that seven per cent. was the maximum the company was to pay. During his time in the Senate, what was called "State Policy" originated. The Terre Haute and Alton Railroad had been chartered, and about \$1,000,000 were invested in its construction, when a charter for the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad, between nearly the same termini, was asked for. More than two-thirds of the district represented by Mr. Gillespie were in favor of the Terre Haute and Alton road, and he saw that the chartering of the Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad would forever destroy the former road, unless the latter was first built (as the Atlantic and Mississippi was a much shorter and straighter route), after which the second could be constructed,—maintaining that you could build a straight road after building a crooked one, but never a crooked one after a straight one was completed between substantially the same termini. He was then, and is yet, in favor of building all the roads possible, and letting competition reduce rates and regulate traffic, without the interference of legislative bodies. In 1861 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and occupied that position for twelve years. While upon the bench his judicial opinions were marked by great clearness, exhibiting thorough research, careful analysis and a sound knowledge of the principles of elementary law. Since his retirement from the bench he has practiced his profession.

In matters of religion, Judge Gillespie is inclined to a liberal belief. Politically, he was originally an old line Whig, and remained a member of that party until its organization was abandoned. He was opposed to slavery, and the intimate friend of men who were the acknowledged leaders of the advanced thought upon that question in that day; and, so soon as an organized opposition was formed against slavery, that had in it the elements of success, he joined its ranks, and of necessity became a Republican, with which political organization he has remained to the present. He was always opposed to the dogma of State Rights, which was one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party.

In 1845, at Greenville, Illinois, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Smith. There have been eight children born to them, five of whom are living. Their names are—Cyrus E., Mary J., Charles S., Frank K., and Maria L. Gillespie. His wife was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., and is of English and German descent. Her father's family were from England, and her mother's from Hanover, Germany. Her step-father (Thomas Keyes) and her mother came to Illinois in 1832, and settled near Greenville, in Bond county, where Mrs. Gillespie resided at the time of her marriage.



Geo. A. Prickett

THE subject of the following brief sketch is a native of Edwardsville. He has been for many years, and is yet one of the active business men of this city. He is of English ancestry. His grandfather, George Prickett, emigrated from England to America some time before the revolutionary war. In that struggle he cast his lot with the patriots, and fought for the independence of the colonies. The Pricketts first settled in Maryland, and there George and his brother Jacob married two sisters, by the name of Anderson. Soon after that event they moved to the Carolinas, thence went to Georgia, and subsequently removed to Kentucky, and in 1808 came to the territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now known as Madison county. Abraham Prickett, his son and father of the subject of this memoir, was born July 27th, 1790. He was, in the early days of Illinois quite a

prominent man, was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and a member of the convention that framed the constitution for the State in 1818. He was a Democrat and a strong Jackson man. He removed to Quincy, which was then a trading post, and there died, June 12th, 1836. He married Martha Harris, who was also of English ancestry. She was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and died in 1823, leaving twin children, Thomas J. and John A.; the date of their birth was May 4th, 1822. John A. received his primary education in the log school-houses of the pioneer days of Illinois, where he learned to read, write and calculate ordinary examples in arithmetic. He always had a passionate love for study, and read every book that fell into his hands, and being blessed with a very retentive memory, soon acquired a knowledge of algebra, physics, chemistry, and

the Latin language. His education therefore was mainly acquired by self-culture. The habits of study formed and nurtured in his youth still abide with him, and through life he has read voluminously and closely, books upon scientific subjects, travels, memoirs, and the authors of the past and present. His library, comprising over one thousand volumes, contains many rare books, and the standard authors, and all exhibit refined taste, and excellent judgment in their selection.

After the death of his father he was placed in charge of an uncle, who was a lawyer by profession, and who designed to prepare young Prickett for entrance upon the profession, but owing to domestic tyranny, he ran away and engaged as a cabin-boy on a steam-boat. Before he entered upon his engagement, however, he was intercepted by his brother, who prevailed upon him to return home, offering as an inducement that he should attend school. He returned, entered school, studied diligently, and made rapid progress, under the idea that he was a burden to others, and above all things he desired to be self-supporting. He left school and entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the saddlery and harness trade, which he followed closely for six years. About that time the Mexican war broke out. He was induced by Gov. Ford and other friends, to assist in raising a company of men for the service. He complied with their request, the company was raised, and enlisted for one year, and upon its organization he was elected First Lieutenant. It became known as Co. E, of the 2d Regiment of Illinois Vols., Colonel, afterwards Governor Bissell, commanding. Mr. Prickett remained with the regiment, and participated in the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged up to and including the battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded, the bullet shattering his left shoulder. In consequence of the wound he returned home before his enlistment expired. In 1847 he was elected Recorder of Deeds, a position he held for two years. In 1849, he

was elected County Clerk, and twice became his own successor, and held the office for twelve years. His official career was marked by a close attention to the business of the office and an honest and faithful discharge of the duties appertaining thereto. In 1864 he purchased a flouring mill in Edwardsville, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire. In 1869, he embarked in the banking business, in which he still continues in connection with his sons, under the firm name of J. A. Prickett & Sons.

Politically, Mr. Prickett was originally a Whig, and voted that ticket until 1855, when he became a Democrat, and from that time to the present has been active in support of the principles of that party. In matters of religious belief he subscribes to none of the formulated creeds or dogmas, but believes that the truths enunciated and enjoined by the teachers of old and reiterated by our Saviour, are perfectly adapted to the wants of man, and that from them have grown manifold blessings that are enjoyed by the human family. He is a member of the orders of A. F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F., and is the only surviving charter member of the Odd Fellows, instituted in Edwardsville in 1849.

Mr. Prickett was Chairman of the first Board of Supervisors under township organization, and the first Mayor of the city of Edwardsville.

In 1847 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Julius L. and Mary M. (Gonterman) Barnsback, a native of Madison county. Mr. Barnsback was a native of Germany, educated at the University of Göttingen, and emigrated to America early in this century. They have five children living, Clara J., wife of W. H. Jones, Julie L., Minna M., wife of Cyrus Happy, Harry E., and Jessie E. This is but a brief sketch of Mr. Prickett. His life has been one of energy and industry, by the aid of which he has risen to an enviable and honorable position in life.





S. Crossman

Was born in London, England, September 29th, 1828. In 1834 he came with his parents to America, and settled in New York City. While yet a mere boy, he came west to Cincinnati, and there learned the printer's trade. In 1854 he removed to Alton, in Madison county, and engaged in the printing business, as foreman of the *Alton Telegraph*. The *Telegraph* office was subsequently sold out to Geo. T. Brown of the *Alton Courier*, and Mr. Crossman became superintendent of the office. During his connection with the *Courier* it was one of the best equipped offices in Illinois, and did a large business in book and commercial printing. Subsequently, in connection with others, he published that paper for a short time. In 1860, at his suggestion and earnest solicitation, the *Alton Telegraph* was revived, and he became one of the proprietors, under the name of L. A. Parks & Co. In the establishment of the *Daily Telegraph* also he took an active part, and secured sufficient subscribers by personal solicitation to guarantee its success. Parks & Crossman continued together until 1864, when the latter withdrew. He then, in connection

with James H. Hibbard, established a job office, and continued job printing until 1869, when he removed the office to Edwardsville, and here established the *Edwardsville Republican*, with which he was connected until his death, which occurred June 17, 1875. Mr. Crossman was a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to the several orders of Blue, Royal Arch, Cryptic and Templar Masonry. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and attached himself to that religious organization in 1862. He took a great interest in Sunday-school work, and was superintendent of the M. E. Sunday-school in this city and in Alton for a number of years. On the 27th of February, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Alice Morgan, with whom he lived happily until July, 1873, when she died. Eight children were the offspring of that marriage, five of whom still survive the parents. Their names in the order of their births are: Charles C., Thomas M., William R., Kate, Ellen E., Eva, Samuel V., Jr., and Edward V. Crossman.



E. M. West

A NATIVE of Virginia, was born May 2, 1814, and is the son of Tilghman H. West and Mary A. *nee* Mitchell. His ancestors emigrated from England to Maryland, previous to the Revolution. His paternal great-grandfather held an office under the British government, and when war was declared returned to England; but his grandfather, Benjamin West, and his mother's father, Edward Mitchell, entered the service under General Washington, and continued till the close of the revolutionary war. The history and many incidents of the war, as related by his grandfathers, made a strong impression on the youthful mind of the subject of this sketch. His father, who was a large slaveholder, becoming dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, manumitted his slaves, and in 1818 removed to Illinois, and settled four miles west of Belleville, which contained about half-a-dozen houses. Here he was assisted

in building perhaps the first school-house erected in the county.

The hardships incident to a frontier life, instead of discouraging, tended to strengthen the resolution to succeed in life, and gave to him when a boy, that decision of character which has marked his life. There is nothing more instructive and significant than a record of the early experiences and influences which develop the character and direct the lives of successful men. When only twelve years of age, he was hoeing corn in the field, and there passed along the road near where he was at work, Governor Ninian Edwards and two other gentlemen, one a lawyer, the other an officeholder under the general government. They were talking of General Jackson and Henry Clay as having risen from farmers to men of the highest standing and influence. Then and there the boy determined, that if unfailing effort on

his part would achieve success, he would do so, and he never lost sight of the object to be attained. Leaving home the next year, he spent two years in the recorder's office in Springfield, and recorded all the deeds made in Sangamon county during that time, also attended to the post-office, and cultivated the garden of his employer.

In 1833 he obtained a clerkship in the land office in Edwardsville, in the office of William P. McKee, register, where he spent two years, working fourteen hours a day, at a salary of twelve dollars a month. Saving one-third of his wages, and having acquired a knowledge of book-keeping, he opened a store in Edwardsville in the early spring of 1835. With almost no capital except industry and energy, and with a sense of rectitude which governed all his thoughts and actions, he had so trained his mind to right thinking, and his will to right feeling and right doing, that it became a part of his intellectual and moral nature. He soon established the reputation of a reliable business man, and by industry, fair dealing, pleasant manners and prompt attention to all the details of his business, built up the largest trade in the town.

Since the year 1824 there had been no bank in Edwardsville, and the business in the town having largely increased, the want of such an institution was felt; and in 1867, in connection with his son-in-law, Major William R. Prickett, he erected a fine building, and established the banking house of West & Prickett. The institution has ample capital, and is conducted on strict business principles, and has met with that success which must follow a business conducted on a sound basis and honorable dealing. In the financial panic of 1873, when almost every bank in the county suspended payments, the house of West & Prickett continued to pay and to discount as usual during the whole time; and at the close of the panic the number of their depositors was largely increased, and they had more money in their vaults than at the beginning.

Notwithstanding his close attention to business, Mr. West has devoted much time to reading and self-culture. An earnest student, and with great fondness for literature, he has collected a fine library, comprising some choice and rare books. Among them may be found Ossian's poems, Herodotus, Plato, Locke, Sir William Hamilton's *Meta-*

physics, Bacon, Brown's Philosophy, Thiers, Wiseman, Lamartine, Guizot, De Tocqueville and others. In recognition of his literary attainments the board of trustees and faculty of the oldest college in the state conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. When the Illinois National Guards was being formed he was commissioned captain in the 15th Battalion. In political affairs Mr. West has taken an active interest, and has received many expressions of confidence from his fellow-citizens; he has been a candidate for office fifteen times, and with two exceptions, has always been elected. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1848, and took an active part in the debates of that body, and commanded the respect of the members of the convention. He was on the finance committee, and it was by his efforts in that committee that the article for the payment of the state debt was reported, and by its operation the state debt was paid. He also drafted the article "On Counties," by which a stop was put to the evil of dividing counties and removing county seats. His ambition, however, has not been for political distinction, preferring rather the pursuits of business and the quiet of domestic life. In business he has been remarkably successful, never having had but one suit at law in the county, where he has been in constant business nearly fifty years.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but since that party became extinct, has acted with the Democratic party. For years he has been an active and prominent member of the Methodist church, and for fifty years engaged in Sunday-school work. In 1835 he was married to Miss Julia A. Atwater, in whom he found a worthy companion and wife, for fifty-two years. Only three of his children arrived at age: Virginia, wife of Major W. R. Prickett, Mary, wife of W. F. L. Hadley, and Norah, the youngest, who is with him at home.

Mr. West is now sixty-eight years of age, and although possessed of ample means, may be found every day at his place of business, with the energy and quickness of a man of fifty years. A man of pleasing address; social and hospitable; generous and liberal in his sentiments; retaining the activity, vivacity and cheerfulness of youth, his life reveals the success that may be attained by self-reliance, integrity and persevering industry.



David Gillespie

WAS born in Edwardsville, Ill., September 30, 1828. He was the eldest child of Matthew and Nancy (Gordon) Gillespie. His mother died during his early childhood. David in his youth had but few of the advantages for obtaining an education that are now enjoyed by nearly every child in the land. The State was then in its infancy, and the school system but imperfectly operated. His education was therefore mainly obtained at the select or subscription schools, with a short time spent at Shurtleff College. As a boy or man he was always a careful student, and by his industry acquired a vast fund of general information. So thorough and complete was his system of study that he could at any time call to mind and into practical use anything that he had ever read or learned. He had a remarkably retentive memory, and was well-versed in the sciences and literature of the day. He was in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term a self-made man, which, in after years, was fully demonstrated by his powers of clear thinking, practical reasoning and self-reliance. Several years before he had attained his majority he had conceived the idea that he would like to follow the profession of law. He accordingly

became a student of law in the office and under the direction of his uncle Joseph Gillespie. Here he obtained the mental food that stimulated his active mind. The intricacies of the proper government and conduct of man with his fellow man, as laid down by Blackstone, Kent, Story, and other eminent jurists, found a fertile field in the mind of the young student; and on arriving at twenty-one years of age he was admitted to practice at the bar. He had, however, previously attended a course at the law school in Cincinnati, Ohio. From the time of his enrollment as an attorney-at-law until the day of his death he was actively employed in his chosen profession.

Few, if any, lawyers ever practised at the bar in Madison county who were more thoroughly acquainted with the philosophy and intricacies of the law than he. As a lawyer he worked with zeal and energy for the cause of his client, but he would never resort to any unfair or unlawful means to win a case. He became a successful practitioner from the fact that he possessed legal abilities of a high order, and by his honesty and integrity won the confidence of judges and juries. He participated in several important *causae celebre*,

which have shed lustre upon the jurisprudence of the State of Illinois. As an advocate he was both witty and logical, and when his full powers were aroused and called into requisition in the interests of his client, his language became not only ornate, but truly eloquent.

In 1861 he was appointed Master in Chancery, a position he filled with credit for twelve successive years. While discharging the duties of that office, he was further honored by being elected to the office of County Judge, which position he filled from December, 1865, to December, 1869. With all the multiplicity of duties devolving upon him as Master in Chancery, he never neglected his extensive law practice, and at the same time made a record as County Judge that his friends may point to with pride, as being among the purest and most economical in the history of Madison county.

His death occurred at his home in Edwardsville, after a very brief illness, on the evening of August 1st, 1881.

He was married to Miss Minna A. Barnsback, October 8th, 1855. She was the daughter of the late Julius L. Barnsback. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

In his social and family relations, he was one of the purest and best of men—ever true to his friends and to the principles that he believed to be right. In politics, he was a Republican.

JOSIAS RANDLE

Was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, Oct. 1st, 1766. Entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life. Removed to the state of Georgia in 1790, and was married to Miss Ann Thorn in 1795. He continued an itinerant minister in Georgia until 1810.

Becoming dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, and unwilling to raise his family in a slave state, he removed to Illinois territory in 1811, and settled on a tract of land, one and a half miles south of the present city of Edwardsville.

There were at that time only two counties in the territory, Randolph and St. Clair. St. Clair was the northern frontier. Soon after, however, these counties were divided, and Madison county was organized, embracing all the northern frontier. Mr. Randle was appointed by Gov. Ninian Edwards to the offices of clerk of the county, and circuit court and county recorder.

In 1818 the state government was formed, and he was re-appointed to the same offices by Gov. Bond. Soon after his second appointment, a great speculation sprang up in what was called the "Military district" of lands granted to soldiers, which so increased the business in the recorder's office

that he resigned the clerkship and confined himself to the duties of the recorder's office, which he continued to hold until his death, which occurred on the 15th January, 1824, from acute inflammation of the lungs.

His family consisted of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Four of the sons died in early life. Rev. Barton Randle, the oldest son, died in Staunton, Macoupin county, January 2, 1882, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Rev. Richard Randle, the second son, now in his eighty-fourth year, resides in Taylorville. The daughter, Mrs. M. P. Ripley, lives in Staunton, Illinois; and Doctor Peter W. Randle resides in San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Randle's name occurs in the history of the M. E. Church of Madison county, as a prominent and influential local minister from 1811 to 1824, the time of his death.

He was a warm and intimate friend of Hon. Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, and deeply deplored the difficulty which existed between Mr. Crawford and Governor Edwards, when Crawford was secretary of the treasury in Monroe's administration, and which led to the recall of Gov. Edwards whilst on his way as minister to Mexico.

Mr. Randle was of a genial disposition, fine presence, and enlarged hospitality. His death was deeply felt and deplored by all who knew him, and indeed by all the citizens of the county.

ROBERT BOSOMWORTH

Was born in Yorkshire, England. He is the son of George and Alice (Wright) Bosomworth. His mother died in England. In 1854 he emigrated to America and brought his father with him, who died the same year. Mr. Bosomworth is the only survivor of the family. He settled in Springfield, Ohio, stayed there but a short time, then came west to Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained two years. In 1856 he came to Madison county, and in 1866 bought 160 acres of woodland, where he now lives, cleared it and opened a farm, and there he still remains. On the 10th of June, 1829, he married Hannah Porter, who was born in Sussex, England, June 30, 1805. By this marriage there were eight children, five of whom are living. George, John, and Robert are dead. Charles lives in Macoupin county. Mary, Alice, William, and James are the names of those living. Politically Mr. Bosomworth has been and is yet a Republican. He has all his life been a hard working man of industrious habits. He has been a resident of the county since 1856, and in that time has made many acquaintances, who all know him as an honest upright man, who at all times strives to do his duty, and fulfil every obligation made by him.



M. G. Dale

* CHARLES DALE, an ancestor, was a native of England, who in 1690 removed to Ireland. Samuel Dale, his grandson, and grandfather of M. G. Dale, emigrated from Ireland to America in 1766, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. In the revolutionary war he espoused the patriot cause, and the records show that he took an early and active part in the defense of colonial rights. He was an earnest advocate of the rights of the people, and was a member of the House or Senate of Pennsylvania for twenty years. The visitor to the State Capital at Harrisburg, will see on the walls of the Governor's room, in appropriate frames, sundry documents kept as precious relics of the *early days* of the Commonwealth. They are original commissions issued to the Presidents and Vice Presidents of that commonwealth: One to Joseph Reed as President, and William Moore as Vice President in 1782, in the seventh year of the commonwealth, one to the eloquent and gifted John Dickerson as President and James Irvine as Vice President in 1784, and one to Benjamin Franklin as President and Charles Biddle as Vice President in 1786. These are signed by the members of the General Assembly and Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth, convened in the State House at Philadelphia, and the name of

Samuel Dale, the grandfather of M. G. Dale, is subscribed to each.

In 1769 Samuel Dale married Ann, daughter of Samuel Futhey, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1835 at the age of eighty four-years. Nine children were the offspring of that marriage, among whom was Samuel F., father of M. G. Dale. He, too, spent years in public life; was commissioned lieutenant colonel of militia when scarce of age. He represented the counties of Mercer and Venango for many years in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He disciplined and commanded a regiment on the northern frontier in the war of 1812. He devoted much time during his life to the various positions he held as president or trustee of literary and benevolent institutions. He also served as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster county, from 1819 to 1842. He married Eliza, daughter of Michael Gundaker, an extensive and successful merchant of Lancaster City. Her father was the son of Michael and Ann Gundaker (maiden name Smith), from Nassau, Germany; her mother was Barbara Walter, of York Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Magdalena Walter (maiden name Myers), from Basle, Switzerland.

Michael G. Dale, whose name heads this memoir, was born in Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. His youth was spent in the schools of his native city, except one year in attendance at West Chester Academy, in Chester county. He entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg and graduated in the class of 1835, delivering the Latin salutatory of that year. An honor which might well be highly appreciated by him was conferred by Pennsylvania College in electing him to preside on the 28th of June, 1882, at the semi-centennial celebration of that Institution. The large attendance, the character of the addresses and the varied exercises made it an occasion of interest. His remarks on taking the chair are favorably noticed in several numbers of the "College Monthly." He commenced the study of law in Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar there in 1837.

Traveling in Illinois in 1838, he was retained at Greenville, Bond county, as counsel in a suit. His success led him to be employed in others. This induced him to remain in Greenville and open a law office. The next year, 1839 he was elected Probate Judge, an office held for, fourteen years or during his subsequent residence in Bond county.

In 1844, he was under the State militia law elected and commissioned Mayor. He, with Colonels Parker and Ferguson, held the military court convened at Alton in 1847.

In 1846-7, after the failure of the banks and consequent great scarcity of money, the State being largely in debt from the unsuccessful attempt at railroad building, and the State warrants being at a heavy discount, repudiation of the State debt was openly advocated. Judge Dale earnestly denounced repudiation, insisting that wastefulness and extravagance consequent on an inflated currency had caused the debt, but that a system of retrenchment should be inaugurated by a constitutional convention, and that the debt could in time be honorably paid without serious inconvenience to the tax-payers. A State Constitutional Convention being called in 1847, he was elected a member of that body, and with the friends of reform worked indefatigably in incorporating into the constitution such a system of retrenchment and such provision for the future as assured the gradual reduction of the public debt, and made the new constitution acceptable and welcome to the people of the State. By the convention journal it appears that he was at the organization of the convention appointed a member of the Legislative Committee, subsequently of the Committee of Internal Improvements, and at the close of the convention one of the committee to prepare the address of the convention to the people of the State.

In 1853, Judge Dale resigned the office of county Judge of Bond county to accept the office of Register of United

States Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce. On the removal of this office to Springfield he was elected county Judge of Madison county, which office he held for eight years. As county Judge of Madison county he manifested the same prudence and economy in the management of the county affairs, the same devotion to the interests of the county that had rendered his administration in Bond county successful and popular. After an interval of between eight or nine years he was again elected county Judge, and in 1877 and 1882 re-elected, and at present fills the office.

When Judge Breese was elected Judge of the circuit, he, unsolicited, appointed Judge Dale, Master in Chancery of Madison county; he held the office during the succeeding administration of Judge Snyder.

In May 1849, at Vandalia, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret M. Ewing. Her grandfather, Finis Ewing, was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Her maternal grandfather was Col. E. C. Berry, the first Auditor of the State of Illinois. Her father, Gen. W. L. D. Ewing, had filled many public places. He had been Speaker of the House of Representatives of Illinois, had also represented this State in the United States Senate, and had been acting Governor of the State. Mr. Dale has four sons living. His eldest son (Erving), having died whilst in the practice of his profession (medicine) in Kansas. Those living are, James B., Charles S., Lee, and Samuel G.

Judge Dale was an early friend and advocate of free schools, believing that our government depended much for its strength on the intelligence and virtue of the people. He rejoices in the wonderful improvement he has witnessed in the school system of the State. He has been for nearly forty years an officer under the common school law of the State, and is now President of the Board of Education of the city of Edwardsville.

We have stated some facts in the life of Judge Dale from which the reader may infer that he has always possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is known as a man of the strictest integrity; indeed, throughout his long public life, no man has ever questioned the sincerity of his conduct or the purity of his motives.

He has been distinguished throughout his whole life for his industry. His life has been one of incessant application. His industry, coupled with a clear, practical mind, rendered him successful as judge, legislator and lawyer. Whatever he undertakes, is undertaken earnestly and accomplished with thoroughness and correctness.



JUDGE MATTHEW GILLESPIE.—(deceased.)

JUDGE MATTHEW GILLESPIE, was born in the city of New York on the 26th of November, 1807, and was the eldest son of David and Sarah Gillespie, there being but two children, Matthew and Joseph. The latter is yet a resident of Edwardsville, and one among its oldest and most honored citizens. They were of Scotch-Irish parentage, the family having emigrated from Monaghan, Ireland, to New York but a short time prior to Matthew's birth. In 1819, the family moved to Illinois when Matthew was but twelve years of age, and with his parents settled in Madison county, where he continued to reside to the time of his decease; and where the privations and struggles incident to pioneer life tended to develop those strong and leading traits of character, which marked his after life. At that early day, the facilities for obtaining an education were very limited; he therefore, received no more than a common school education, and even this was mainly due to the instructions of his mother. It was to her, more than all others, that he was indebted for that early training which made him so useful a man in after life.

With his love for books, he became familiar with modern history, and acquired much more than an ordinary knowledge of law and theology.

In February, 1827, when he was twenty years of age, he, with his brother Joseph, proceeded to the Galena lead mines; from which he returned in the fall of the same year, when he married Miss Nancy Gordon, a sister of the Rev. Joseph Gordon, late of Vandalia. Of this union there was but one child born who lived to maturity—the late Judge David Gillespie of Edwardsville. His wife dying, he again married March 10th, 1839, Mrs. Martha Hynes, *nee* McGrew, a lady of Scotch parentage. Only three children of this marriage grew to man and womanhood; Isabella J, wife of Moses B. Sherman; Nellie, wife of W. R. Brink, both residents of Edwardsville, and Joseph J. living in San Francisco.

Judge Gillespie was a man of sanguine temperament and positive qualities. He readily arrived at decided opinions on all subjects presented to his consideration, and ever maintained what he deemed to be right with much ability and

zeal. His friendships were strong and enduring, and he was ever found a warm champion for those he loved. He was a good judge of human nature, and was rarely, if ever mistaken in the character of men. His hospitality and charities were fully commensurate with his means. His social qualities were of the best order; genial, lively, quick at repartee; he threw around him a degree of animation that made it impossible to feel dejected in his company.

Mr. Gillespie was an able and efficient public officer; his qualifications were of the first order, and his faithfulness worthy the example of all who are entrusted with public cares. In 1832, he was the elected Coroner of this county; from 1836 to 1838, he was engaged in the Land Office; in 1839, was elected Judge of Probate, which office he honorably filled for four years. Was enrolling and engrossing clerk in the State Senate in 1839 and '40; was elected Treasurer and Assessor in 1844, for four years; was appointed by Gen. Taylor, Register of the Land Office in 1849, for four years; was subsequently elected Police Magistrate of Edwardsville, which office he continued to fill to the time of his decease. In all his official positions he performed his duties with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. He was strongly imbued with Whig proclivities, and was a great admirer of Henry Clay. After that party became disorganized he affiliated with the Republican party. He was an old and intimate acquaintance of President Lincoln, and gave him the most ardent support for the office of the Chief Magistracy of the United States. The house of Mr. Gillespie, when Mr. Lincoln was stopping at Edwardsville, was one of the latter's favorite places of "breaking bread," and where the family and friends enjoyed the rare

treat of listening to the fun-loving anecdotes so peculiar to Mr. Lincoln.

As a friend to youth, Mr. Gillespie had no superior. He was a zealous advocate of temperance, and by his precepts and example, he labored hard to further the welfare and success of the young men of his time. But of all his excellent memories, his moral, religious, and domestic character is the most pleasant. Early in life he made a profession of religion, and attached himself to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which body he continued a consistent and leading member during its organization in this vicinity. In 1836, he united with the Methodist Church, of which he continued a communicant to the time of his decease. His earnest liberality, zeal, and sound judgment made him a valuable member of the church and of society, and at the time of his death he was one of the trustees of McKendree College. As a neighbor, he was obliging and generous to the last degree, and as a husband and father, he was all that affection could desire.

He passed to the unknown beyond, on the evening of the 24th of March, 1861. His last words were, "I am gone," and he instantly breathed his last. He was nearly 54 years of age, and had spent a large portion of his life in active, public service, and it can be truthfully said, that the world is better for his living. At this writing, his widow is yet living, and is a resident of Edwardsville. She is now in her sixty-eighth year of age, and is strong physically and mentally for one of her years.*

* For much of the above we are indebted to an article published in 1861 by Mr. E. M. West, who was a warm friend of Judge Gillespie.





Nelson D. Montgomery



Eleanor Montgomery

Is of Irish descent, his grandfather being a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1769, and settled near Philadelphia. When the clash of arms for right and liberty came, he was one of the first in the ranks, and served with distinction throughout the war. He lived to rear a large family, six daughters and four sons; among whom was William, the father of Nelson. He was born November 20, 1786. As early as 1809, he braved the wilds of the frontier, and came as far west as St. Louis. In 1814, he married Sarah Rattan, and located permanently on Indiana Creek in Madison county, Illinois. By this union eleven children were born. Nelson, the eldest, was born August 1st, 1815. John was born February 7, 1817. William N. January 9, 1819, and died January 20, 1855. Nancy R., January 18, 1821. Thomas J., January 22, 1823. James, February 20, 1825. Paris, February 24, 1827. Matilda, January 10, 1819. Amanda F., June 11, 1830. Hampton, November 10, 1833. Ann, February 20, 1837. Eliza Jane, March 31, 1840. Of the daughters, four are yet liv-

ing: Nancy R., wife of Thomas J. Barnsback; Amanda, wife of J. B. Job; and Eliza J., wife of Thomas Belk, are all residents of the county. Ann, wife of William Loveland, resides at Golden, Colorado. Besides Nelson, there are two other sons yet living, John and Hampton. The latter resides on the old homestead in section 13, Wood River township. John living in Macoupin county. Nelson was married to Eleanor, daughter of George Kinder, one of the earliest and most respectable citizens of Madison county. This union occurred March 22, 1838. By this marriage eight children have been born, six of whom are now living, the dates of their births being as follows: Ann M., born November 30, 1838; Nancy J., February 24, 1842; Mary M., August 2, 1844; William I., May 5, 1848, died near Papinsville, Mo., January 26, 1878; Sarah Isabel, born October 23, 1850, died February 21, 1851; Phebe E., October 26, 1852; Zephaniah J., born July 20, 1855; Robert N., October 6, 1862. Ann M., and Francis M. Wood were married May 5, 1870, and reside in Christian county;



MRS. ISABELLA KINDER.

Nancy J. and John F. Jarvis were married November 4, 1869; Mary M. was married to Henry C. Barnsback, January 17, 1877, and lives in Coles county, Illinois; William T., now deceased, was married to Jane Kinder, August 30, 1871; Zephaniah married Lillie McKittrick, and now resides near the old homestead.

Mr. Montgomery is one of the staunch and wealthy men of the county. His farm, consisting of 573 acres of very valuable and cultivated land, lies within four miles of the city of Edwardsville, besides other lands in the county, aggregating in all over one thousand acres. He is also the possessor of 320 acres in Coles county, 1,240 acres in Bates county, Mo., and 800 acres in the State of Iowa. His homestead near Edwardsville is one of the finest in the county, and as a stock raiser Mr. Montgomery ranks among the first in this part of the State.

Among his many cares, he does not forget his friends, and delights to entertain all with a generous hand, his hospitality being well known among the large circle of his acquaintances. In politics he is a life-long Democrat, yet so reasonable in his political views, that he desires to give exact justice to all parties, and that political supremacy shall not be attained by intrigue or party machinations.

The name of Montgomery is pioneer in Madison county, and for generations yet to come, will maintain its prominent place as being among the first families of "Old Madison."

ANSEL L. BROWN,

THE present editor and proprietor of the *Edwardsville Democrat*, was born in Edwardsville, September 26th, 1847.

He is the son of Edward S. and Sarah J. (Lusk) Brown. His father was born in Upper Alton, Nov. 19, 1819, and his mother was born in Edwardsville, Nov. 10th, 1828. They were married April 10th, 1846. The issue of this union was Ansel L. and a daughter, Mary Lucretia, who was born November 14th, 1849, and died September 26th, 1850. The father was the son of Dr. Erastus and Brittan (Easton) Brown, who settled at Upper Alton in 1818, the former being one of the original proprietors of that place. The mother is the eldest daughter of the late John T. and Lucretia (Gillbam) Lusk, who were among the early settlers of Illinois, having located where Edwardsville is now laid off and platted, about the beginning of the present century. At the time of the death of Edward S. Brown, which occurred July 9th, 1850, he occupied the position of assessor of Madison county, and had filled the position for several preceding terms. After the death of Mr. Brown, the widow intermarried with the late John R. Torrence in 1853, and the issue of this union was a son and daughter, Harry L. and Gillian L. Torrence. The subject of this notice obtained his education in the schools of Edwardsville and at the City University at St. Louis, Mo. His earliest business pursuits were in real estate, in which he continued until his purchase of the *Edwardsville Times*, May 1st, 1882. Immediately after the purchase of that paper, the name was changed to that first mentioned, the material was increased, and the capacity of the office generally was added to; and under his vigorous management the journal has assumed a respectable and enviable standing.





Chas. W. Fangenroth

Is a native of Berlin, Prussia. The date of his birth was February 13, 1831. His father, Charles S. Fangenroth, emigrated to America in 1843. He settled in Madison county, Illinois, and there bought an improved farm, in section 16, T. 4, R. 8, where he made his home until the present. He is now in his eighty-fourth year, and is still a vigorous and active man. His wife, Augusta Louise, died in 1854. There were two children born to them, viz: the subject of this sketch and Augusta Louise, who is the wife of Charles Gerting, a citizen of this county. Charles W. received a good education in the schools of his native city. His school-days ended with his coming to America. Here he learned the English language, which he acquired in a very short time, and now speaks it with as much purity as a native born citizen. In 1852 he commenced farming for himself, and has continued in that occupation until the present.

On the 6th of January, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miriam, daughter of Robert McKee. She died in 1854. On the 16th of April, 1862, he married Miss Frances Ann Richards, daughter of William Richards. She is of English parentage, and was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1841. By this union there have been eight

children, six of whom are living. Their names in the order of their births are: Alice Frances, born March 21, 1864; Robert Newton, born July 29, 1865; Mary Louise, born February 7, 1867; Ann Jane, born May 14, 1868; Charles W., born August 19, 1873; Julia Clara, born August 10, 1875. Katy and Edith H. died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fangenroth are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Fangenroth was originally a Democrat; but in 1860 he joined the Republican party, and since that time has been a consistent member of that political organization.

Mr. Fangenroth has attained considerable prominence and notoriety throughout the county and state as an experimental farmer, and has been the means of adding much to the store of agricultural information. "He who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor." Viewed in this light it may be truly said of Mr. Fangenroth that he has, through his many experiments, benefited his brother farmers throughout the State. He is an active member of the different agricultural societies which have for their object the advancement of the agricultural interests of the county.



W. H. Cotter

Among the representative and successful farmers of Madison county, is the subject of the following brief sketch. He was born in Green county, Indiana, October 24th, 1821. His father, Abner Cotter, was a native of Tennessee, born near Nashville. He was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Indiana soon after it was admitted to the Union, and settled in Green county, bought a tract of land and commenced improving a farm. He died in March 1827. He married Sarah Kendall, a native of Ohio. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cotter brought the family to Illinois, and settled in Edwardsville. The date of their arrival here was October 11th, 1827. The family then consisted of six children. She provided for their support until the fall of 1829, when she married Zadok Newman, by whom she had six children. She died in 1852. By the first marriage there are two sons living, John S. Cotter and the subject of this sketch. William H. had but slight opportunities for receiving an education in his youth. He was compelled to become self-supporting at an age when most youths are in school. He remained at home at work on the farm until the summer of 1842. In 1840, the family removed to Lawrence county, Missouri, where subsequently his mother and stepfather died. In 1842, Mr. Cotter returned from Missouri to this county, and commenced work for Mr. Joseph Burroughs. In 1845, he rented land of Mr. Estabrook. Soon after he purchased eighty acres of land of his stepfather. It was the tract now owned by and on which is situated the residence of C. P. Smith. In 1853, he bought a farm on Ridge Prairie, and lived there until 1866, then purchased his present farm in section 32, 5-8, and there remained until the spring of

1882, when he took up his residence in Edwardsville. On the 18th of February, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Harrison, a native of Kentucky. She died November 1846. One child was born to them; it however died in infancy. On the 13th of December, 1849, he married his present wife. Her maiden name was Miss Mary A. Kimball, daughter of Joseph K. Kimball. She is a native of Madison county. By this union there have been ten children, five of whom are living. Those that are deceased died in infancy. The names of the children living are Sarah E. wife of Warren C. Cushman; Charles S. who married Rebecca, daughter of Wiley Prentiss; John E. who married Anna, daughter of Rev. H. Delicate; Julia I. wife of John M. Livis and Fanny F. who is still beneath the parental roof. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cotter are consistent and active members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the chapter in Royal Arch Masonry. Politically he is a Republican, and has voted that ticket upon all state and national occasions since the organization of the party. He has represented his township in the Board of Supervisors for several terms. In his habits he is temperate, and in principle a prohibitionist. Such is a brief sketch of Mr. Cotter's life. He started in life poor, but by persistent energy and industry with the exercise of good common sense, he has succeeded in carving out for himself and those depending upon him a comfortable competency, and at the same time making and maintaining for himself a name for strict honor and integrity, which is a valuable heritage to leave to his posterity.



John T. Fahnestock

CAPTAIN JOHN T. FAHNESTOCK, is a native of Lycoming county Pennsylvania. The family is of German ancestry, and are the lineal descendants of Laborious Fahnestock, who was a native of Haarlem in the Province of Westphalia, Germany. Diedrick Fahnestock, an offspring of the family, emigrated to America in 1726, and settled in the colony of Pennsylvania. From him have sprung a numerous progeny. Abner Fahnestock, the father of John T., was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and there resided until 1852, when he came west to Illinois, and stopped in Alton one year, then purchased a farm in Chouteau township and engaged in farming, in which he continued until his death, which occurred May 4th, 1866. He married Lavina McCarty. She died March 1st, 1834, leaving two sons, William M. and Henry A. Fahnestock. He subsequently married Matilda Brewer, a native of the same county as himself in Pennsylvania. She still survives her husband, and at present is a resident of the county. By the latter marriage there were ten children, eight of whom are living. John T. is

the third in the family. He was born September 24th, 1838. He was reared upon the farm and received a fair education in the public schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until the spring of 1859, when in company with four others, he went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. After a short sojourn there, he was convinced that a longer residence at the Peak would be unprofitable. He accordingly returned home the following fall, and there remained until the breaking out of the late war, when with patriotic devotion to his country, whose liberties were threatened by armed force, he enlisted under the first call for 75,000 troops. He became a member of Co. I 9th Regt. Ills. Vols. The regiment was stationed at Cairo, Illinois, where it remained the greater portion of its time of enlistment. After the expiration of his term of service he returned home sick, the result of being unused to camp life, and change of water and climate. After he had recovered from his illness, he enlisted for three years in Co. K of the 10th, Regt. He entered as a private, and passed through the different grades to Orderly

Sergeant, a position he held for two years. In 1864, he was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. K, and held that rank until mustered out of the service, the date of which was July 4th, 1865. He veteranized with the regiment, December 31st, 1863, while the army was in Camp near Rossville, Georgia. He was never absent from his company during its entire service except for a short time, when he was detailed as Provost Marshal, and at another time when he was acting Aid de Camp on the Staff of Gen. Tillson. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow. Took part in all the contests of Gen. Pope's Army in moving on Corinth, its capture and subsequent pursuit of the rebel forces to Booneville, the Atlanta Campaign, and then went with Sherman's forces in their memorable "March through Georgia to the Sea." He returned home at the close of the war, and engaged in different occupations until L. W. Moore, was elected Sheriff of Madison county, when he was appointed deputy, and held the position for two years. When James T. Cooper was

elected Sheriff he was appointed to a like position, which he held, for eight years. In 1880, he was nominated for the office of Sheriff by the Republican party in convention assembled, and in the ensuing election in November, was elected by a handsome majority, and is now serving the people in that capacity. In his administration he has been efficient and vigilant, and has faithfully executed the mandates and orders of the courts, and has labored to uphold the dignity of the laws he has sworn to execute and obey. On the 8th of November, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Angelica Boyd, daughter of James Boyd. She is a native of Edwardsville. Three children have been born to them. Their names are, Alvin E., Mattie L., and Nellie B. Fahnestock. Captain Fahnestock is an honorable member of the order of A. F. and A. M., member also of the K. of P. In politics he is a staunch and active Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and from that time to the present he has not wavered in his support of that political organization.





Wm M. T. Springer.

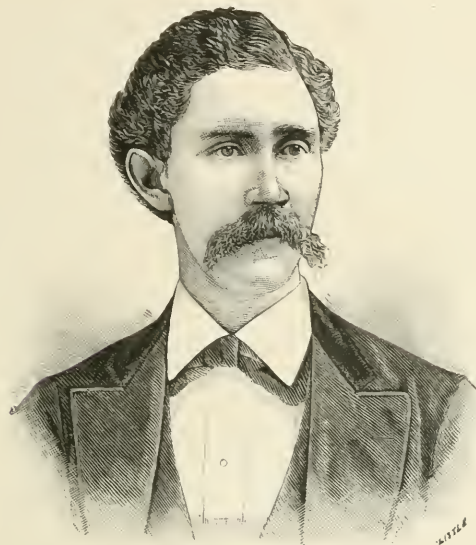
WILLIAM M. T. SPRINGER, (deceased,) the second son of John and Elizabeth Springer, was born on section thirty, town five, range eighty, in Madison county, Illinois, August 31, 1828. He was reared upon the farm and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and was therein fitted for entrance in McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, which he attended during 1848 and a part of 1849, when his health becoming impaired he returned to the farm. In the spring of 1850 he in company with some of his neighbors fitted out teams and went overland to California, where he remained mining until the summer of 1851, when he returned home and resumed the occupation of farming.

In the spring of 1852 in connection with his brothers, Thomas O. and L. C. Springer, he erected a saw mill on section 30, town 5, range 8, in Madison county, Illinois, of which he took the principal management until about the year 1875, when he sold his farm and removed to Edwardsville. Here he engaged in the business of hardware, farm machinery, etc. In 1855 he was elected School Treasurer of town 5, range 8, and served continuously as such until April, 1876. He was married to Margaret J. Barber, daughter of Rev. John Barber, formerly of Madison county, Illinois, January 7, 1857. By this union there were born six children to wit: Lizzie T., Thomas W., Jennie E., Mary E., Josie L., and William B., all of whom

are still living except Lizzie T., who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Springer was originally an old line Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and continued until his death, an active member of that organization. Both he and his estimable wife were active members of the M. E. Church of Salem. He was Superintendent of and an active worker in the Sabbath-school at that place.

Mr. Springer was a man of generous impulses, strict integrity, and pure moral character, a kind and loving husband and father. In all official positions to which he was called, either civil or religious, he performed his duties with honor to himself and satisfaction to the community in which he resided. He was a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., R. A. M., and also member of the Knights of Honor.

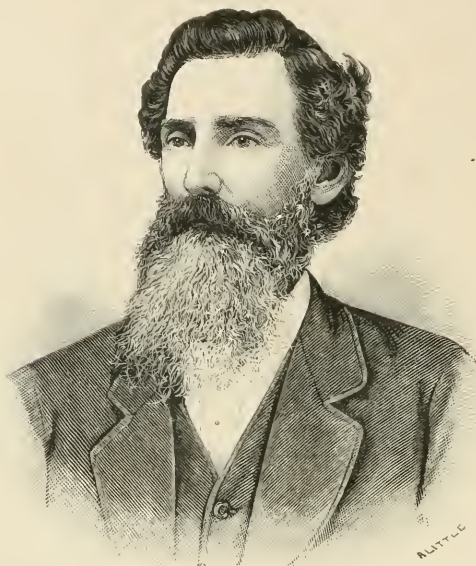
In the latter years of his life he was affected with asthmatic or bronchial troubles, and in the autumn of 1881, started on a trip to Colorado, for the benefit of his health. At Lawrence, Kansas, he stopped to visit a sister, where he was taken ill and died October 9, 1881. His remains were brought to Edwardsville, and interred in Woodland cemetery. His demise was generally felt in the business and social circles of Edwardsville, and his memory is held in great esteem by hosts of friends who knew him as an upright Christian man.



James R. Brown

JAMES R., was the son of James and Ann Brown, and was born in Bedford, England, January 24, 1836. At the age of fifteen he left his native country and emigrated to America. He went direct to St. Louis, and in 1853 came to Edwardsville, Illinois, and here made his home until his death, which occurred after a long and painful illness, April 30, 1882. He learned the printer's trade, and June 1856 started a weekly newspaper in Edwardsville, called the *Madison Enquirer*. Disposing of the paper by sale he worked at the case until Aug. 11, 1858, and then in connection with Theodore Terry issued the first number of *The Madison Press*. He soon afterward sold his interest to his partner. In October 1862 he started and issued the first number of the *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, of which paper he was sole editor and proprietor until his death. As a newspaper man Mr. Brown was eminently successful. He had learned every

detail of a country printing office, and was not only a good artistic printer, but combined with it good executive ability and management. He was a good writer, and excelled as a paragraphist. He belonged to the positive order of men, and therefore never hesitated to condemn that which he deemed to be wrong. This trait of character sometimes led him to be unusually severe. When his friendship and confidence were once given he remained constant and true. He was twice married, first to Mrs. Sophia W. Cox, a daughter of Major Purcell of this county. The marriage occurred Aug. 24, 1858; she died May 9, 1871. On the 28th of May, 1874, in the city of Philadelphia, he married Miss Matilda Wolf, daughter of Frederick A. and Caroline Wolf, of Edwardsville. By this union one child, a son, named James, Jr., was born. He died July 15, 1879, while yet in infancy.



William Daech.

THE present efficient Circuit clerk of Madison county is a native of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, born July 6, 1836. His parents were Adam and Charlotte (Frankenstein) Daech. His father's family consisted of five children, only two of whom are now living, William and Frank, in Edwardsville. In 1844, Adam Daech emigrated to America, locating in St. Louis, and subsequently sent for his family, who arrived about 1858. He died in Missouri, in 1860, and his wife, the mother of William Daech, died in Edwardsville, in 1863.

William Daech received his education in the common and high schools of his native province. At the age of sixteen he left his home and emigrated to the West Indies, where he became overseer of a large sugar plantation. While there he was united in marriage to Ann Elizabeth Wright, a lady of English birth. He remained in charge of the plantation until 1861, when he came to the United States, landing in New York city on the 4th day of July, in that year. From thence he came to Kirkwood, Missouri, where his mother was then residing. After a few months' stay in Missouri, he moved to Edwardsville, Illinois, January 1, 1862, and accepted a clerkship in the distillery of

Ritter & Hunicke, which position he held until the failure of the firm. He was also clerk in Phillip's mill, and for a time engaged in teaming between Alton, Edwardsville and St. Louis. Upon the election of H. Kuhlbeck, in 1868, to the office of Circuit clerk, Mr. Daech was made a deputy in his office. From December of that year, with the exception of three years as office deputy of sheriff Cooper, he continued as clerk or deputy in the circuit clerk's office until August 1879, at which time he received the nomination of County Treasurer, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1880, he was elected to the Circuit clerkship, which position he at present occupies. Politically, Mr. Daech is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and was the first clerk of that society in Edwardsville. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church. He is also a member of the United Ancient order of Druids and the United order of Foresters.

Mr. Daech has reared a family of six children—Minnie, deceased wife of Herman E. Wolf, died November 11, 1880; William A., Frank J., Edward, Frederick and John H., residing at home.



MADISON COUNTY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS G. J. STARMER PROP. EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.



RESTAURANT AND PROPERTY OF FRANK STENZEL, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

MAJOR THOS. J. NEWSHAM.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of Preston, Lancashire, England. He was born Nov. 1st, 1832. He is the eldest son of James and Ann Parkin-son Newsham. His parents emigrated to America in the fall of 1840. James Newsham had, however, made a trip to America as early as 1817, and remained here until 1821, when he returned to England, and brought his family here at the time above mentioned. They landed at New Orleans, and came up the river to Harrisonville, in Monroe county, Illinois, and soon after Mr. Newsham purchased land in Prairie La Long, and engaged in farming, in which he continued until his death, the date of which was October, 1845. His wife, the mother of Thomas, died in 1844. After the death of his father, young Newsham went to St. Louis, and apprenticed himself to John F. Mitchell to learn the carpenter trade. After serving two years he worked under instructions for another year. Four months later his industry and desire to excel earned for him the position of foreman of the shop. At the age of eighteen years he commenced business for himself. One of his first contracts was the erection of the Convent market-house. He remained in St. Louis until 1850, then came to Edwardsville. Here he worked for a short time at his trade, under the direction of other parties, but soon commenced business for himself, in which he continued until the breaking out of the war, at which time he and Capt. J. G. Robinson, under the call for 75,000 troops, organized a company of one hundred and sixteen men, and tendered their services to the government. On the 22d of April, 1861, they were taken to Springfield, where they were organized into a company of eighty-four men, which was known as Co. I, of the 9th Regiment of Illinois Infantry. Mr. Newsham was elected 1st Lieut., and commissioned April 25th, 1861. The 9th regiment was organized at Camp Yates, and soon after received orders to proceed to St. Louis to guard the Arsenal, but before the consummation of that order, were ordered to Cairo, Illinois, to protect it against a threatened attack by the rebel forces gathered at Columbus, Kentucky. Company I was sent up the river to protect a battery which had command of the river above Cairo.

On the 25th of May, 1861, Lieut. Newsham was appointed and commissioned Adjutant of the regiment. Company I remained in support of the battery until the expiration of their term of service, and were mustered out, July 24th, 1861, and mustered into the three years' service, July 26th, two days later. Lieut. Newsham was mustered in as Adjutant of the regiment, and remained with it until Sept. 4th, 1861, when he was detached, and appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Expeditionary forces that captured Paducah, Ky., Sept. 5th following. On the 9th of Sept 1861, he was appointed Acting Assist. Adjutant General on the staff of Major-General C. F. Smith, and on the 5th of October following was commissioned by the President as Assist. Adj't General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and ordered to report to Gen. Smith for duty. He remained upon the staff of Gen. Smith until after the battle

and capture of Fort Donelson, and battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. On the 14th of April, 1862, he resigned his position on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted by Gen. Grant, and approved conditionally—those conditions were promotion. He returned home, sick, and remained at home until he had in a measure regained his health. In the summer of 1862, under the call for 600,000 additional troops, he assisted in raising the 117th regiment, and upon organization was elected and commissioned Major, the date of which was Sept. 19th, 1862. He remained with the regiment until Dec. 20th, 1862, when he was detached and took command of the Detachments at Fort Pickering, Tenn. The many honorable positions and commands he held during the late war, are best told in the following which is copied from the records on file in the War Department at Washington, and to which is attached the highly complimentary letter of Gen. Sherman, General of the Army:

"With Regiment at Cairo, Illinois and Paducah, Ky, 7th Sept. 1861. Asst. Adj. Gen. on Staff of Gen. C. F. Smith, to April 11th, 1862. Out of service until Sept. 19th, 1862. With Regiment in the Army of Tennessee, to Dec. 20th, 1862. Commanding Detachments at Fort Pickering, Tenn., to January 13th, 1863. Act. Asst. Inspector Gen. at Columbus, Ky., to Aug. 19th, 1863. Gen. Picket officer, 5th Div., 16th Army Corps, to Oct. 20th, 1863. Commanding Provisional Encampment at Fort Pickering, Tenn., to April 13th, 1864, when he resigned."

Signed,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Asst. Adj't Gen.

To Gen. Sherman, Gen. of the Army.

The following is the letter to Major Newsham:—

"HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY.
Washington, D. C., July 19th, 1876.

The above most honorable record is official, and I take great pleasure, in adding that I remember Major Newsham well, when he was on the Staff of Major Gen. C. F. Smith, and hereby certify that he was held in high esteem.

W. T. SHERMAN, General."

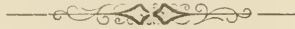
Major Newsham retains as mementoes and souvenirs of the war, many letters and orders, which in a measure serve to keep alive the memories of the past, and call vividly to the mind the many incidents and perils connected with the years of the war, which were the most eventful of his life. It may be said of him that he was the trusted and confidential aid and comrade of men who then and since have grown great, and who have added a page to the world's history. He was selected by Gen. Grant as bearer of despatches from Headquarters to Washington. In every position which he was called upon to fill, he did his whole duty, and earned the commendation of his superior officers. His health failing him again, he was compelled to resign, and seek rest at home. His resignation bears date April 13th, 1864. He was afterward commissioned Colonel of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry, but owing to his continued ill-health, was compelled to decline that flattering mark of honor and confidence. This closed the record of Maj. Newsham's military service. That he was a brave and

gallant soldier, the records and many commendatory letters of his superior officers amply testify. After his return home, and as soon as his health would permit, he re-engaged in contracting and building, and has followed that business to the present.

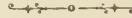
On the 7th of Nov. 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Judge H. K. Eaton, now deceased. She was born in Edwardsville, Sept. 28th, 1838. Four children have been born to them. One son and three daughters. The son died in infancy. The names of the daughters are: Caroline A., who is the wife of John W. Sanner, a prominent farmer of Shelby county, Ill.; Matilda Alice and Mary Elizabeth are yet beneath the parental roof. Mrs. Newsham is a member of the M. E. Church. Major

Newsham is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and was made a mason in England in 1854, in the Lodge presided over by the Earl of Zetland, and now by the Prince of Wales.

Politically he was originally a member of the Whig party. In 1860, he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time to the present, has been a Republican. In his habits he is temperate, and an advocate of prohibition. He has been identified with every temperance movement started in Edwardsville since 1850. In his manners he is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and in the community where he has long resided, is regarded as an honorable man and a good citizen.



THE CITY OF ALTON.



THE first settlement on the site of the present city of Alton, seems to have been made about the year 1783, by a Frenchman named Jean Baptiste Cardinal. The evidence of this rests on the report made in 1813, by the Board of Commissioners appointed to examine the claims for land within the district of Kaskaskia. The Commissioners state that about thirty years previous Cardinal

lived at Piasa, five or six leagues above Cahokia, that he there built a house and resided with his family, but was taken prisoner by the Indians, when his family were obliged to abandon their frontier location and retire to the village of Cahokia. There was no proof before the Commissioners that he had placed any land under cultivation. Cardinal appears to have conveyed his claim in the year 1795 to John Edgar, then a prominent and wealthy citizen of Kaskaskia, who was largely interested in the land speculations of the time. The deed was witnessed by La Violette in September, 1795, and acknowledged before William Morrison five months afterward. Cardinal affixed his mark to the deed, but Edgar, to show the fairness of the transaction, produced a letter from Cardinal, dated July, 1795, offering Edgar the land, which letter was signed by Cardinal himself in a very good hand. These facts made the Commissioners suspicious of the transfer, and they recommended that, should the claim for a tract of land four arpents in front by forty in

depth) be confirmed by congress, "the confirmation be to the said Cardinal, or his legal representatives, as the title papers of the said John Edgar appear not to be regular." It is altogether probable that the Piasa where Jean Baptiste Cardinal made this settlement in 1783 was on ground now covered by the city of Alton. While five or six leagues fall short of the real distance from Cahokia, a matter of not so much importance when we consider the inaccurate way in which distances were computed at that time, still there could scarcely have been any other Piasa than at the locality where was depicted upon the rocks the famous Piasa bird, an object of great interest to the French from their first exploration of the country, and the story of which was one of the most familiar of the Indian legends.*

*The figures of the Piasa bird were painted on the face of the rocky bluff, just above the city. They are first referred to by Marquette, who descended the Mississippi in the summer of 1673. He says: "As we coasted along rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." Traces of these figures were visible till some

In the year 1807 there was one small stone building to mark the site of the present city. It was near where the

time after 1840. The face of the bluff on which they were depicted, has now been quarried away.

The tradition connected with this rock existed among all the aboriginal inhabitants of the West. No Indian passed up or down the river without discharging his arrow at the painting, and after the Indians became accustomed to fire-arms bullets were substituted for arrows. The marks of ten thousand bullets were on the cliff. Sometimes the Indians left their canoes and proceeded to the bluffs where they held a solemn war council, concluding the whole with a splendid war dance, manifesting all the while the most exuberant joy in the recollection of their deliverance from this great monster.

The legend of the Piasa is told as follows: "Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great megalonyx and mastodon whose bones are now dug up were still in this land of green prairies, the numerous and powerful nation called the Illinois, inhabited the state which now bears their name, over the greater portion of which their hunting grounds extended. For many years they continued to increase in numbers and prosperity, and were deemed the bravest and most warlike of all the tribes of the great valley. At length in their most populous districts near the residence of their greatest chief, there appeared an enormous animal, part beast, and part bird, which took up its abode on the rock and banqueted daily upon numbers of the people, whom it bore off in its immense talons. It was covered with scales of every possible color, and had a huge tail, with a blow of which it could shake the earth. From its head which was like the head of a fox, with the beak of an eagle, projected immense horns, and its four feet were armed with powerful claws, in each of which it could carry a buffalo. The flapping of its enormous wings was like the roar of thunder, and when it dived into the river it threw the waves far up on the land. To this animal they gave the name of the bird of the Piasa, or bird of the evil spirit (according to some, "the bird which devours men). In vain did the Medicine men use all their power to drive away this fearful visitor. He would be satisfied with nothing but human flesh, and day by day the tribe diminished to feed his insatiable appetite. Whole villages were desolated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illinois.

At length Owatoga, a chief whose fame as a warrior extended even beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, the Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa. On the last night of his fast the Great Spirit appeared to him in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and pointed arrows, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of their concealment another warrior was to stand in open view as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant he pounced on his prey. When the chief awoke in the morning he thanked the Great Spirit, returned to his tribe, and told his dream. The warriors were quickly selected and placed in ambush. Owatoga offered himself as the victim, willing to die for his tribe; and placing himself in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. Owatoga drew up his manly form to its utmost height; and, placing his feet firmly upon the earth, began to chant the death-song of a warrior. A moment after the Piasa rose in the air, and swift as a thunderbolt, darted down upon the chief. Scarcely had he reached his victim when every bow was sprung, and every arrow sped to the feather into his body. The Piasa uttered a wild, fearful scream, that resounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Owatoga was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him; for the Master of Life, in admiration of his noble deed, had held over him an invisible shield. The tribe now gave way to the wildest joy, and held a great feast in honor of the event, and to commemorate it, painted the figure of the bird on the side of the rock on whose summit the chieftain stood."

railway depot now stands, and was used by the French as a place for trading with the Indians. It was constructed of loose rock, without mortar, and its roof was a covering of elm bark. The early American settlers could not tell how long it had been standing, and it is possible that here may have been the original location of Jean Baptiste Cardinal.

FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN BY COL. RUFUS EASTON.

The first to recognize the advantages of the site of Alton as the place for a flourishing town seems to have been Col. Rufus Easton, of the neighboring territory of Missouri. He was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, on the fourth of May, 1774; studied law in Connecticut, and after practicing his profession a couple of years in Oneida county, New York, came to St. Louis in the year 1804. He enjoyed the friendship of Gideon Granger, Aaron Burr, and other influential men of that day, and through their influence was commissioned by President Jefferson, Judge for the territory of Louisiana. In the year 1808 the first post office was established in St. Louis, and Rufus Easton was appointed postmaster. From 1814 to 1818 he was delegate in Congress from Missouri territory. On the organization of the state government of Missouri in 1821, he was appointed attorney general for the State, and held that office till 1826. He died at St. Charles, Missouri, on the fifth of July, 1834. He had fine executive and administrative ability. His son, Alton Rufus Easton, whose Christian name was given to Alton, commanded a regiment, known as the St. Louis Legion, in the Mexican war, and is still a resident of St. Louis.

Col. Easton obtained possession of land in the vicinity, and early in the year 1817 laid out a town which, in honor of his son, Alton R. Easton, he called Alton. It is also said that Langdon, George and Alby streets were named after some of his children. The town was laid out on fractional sections eleven and fourteen, of township five north, range ten west.* The old town plat, or Easton's

* The following is a list of the lands included in the limits of Alton, showing when and by whom each quarter and fractional section was entered, together with the number of acres in each. These lands are comprised in sections eleven and twelve, and fractional sections ten, thirteen and fourteen, all in township five north and range ten west of the third principal meridian:

S. E. quarter section eleven, containing 160 acres, was entered by Andy Donegan, August 19, 1814. S. W. quarter section twelve, containing 160 acres, was entered by Andy Donegan, August 19, 1814. Fractional section thirteen, containing 27.81 acres, was entered by Andy Donegan, August 19, 1814. Fractional section fourteen, containing 98.15 acres, was entered by Andy Donegan, August 19, 1814. N. E. and N. W. quarters section twelve, containing 320 acres, were entered by Lester, and Easton, legal representative of John Lester, December 14, 1814. S. E. quarter section ten, containing 29.13 acres, was entered by heirs of Babo, April 25, 1815. N. E. quarter section eleven, containing 160 acres, was entered by William Russell, April 27, 1815. S. W. quarter section eleven, containing 151.28 acres, was entered by William Russell, April 27, 1815. N. W. quarter section ten, containing 29.13 acres, was entered by Dennis Valentine, April 28, 1815. East half S. E. quarter section 12, containing 80 acres, was entered by James Smith, September 27, 1816. West half S. E. quarter section twelve, containing 80 acres, was entered by James Smith,

Alton, extended from Market street on the west to Henry street on the east, and from the river north to Ninth street. The first step which Col. Easton took towards building up the town was the establishment of a ferry. As early as the year 1806 a ferry was in existence on the Mississippi, just above the mouth of Wood river, conducted by Eli Langford, who carried passengers to the opposite shores of both the Mississippi and the Missouri. A man by the name of Piper had a ferry across the Mississippi at the mouth of Hop Hollow, above the site of Alton. This ferry afterward came into the possession of Michael Squire and a man named Smeltzer, and at the time the town of Alton was founded was known as Smeltzer's ferry. For much of the time the landing place on the Illinois side was several miles above Alton. Smeltzer built a brick house on the Missouri side with brick made on the Illinois side of the river. This house gave the name to the "Brick House Bend," and was in existence till 1866, in August of which year it fell down. Smeltzer was a great miser. He was accustomed to ride with a tow-string bridle. Once when sick he told his brother-in-law that he had a barrel of silver dollars buried, but died finally without telling where the money was hidden.

In opposition to Smeltzer a man, in the interest of Col. Easton, established at Alton a ferry, which he called the Fountain Ferry. The landing place was at the mouth of the Little Piasa, or as the ferry-man called it, "Fountain Creek." It is likely that the name of "Fountain" was given to the creek and ferry on account of the well-known cave (or fountain) spring in which the cave has its source. A few log cabins were soon afterward built, one of which was used as a ferry house to accommodate travelers crossing the river at this point.

The first year gave the town no brilliant promise of future growth. Its condition in the year 1818 is thus portrayed by the Rev. Thomas Lippincott: "In a few days after my arrival in St. Louis I was employed for a little while to do some writing for Rufus Easton, Esq. One of the jobs executed by me for him was making a fair copy of a plat, or map, of Alton, a town which he had laid out the previous year, on the banks of the Mississippi, in Illinois. The map was designed for exhibition in the East in order to affect the sales of lots. I took some pains to make it look well, and, I believe, gave satisfaction. After a few months spent by me as clerk in a store, Col. Easton proposed to me that I should take a stock of goods, in partnership with him, and keep a store at Alton or neighborhood, and accordingly I became a resident, as before said, in Illi-

nois—now become a State—on the first of December, 1818. It was not in Alton that my store was opened. Alton was in embryo. When Col. Easton brought me first in his gig to see the place, there was a cabin not far, I think, from the southeast corner of the penitentiary wall, or corner of State and Short streets, occupied by the family of a man whom the Colonel had induced to establish a ferry in competition with Smeltzer's ferry, a few miles above. I have forgotten the name of this ferryman, but his habitation was about as primitive and unsightly as I had seen anywhere. I do not think he was overworked by the business of his ferry at that time, for the old east and west road passed north and out of sight of the Fountain Ferry, and it was not easy to persuade travelers to try the new one, even if they ever heard of it, which was probably rather seldom."

At a very early day a cabin was built on Shields' branch by James Shields who lived in it a number of years. From this circumstance the creek received its name.

Hunter's Spring, on the northeast corner of Second and Spring streets, is said to have been discovered in 1804 by James Preuit and James Stockden, who at the time were living on the bluff, below what is now known as Alton junction. On a hot Sunday in summer, taking their rifles they traveled up the river to explore the country. Becoming thirsty at noon they followed up a small stream till they came to its source in the rocks, and there discovered the famous spring, since known as Hunter's spring.

Near this spring in 1811 a man named Price was killed by the Indians.*

In the year 1818 William G. Pinckard, William Heath and Daniel Crume settled on ground now comprised within the city of Alton. Pinckard's and Heath's families each consisted of a wife and one child, and Crume was their brother-in-law. They emigrated from Springfield, Ohio, and arrived at what is now known as Bozzatown on Shields' branch, on the 15th of October, 1818. Four weeks were occupied in making their journey. On their way westward they occasionally met emigrants eastward bound who declared that if they (the Pinckard party) went to Alton they would all die, as the country was very unhealthy and the "graveyard of the West." On their arrival at Shields' branch they took possession of a "half-faced" camp, as it was called, in which the whole party lived for nearly two months. The room,

* In the latter part of 1810 Price and Colter built a log cabin on the hill above the spring and cleared a small tract of land in the bottom. Near the same, June 20, 1811, they were in the field at work. Price hoeing corn, Colter was plowing; they discovered two Indians approaching. Price said "I will go to the cabin and get the gun." The Indians came up pretending to be very friendly, the larger one gave his hand to Price, at the same time seizing the gun and holding Price while the other Indian ran up behind Price and shot him in the back, being so near that the powder burned a hole in his shirt as large as a person's hand. Colter seeing what was going on mounted his horse to escape but received a shot in the leg. He succeeded in giving the alarm. Solomon Preuit and two of his brothers with others gave pursuit until coming into the heavy timber in Wood River bottom, night coming on they gave up the pursuit. The next day they found that the Indians had taken refuge under a large tree that had been blown down and escaped.

September 27, 1816. N. W. quarter section eleven, containing 160 acres, was entered by Rufus Easton, September 30, 1816. N. E. quarter section ten, containing 149.60 acres, was entered by Abraham Prickett, July 18, 1817. By reason of the diagonal course of the streets, it is difficult to give the exact boundaries of these sections. Section eleven includes the central part of the incorporation north of a line drawn east and west through the intersection of Market and Sixth streets. Fractional section fourteen is immediately south of it, including the business blocks. Section twelve is east of eleven, fractional section ten immediately west of it, while fractional section thirteen is east of fourteen and south of twelve.

which was about sixteen feet square, had a clap-board roof with a hole in it through which the smoke of the fire escaped. About one-half of the floor was covered with puncheons, while the balance served as kitchen and fire-place. Here was spent some of the coldest and most disagreeable weather of that winter. Soon after their arrival, Major Charles W. Hunter, proprietor of what was afterward called Hunterstown, made an offer of town lots to the party if they would establish a pottery on his land. The proposition was partially agreed to, and Pinckard and his comrades built a cabin of round logs on Shields' branch, about one hundred yards above where the covered bridge now stands. It had only one room, sixteen feet square, with hewed puncheon floor, clap-board roof, and was chinked and daubed. Into this comfortable cabin the families moved one week before Christmas, 1818. For some days previous the weather had been very cold. On Christmas day the men found a fine bee tree on the branch, and the honey contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the festivities of the day.

During the winter of 1818-19 William G. Pinckard and Daniel Crume made a contract to build a house for Col. Easton. This house was built of hewed oak logs. It had two large rooms with one open space between them over which a roof was thrown. This house was long the stopping-place, or hotel, of the village of Alton. For many years it was occupied by Thomas G. Hawley. It stood near the corner of Second and Piassa streets, and when torn down in 1868 the logs were found to be as sound as when placed in position. Some of these logs came into the possession of H. G. McPike, and are now in a small building erected on his premises as a memento of the early days of Alton.

Although small cabins had been erected previously this was the first structure which could be called a house built upon the site of the city of Alton.

In 1819 William T. Pinckard, assisted by Crume and Heath, built for Major Hunter, a frame house which was the first frame building erected in Hunterstown. This house stood on Second street.

About four hundred yards above the bridge over Shields' branch, Pinckard, Heath and Crume built a large log cabin intending to start a pottery, but their plan was not carried into execution. The cabin remained in an unfinished condition, and for many years afterward, in fact as late as 1830 or 1831, was used in warm weather as a meeting-house for the Methodists. William Heath built a cabin for himself on Shields' branch, just below the covered bridge in which he lived till August, 1829, when his wife died.

Joel Finch became a resident of Alton in 1819. He was a carpenter and began building houses. During the year 1819 he built a house for Major Hunter, in which Hunter moved the same year, and in which his wife died not many months afterward. In this year a row of small tenements was built under the brow of the bluff, extending along where Second street now is, west of Piassa.

In order to induce travelers to come by the Fountain ferry, a road was necessary to Alton from the old town of

Milton, in the forks of Wood river; and it was found indispensable to build a bridge over Shields' branch. A frame bridge was accordingly built by Joel Finch, under contract with Col. Easton, who agreed to pay him two hundred dollars at the store of Thomas Lippincott in Milton. This bridge was constructed very near the site of the present covered bridge, and the original was succeeded by one or two structures of a similar kind, at or about the same place, before the bridge which now spans the Branch was erected. At first the road wound partly through the bottom, but was soon made, as now, along the slope of the bluff.

There were about this time (1819) two families residing between Wood river and Alton. On a farm adjoining Wood river, the Widow Meacham had resided from a date previous to the war of 1812. Near Alton lived James Smith, whose daughter became the wife of Jubilee Posey, one of the pioneer settlers in the neighborhood of Troy.

In the columns of the *Edwardsville Spectator* of the 18th of April, 1820, appears the following advertisement. The buildings referred to are, doubtless, those we have already mentioned to have been erected during the year 1819 by Joel Finch and Pinckard, Crume and Heath: "The subscriber has just finished large and commodious buildings, suitable for public entertainment, in the town of Alton, on the bank of the Mississippi, near Fountain ferry, on the main road to Boone's Lick and Salt river. He is disposed to let them on moderate terms, when suited with a tenant. From its local situation, there can be no doubt of its becoming one of the best stands in the State. CHAS. W. HUNTER."

In the same number of the *Spectator*, Matthias P. Ringer & Co. advertise, that "Any quantity of good, unslacked lime may be had for 25 cents per bushel at Alton, on the Mississippi," from which it would seem that the manufacture of lime was begun in this vicinity at an early day.

On the same page of the same paper is a notice, dated February 23d, 1820, in which Eneas Pembroke calls the attention of the traveling public to the fact that "The subscriber has caused the roads leading to and from Fountain ferry to be put in good repair; and he has an excellent set of boats and hands." Lest travelers "be not misled nor otherwise delayed," he gives the following directions: "On leaving Milton for the river, keep the left hand road to the foot of the bluff. It is level and dry. In travelling to the east, from St. Charles to the State of Illinois, take the right hand road, when you get within about a mile of Smeltzer's, where you will observe the marks of a sign-board knocked down. In passing this way, you will not be detained by high winds."

In connection with the fact that Smeltzer was running a ferry in competition farther up the river, the reason for these directions is very obvious. Pembroke adds, that he also keeps a tavern at the ferry for the accommodation of travelers. Whether this Eneas Pembroke was the same person who started the Fountain ferry in 1817, it is impossible to ascertain.

Buck's Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, written in 1821, thus speaks of Alton: "Alton, although yet small, possesses natural advantages rarely equaled. Situated, as it is,

at the junction of three large and navigable rivers; possessing a fine and commodious harbor and landing for boats at all seasons of the year; surrounded by a fertile country, rapidly settling, it bids fair to become a populous, wealthy, and commercial town."

The superior advantages of the town came to be recognized by some of the leading men of the state, who obtained possession of a claim to the land on which the town had been laid out adverse to that of Col. Rufus Easton. Among the opponents of Easton were such men as Ninian Edwards, (the territorial governor), and Nathaniel Pope, who for many years sat on the bench of the United States District Court. Easton had the wealth, legal talent and experience of influential adversaries to contend with. Meanwhile, as no clear and undisputed title to property could be given, persons who would have become purchasers were driven away, no permanent improvements were made, and the town languished. This difficulty was finally compromised by a division of the land. Among the portion allotted to Edwards, Pope, and their associates, were some blocks in the northeastern part, now partly included in what is called Middletown.

By an act of the State Legislature, in session at Vandalia, approved February 15th, 1827, Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee, and Gershom Jayne, were appointed commissioners to select and procure a suitable site for a penitentiary on the Mississippi river, at or near Alton, in Madison county. They were directed to see that the title be secure, and were authorized to cause the erection of buildings with the necessary cells, guard houses, work shops and other apartments. The funds for defraying the cost of the building and other expenses were to be obtained from one-half the proceeds of the sales to be made by James Caldwell, the commissioner appointed to sell certain lands within the Saline reserve of Gallatin county. During the summer of 1829 the commissioners selected about seven acres on the bluff which William Russell ceded as a site for the penitentiary. The contract for erecting the building was let by the Board of Inspectors to a man named Ivory, who brought on some mechanics and worked on the building for some time, but by reason of some misfortune, failed, and left the country. The contract was then re-let to Joel Finch, who completed the wood work, and to Laurence Stone, who constructed the masonry. Work was begun late in the year 1830, but little was done till the following spring, when the construction of the building was rapidly carried forward.

In June, 1828, block one, bounded by Front, Second, Alby and Market streets, was purchased from William Russell, who had succeeded to the interest of Col. Rufus Easton, by Gershom Flagg, who a few days afterward sold a portion of the block to William Miller, who had recently moved from Edwardsville. Mr. Miller occupied the ferry house, kept a small grocery, and acted as agent for William Russell, who resided in St. Louis and visited Alton at occasional intervals.

On the 21st of August, 1829, Beal Howard and Charles Howard arrived in Alton. They came from Maryland.

There was at that time an old frame building on a portion of the ground now occupied by the mill of D. R. Sparks & Co., which had been previously used by some old Indian traders. This building in 1829, and for some time afterward, was occupied by Winthrop S. Gilman as a warehouse. It was subsequently replaced by one larger and more substantially built of stone, which was the base of operations for the firm of Godfrey, Gilman & Co., so widely and favorably known among the early business men of Alton. Beside this old frame house and the ferry house, there were only a few log cabins to constitute the old town. These cabins had been inhabited occasionally by transient residents for ten years previous. Corn was growing on a portion of the land between the Little Piasa and the bluff, and on the north and east there was a heavy growth of timber. Along the slope of the bluff wild grape vines grew luxuriantly, while in the forest, east of the creek, the underbrush was so dense that the river could scarcely be seen ten rods distant. In Hunterstown resided Major Charles W. Hunter, and a few others, among whom were a man named Taylor and his sons-in-law, Oller and Million. Of these last, their chief occupation and delight was bee-hunting, and they certainly feasted on corn-bread, milk and honey. They were not of that class of men who yield gracefully to the requirements of civilization, and it was not long before they sought wider freedom in a location farther out on the frontier.

In the year 1829 a frame building was erected on the site of the present Pre-bbyterian church on Market street. The workmen were brought from St. Louis. It was two stories high, about thirty feet in length, and was occupied by Beal Howard as early as November, 1829. This is said to have been the first frame dwelling on the original town site. In September, 1829, Gershom Flagg sold the east half of block one to Charles Howard, who on the southeast corner of the block put up a small log dwelling. It stood just opposite the place occupied afterward so many years by the Alton House. In 1829, a few days after the arrival of the Howards, a Mr. Mintony became a resident of the town. He purchased a piece of ground, about two rods in extent, west of the Little Piasa creek and south of where Third street now is, for the sum of one hundred dollars. Upon this ground he built a steam saw mill, which stood a little way east of the present machine shop of George D. Hayden. After running this mill about two years, Mr. Minton sold it to Ninian Edwards. It then came into the management of J. S. Lane, a son-in-law of Gov. Edwards, who leased it for a time to Don Alonzo Spaulding, who had previously resided some years in the vicinity of Edwardsville. With the exception of a cooper shop, carried on by William Miller, this was the first step in the way of establishing manufactories in Alton.

PROSPEROUS GROWTH.—1831-36.

The vigorous and healthy growth of the town began in the year 1831. The previous year a few permanent settlers were added to the place, but in 1831 the tide of immigration began to flow in more strongly, mercantile houses were

established, and several important business enterprises set on foot. Among those who came that year were: Samuel Avis, Edward Bliss, Robert M. Dunlap, Dr. William Emerson, Mr. Fleshman, Stephen Griggs, Benjamin I. Gilman, William Hayden, Elijah Hayden, A. C. Hankinson, Jonathan T. Hudson, William Manning, Mark Pierson, Jacob D. Smith, and Samuel Wade.

Edward Bliss erected a frame building and opened a general store in the spring of 1831. This store was at the north side of Second street west of Little Piasa creek. William Manning, a former resident of Boston, who arrived in Alton April, 1831, soon afterward opened a store on Second street, opposite the present city hall. For several years he kept the largest stock of goods, and had the most extensive trade of any of the Alton merchants. He was assisted in the store by his brother-in-law, Samuel Avis, and by Mark Pierson. He died in October, 1855. Mr. Fleshman was a merchant of considerable means, and for some time was actively engaged in making building improvements. He erected a two-story brick store, the first substantial mercantile building in the place. It stood on the south side of Second street, west of the Piasa, and was destroyed by fire. Early in the year 1831, Elijah Hayden purchased from William Russell the land from where the present building of Topping Bros. now stands, to one lot west of State street, and from the levee north to Third street. This purchase included the Fountain ferry privilege. He disposed of a large portion of the tract of ground for as much as he had paid for the whole, and then turned his attention to the ferry which had been discontinued for several years. He had a fine opportunity, as the boat at Smelter's ferry had sunk, and the emigration to Missouri and points westward was very heavy. He went to work with energy, and put the ferry in good order, securing a fine boat, horses, and fixtures. Under his management the Fountain ferry became a source of profit to the owner and a benefit to the town. At times the throng of emigrants was so great that many were compelled to camp out and await their turn. A horse boat was first used which was afterward replaced by one propelled by steam. After running the ferry three or four years Mr. Hayden sold the boat and ferry privilege to Eli and Isaac J. Foster. Subsequently the ferry was kept in operation only at intervals till its permanent establishment in recent years.

Dr. William S. Emerson was the pioneer of the medical profession. He was the first physician to locate in the town. His professional attainments were superior, while toward every one he manifested a kind and gentlemanly demeanor which gained him the good-will and respect of the community. He was a member of the town Board of Trustees as early as 1834; in a few years he returned to the East.

Jonathan Trumbull Hudson was the first lawyer who opened an office in Alton. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the town, of which, except in the year 1834, he was president during the four or five years of his residence in that place. In 1832 he built a two story dwelling near the corner of Second and Henry streets. He had fine natural abilities and a good education. His manners

were genial, and he was well fitted to become a popular and successful leader. Thomas G. Hawley and Andrew Miller had become residents of the place previous to the year 1831.

The Rev. John M. Peck in his "Guide for Emigrants" written in 1831 thus spoke of Alton as it was at that date: "Lower Alton is thought by many to present superior advantages for commerce and business to any other spot in the State. It is at the place where the curve of the Mississippi penetrates the farthest into the interior of Illinois. It is within one mile of the mouth of the great Missouri, sixteen miles below the mouth of the Illinois, and at the junction where the business and commerce of the widespread regions of the northeast, north, and northwest, must arrive. The great road from all the northern portions of Illinois, and from the counties that extend along the eastern side of the Illinois river, in the direction of St. Louis, and the mouth of the Ohio, passes through this place. The Legislature of Illinois, at its last session, memorialized Congress to have the great National Road, now being constructed through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the seat of government in Missouri, pass at or near this place; and, many are sanguine in expectation of this result. If it crosses the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri, Alton lies directly in its route. It has the best landing for steamboats on the east bank of the Mississippi, having a solid rock of level surface, of suitable height, and to which boats at any stage of water can come and discharge and receive cargoes. It has been selected as the site of the state penitentiary, which is now building; and it is thought by many that it will yet become the seat of government for the state."

This town is twenty miles north of St. Louis, and sixty miles west from Vandalia. One of the finest bodies of timber in the state surrounds it for several miles in extent. Bituminous coal of a good quality and in common use by the blacksmiths, exists in abundance, and but a short distance from the place. There are inexhaustible beds of limestone of a good quality for buildings, and easily quarried, and a species of sandstone, possessing a fine grain, which is quarried and dressed for monuments and architectural purposes. Here also is an abundance of that peculiar species of lime used for water-cement. The population of this place is rapidly increasing, and improvements are going on with great activity."

"Building lots sell from twenty to one hundred dollars, according to situation. The policy of the principal proprietors is to sell lots thus low, but on condition that good buildings shall be erected on them within one year, on penalty of a forfeiture. A large number of these lots were sold a few months past, subject to these conditions. This is the finest place on the river for building and repairing steamboats. Land is reserved for a large boat yard, and a steamboat is contemplated to be built shortly to run between this place and St. Louis."

"With all these advantages Lower Alton is not without its disadvantages. As my object is to give an impartial statement relative to this place, I shall not pass over them. It is too much confined for a pleasant situation, being surrounded on the west and north with abrupt hills and bluffs.

As the business part of the town will necessarily be about the river and the landing, it will be a confined place. The south and southeast is open; but across the river, an extensive low bottom stretches up the Missouri and along the Mississippi. From these circumstances it will be more exposed to fall fevers than on an elevated and airy situation. St. Louis is within twenty miles—a place admirably located and of great business. It now draws a considerable portion of the trade of Illinois, and will be a powerful rival to compete with. These difficulties leave the future prospects of the rise of a great commercial city shortly at this point, a little problematical at the present. Still it is a place that merits the attention of men of capital and business. Three or four mercantile houses are already established, are erecting warehouses, and calculate upon doing a large business in trade with the interior. Eight or ten merchants in the wholesale and retail line, and a suitable number of mechanics and manufacturers, would soon determine the question of a commercial town. Mechanics of almost every trade are wanted here; coopers to supply not only the demand here, but the St. Louis market, in casks, barrels, and firkins. Another large tannery, with shoemaking; one slaughter house here, now in operation, will furnish five hundred hides yearly. A soap and tallow chandler. Cabinet-makers to supply the St. Louis market with furniture. Much of the supply of that market is now brought from Cincinnati. Stone and brick masons, plasterers, carpenters, and joiners are much needed. Hardly any mechanic, needed in a rapidly increasing country, but might do well at Alton. We advise, however, that none but sober, industrious, and enterprising men come to Alton, either Upper or Lower. The idle, profligate, and the intemperate will find the leading men, and a large majority of the people, combined against them."

"Lower Alton in March last (1831) had thirty-two families and one hundred and seventy souls, to which there has been considerable increase. There were at that time one steam saw mill, one warehouse for packing beef and pork, one carpenter one wagon maker, one tannery, one cooper with six journeymen and three apprentices, two brickmakers, one brick mason, one stone mason, one blacksmith, two shoemakers, one lawyer, one tavern and boarding-house, and one retail store. There are now in addition, one penitentiary with warden's house and offices, mechanic shops, yard and twenty-four cells for convicts, three or four wholesale and retail stores, one physician, one week-day and Sabbath-school, several mechanics' shops, and a plan under consideration to establish a seminary of learning in the immediate vicinity. A steam flouring mill is about being built."

Preparations for building a steam flouring mill were made during the autumn of 1831 by William Manning. This was the first important manufacturing establishment in Alton, and the project of building it excited much interest among the citizens of the town, and especially among the farmers of the surrounding country, who were anxious to be relieved from the slow and wearisome process of having their grist ground at the old hand mills. Work was com-

menced at the mill in September, 1831, but it was not completed and placed in running order till the year 1833. Lewis J. Clawson built the stone work and masonry. A man known as Boss Lee was the first contractor for getting out the frame, but afterward William Hayden superintended the construction of this part of the building. When the frame was ready to be "raised," invitations to attend the raising were sent to all the settlements for several miles round, and on the appointed day not less than one hundred and fifty men were present, gathered from curiosity to see the progress of so great a work, and to lend a helping hand. In raising the first "bent," the following poles broke and down came the massive timbers, fortunately without seriously injuring any of the men. After a few days, during which the damages resulting from this accident were repaired, a still larger number of persons assembled to complete the task. A whole day of hard labor was occupied in getting into position three "bents," or about one half of the two lower stories. It was then found necessary to procure an outfit of building rigging with which, and some ten or twelve men, the work of raising was completed. During the latter part of the year 1831, Stephen Griggs became associated in the enterprise with Mr. Manning. A stock company was afterward organized, called the "Alton Manufacturing Company," which was chartered by the legislature on the first of February, 1833. In this Mr. Manning was a large stockholder. The other charter members were David R., Stephen, Nathaniel, John, and Thomas Griggs, William Manning, Winthrop S. Gilman, Jonathan T. Hudson, Elijah Lincoln, William Miller, Nathaniel R. Cobb, and Aaron D. Weld. The capital was fixed at fifty thousand dollars, with leave to extend to one hundred thousand.

The building was four stories in height, with a basement of stone. It stood on the site of the present water-works. When built, the bluff, which has since been removed, adjoined it. It was intended to have a side track of the railroad (it was supposed that Alton would have railroad connection with other parts of the state at an early day) extend along the summit of the bluff to a door in the upper part of the mill, from which the car loads of grain could be carried by spouts to any part of the mill desired.

The mill remained under the management of the stock company for some years, and though it was in charge of skillful millers and mechanics, and was run with economy, the profits were only nominal. It was afterward leased to various parties, among whom were a Mr. Olney, George and Joseph Brown, and McElroy, Tibby & Co. Messrs. S. & P. Wise made important improvements, and ran it with success for some years. The stock of the old incorporation finally passed into the hands of J. J. & W. Mitchell, who added a distillery and for some time carried on a large milling and distillery business. F. J. Shooler was successor to the Mitchells, and was the last occupant. The ground on which the mill stood about the year 1863, passed into the possession of the city, and the mill was taken down and removed.

Jacob C. Bruner, was postmaster in 1832, and for some years subsequent to that date. William Barrett began the dry goods business in June, 1832. The first newspaper, the

Alton Spectator, was established in January, 1832, by Edward Breath and Orlean M. Adams.

In the "Gazetteer of Illinois," published by Mr. Peck in 1834, we find much of the matter concerning Alton previously printed in the "Guide for Emigrants." The author, however, stated in addition that "the corporate bounds extend two miles along the river, and half a mile back. The town plot is laid out by the proprietors upon a liberal scale. There are five squares reserved for public purposes and a large reservation is made on the river for a public landing and promenade. Market street is 150 feet wide, other streets are one hundred, eighty, and sixty, according to the situation and public accommodation. Lower Alton now contains (July, 1834), sixteen stores, several of which do a large wholesale business, two public houses, and several private boarding-houses, mechanics of various kinds, an extensive steam flouring mill with four run of stones, owned by an incorporated company, and which cost \$25,000; a steam saw mill in operation and another projected; a boat yard contemplated, and a dock for the repair of steamboats, and about one thousand inhabitants. There is also a printing office which publishes weekly the *Alton Spectator*, a post-office, two lawyers, three physicians, one settled minister of the gospel, and preaching by Presbyterians, Episcopal Methodists, Protestant Methodists, and Baptists, each of which have churches organized. The public buildings are the penitentiary. It has the warden's house, guard house, twenty-four cells, and a portion of the wall erected, and the other parts of the work are in progress. A large stone meeting-house, with a handsome spire, has been erected, and will soon be finished for the Presbyterian church; the Protestant Methodists have erected a small but neat stone chapel; and the Baptist church have just commenced building a convenient house of worship. A week-day school, under good regulation, and a large Sabbath-school, are taught here.

"Landed property in and near the town has risen in value two and three hundred per cent. within three years. Eligible lots have been recently sold for several hundred dollars, and lots on the bluffs back have exceeded one hundred dollars. The facilities for business of various kinds will draw men of capital and enterprise to this place. The building and repair of steamboats may be made an extensive business, and no place on the western waters offers equal advantages. With this object in view a foundry for casting and making all kinds of machinery is contemplated. Large quantities of provisions will be packed here, and business of every description must increase to an indefinite extent."

Among the institutions which the active and enterprising business men of that day considered essential to the prosperity of the town was a good hotel, and on the 12th of February, 1835, the Alton Hotel Company was incorporated with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. The company designed erecting a large and fine building which would be creditable to the city. The work was begun, but when the financial crisis of 1837 came, like many other promising enterprises throughout the state, the project was abandoned. Portions of the foundation remained for long years after-

ward. The building was to extend from State street east to Belle, about two hundred feet, and from Fourth northward nearly one hundred feet.

The year 1836 was one of prosperity, and in the incorporation of several large companies we have the evidence that the business men of Alton were looking confidently forward to the rapid growth of the place, and its increased importance as a manufacturing and commercial centre. On the 16th of January, 1836, the "Alton Shot and Lead Manufacturing Company" was granted a charter. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. Jonathan A. Townsend, Benjamin I. Gilman, Isaac Prickett, Caleb Stone, Isaac Negus, and Sherman W. Robbins were the members of the Company. On the 18th of January, 1836, the "Illinois Exporting Company" was incorporated, with power to carry on the manufacture of flour, wool, hemp, and other agricultural products, and to erect the necessary mills and machinery. The capital stock of the company was placed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Neither of these incorporations were able to put their projects into actual operation.

The Alton Branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established in 1833, with Benjamin Godfrey president, and Stephen Briggs cashier. A branch of the Shawneetown Bank, with D. T. Wheeler as cashier, was established the subsequent year. On the 7th of February, 1836, the "Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company" obtained a charter, and organized with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of premiums, notes, and profits arising from business. Benjamin I. Gilman was president, and E. Marsh secretary of the company.

EFFORTS TO BUILD UP ALTON.—PROJECTED RAILROADS.

When Vandalia was made the capital of the state, in 1819, it was stipulated that the seat of government should remain there twenty years, but at the expiration of that period some other point might be selected. In 1834 the Legislature voted on the question of the future capital, and chose Alton. Afterward, however, in consideration of other advantages conferred by the Legislature, Alton yielded this honor, and in 1837 it was resolved to make Springfield the seat of government.

A new state bank was chartered in 1835, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, with power to increase to \$2,500,000. The principal bank was at Springfield, with branches at other points. Godfrey, Gilman & Co., of Alton, were largely concerned in negotiating for sums of money in the East to invest in the stock, and when the bank was organized were among the parties prominent in its control. The resources of the bank were freely given in furtherance of the ambitious scheme, then entertained by the public men of Illinois, of building up Alton as a commercial rival of St. Louis. To this end Godfrey, Gilman & Co. were loaned \$800,000, with which to divert to Alton the immense trade of the lead mines about Galena, of which St. Louis was then in control. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. bought largely of lead, and by reason of the competition, the price of that commodity advanced directly from 50 to 75 per cent., but after holding

the lead a long time in store in the East for a corresponding advance in the market there, sale had finally to be made at a ruinous sacrifice. To Stone, Manning & Co., and Sloo & Co., several hundred thousand dollars were likewise advanced to operate in produce, and with the same disastrous results. To their movement is greatly due the remarkable, but transient, prosperity of Alton from 1835 to 1837.

About this period the people of Illinois entertained vast schemes of internal improvements, to be made at the cost of the state. Of these expected improvements Alton secured the lion's share, though with the understanding that she should relinquish her claim to be the capital of the state. The Internal Improvement Act was passed in February, 1837, and by it Alton was made the terminus of three great lines of railroad.

One, known as the Southern Cross-road, was to extend from Alton to Mt. Carmel, by way of Edwardsville, Carlyle, Salem, Fairfield, and Albion. From Mt. Carmel it was expected a line would be built through Indiana to New Albany, and there become connected with the great railroad chartered and surveyed from the Ohio river to Charleston, South Carolina. Another was designed to run from Alton to Shawneetown, to diverge from the Southern Cross-road at Edwardsville, and thence pass through Lebanon, Nashville, Pinckneyville, Frankfort, and Equality. At Lebanon this road was to be intersected by one running from Belleville to the Southern Cross-road. The third road was projected to run from Alton, by way of Hillsboro, to a central railroad to extend north and south through the state. For this last \$600,000 was appropriated, and like liberal sums to the other lines.

Less than three years witnessed the collapse of the great internal improvement system, leaving an incubus of debt upon the state, and it was not till twelve years afterwards that the locomotive reached Alton.

ALTON IN 1837.

At the beginning of the year 1837, Alton had twenty wholesale stores, thirty-two retail stores and groceries, four hotels, two of which had commodious accommodations; four large pork-packing houses, and the shops of numerous mechanics. The professions were represented by eight lawyers, seven physicians, and seven clergymen. Four newspapers were published, the *Alton Spectator*, the *Alton Telegraph*, the *Alton Observer*, and the *Illinois Temperance Journal*. A large temperance society held monthly meetings, and a lyceum met once a week for the literary improvement of its members. There were two schools. Five churches had been organized, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Protestant Episcopal, all of which, with the exception of the last, had erected convenient houses of worship.

There were two banks, one a branch of the State Bank of Illinois, and the other a branch of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. The value of the pork packed and prepared for the market ran up into hundreds of thousands of dol-

lars; and other products were shipped from the place in large quantities. In four years the value of real estate had risen more than a thousand per cent.

The best locations near the river sold at from three hundred to four hundred dollars per front foot. Lots in more retired situations, for private residences, commanded from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per foot. The rent of stores was from four hundred to fifteen hundred dollars, and of dwelling-houses from two hundred to six hundred dollars. Some of the large wholesale houses did a business amounting annually to from a quarter to a half million of dollars. Seven or eight steamboats were owned, either in whole or in part, by citizens of the town; arrivals and departures occurred every day, and the river landing was a place of bustle and activity. Alton commanded a large proportion of the trade of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and of the interior country for the distance of a hundred miles. The National Road, the great highway between the Atlantic seaboard and the "Far West," already located as far as Vandalia, was expected to cross the Mississippi at Alton, according to the formal request to Congress of the State Legislature; while the liberal system of internal improvements devised by the State of Illinois contemplated making Alton an important railway terminus, and thus securing to her the commercial supremacy of the Upper Mississippi Valley.

A traveler, who visited Alton in 1837, thus gives his impressions of the place:

"The far-famed village of Alton, situated upon the Illinois shore, a few miles above the confluence of the Mississippi and the Missouri, soon rose before us in the distance. When its multifarious declivities shall have been smoothed away by the hand of enterprise and covered with handsome edifices, it will, doubtless, present a fine appearance from the water; as it now remains, its aspect is rugged enough. The penitentiary, a huge structure of stone, is rather too prominent a feature in the scene. Indeed, it is the first object which strikes the attention, and reminds one of a gray, old baronial castle of feudal days more than of anything else. The churches, of which there are several, and the extensive warehouses along the shore, have an imposing aspect, and offer more agreeable associations. As we drew near to Alton, the fireman of our steamer deemed proper, in testimonial of the dignity of our arrival, to let off a certain rusty old swivel, which chanced to be on board; and to have witnessed the marvelous fashion in which this manoeuvre was executed by our worthies, would have pardoned a smile on the visage of Heraclitus himself. One lanky-limbed genius held a huge dipper of gunpowder; another, seizing upon the extremity of a hawser, and, severing a generous fragment, made use thereof for wadding; a third rammed home the charge with that fearful weapon wherewith he poked the furnace; while a fourth, honest wight,—all preparation being complete,—advanced with a shovel of glowing coals, which, poured upon the touch-hole, the old piece was briefly delivered of its charge, and the woods, and shores, and welkin rang again to the roar. If we made not our entrance into Alton with 'pomp and circumstance,' it was surely the fault of any one but our worthy fireman.

"The site of Alton, at the confluence of three large and navigable streams (allusion is here made to the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois.—ED.); its extensive back country of great fertility; the vast bodies of heavy timber on every side; its noble quarries of stone; its inexhaustible beds of bituminous coal, only one mile distant, and its commodious landing, all seem to indicate the design of Nature that

here should arise a populous and wealthy town. The place has been laid off by its proprietors in liberal style; five squares have been reserved for public purposes, with a promenade and landing, and the corporate bounds extend two miles along the river, and half a mile into the territory. Yet Alton, with all its local and artificial advantages, is obnoxious to objections. Its situation, in one section abrupt and precipitous, while in another depressed and confined, and the extensive alluvion lying between the two great rivers opposite, it is believed, will always render it more or less unhealthy; and its unenviable proximity to St. Louis will never cease to retard its commercial advantages. Until within six years past, it could boast but few houses and little business. Its population now amounts to several thousands, and its edifices for business, private residence, or public convenience, are large and elegant structures. Its stone churches present an imposing aspect to the visitor. The streets are from forty to eighty feet in width, and extensive operations are in progress to render the place as uniform as its site will admit. A contract has been recently entered upon to construct a culvert over the Little Piasa Creek, which passes through the centre of the town, upon which are to be extended streets. The expense is estimated at sixty thousand dollars. The creek issues from a celebrated fountain among the bluffs, called 'Cove Spring.' Alton is not a little celebrated for its liberal contribution to the moral improvements of the day. To mention but a solitary instance: a gentleman of the place recently made a donation of ten thousand dollars for the endowment of a female seminary at Monticello, a village five miles to the north; and measures are in progress for carrying it into immediate execution. Two railroads are shortly to be constructed from Alton; one to Springfield, seventy miles distant, and the other to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash. The stock of each has been mostly subscribed, and they cannot fail, when completed, to add much to the importance of the place. Alton is also a proposed terminus of two of the state railroads, and of the Cumberland (or National) road.

"In the evening, when the sultriness of the day was over, passing through the principal street of the town, I ascended that singular range of bluffs which, commencing at that point, extend along the river, and to which, on a former occasion, I have briefly alluded. The ascent is arduous, but the glorious view from the summit richly repays the visitor for his toil. The withering atmosphere of the depressed, sun-burnt village at my feet was delightfully exchanged for the invigorating breezes of the hills, as the fresh evening wind came wandering up from the waters. It was the sun-set hour. The golden slanting beams of departing day were reflected from the undulating bosom of the river, as its bright waters, stretched away among the western forests, or from a sea of molten, glittering silver. On the left, directly at your feet, reposes the village of Alton, overhang by hills, with the gloomy, castellated walls of the penitentiary lifting up their dusky outline upon its skirts, presenting to the eye a perfect panorama as you look down upon the tortuous streets, the extensive warehouses of stone, and the range of steamers, alive with bustle, along the landing. Beyond the village extends a deep forest, while a little to the south sweep off the waters of the river, bespangled with green islands, until, gratefully expanding itself, a noble bend withdraws it from the view. It is at this point that the Missouri disgorges its turbid, heavy mass of waters into the clear floods of the Upper Mississippi, hitherto unchecked by a stain. At the base of the bluffs upon which you stand, at an elevation of a hundred and fifty feet, rushes with violence along the crags the current of the stream; while beyond, upon the opposite plain, is beheld the log hut of the emigrant, couched beneath the enormous sycamores and sending up its undulating thread of blue, curling smoke through the lofty branches. A lumber steam-mill is also here to be seen. Beyond these objects, the eye wanders over an interminable carpet of forest-tops, stretching away till they form a wavy line of dense foliage circling the western horizon. By the aid of a glass a range of hills, blue in the distance, is perceived, outlined against the sky; they are the bluffs skirting the beautiful valley of the Missouri."—*The Far West; or, A Tour Beyond the Mountains*, by EDMUND T. FLAGG.

LEADING BUSINESS MEN AND EARLY CITIZENS OF ALTON.

Among the enterprising business men to whom Alton, mainly owed its early prosperity were Winthrop S. Gilman, William Manning, Edward Bliss, Mr. Fleshman, Simeon Ryder, Benjamin Godfrey, Caleb Stone, and A. G. Sloo. The firms of Godfrey, Gilman & Co., Stone, Manning & Co., Sloo & Co., and H. Miller & Co. were conspicuous for business activity and for their efforts to extend the trade of Alton. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. transacted a large business and had a wide reputation throughout the western country. Both Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Gilman were men of philanthropic liberality, who deserve especial mention in any history of Alton. The latter is still living in New York city. Mr. Godfrey died in 1862, but there remains to mark his memory the most enduring and honorable of all monuments—the Monticello Female Seminary, erected by his munificent liberality.

Of the men who began business in Alton previous to 1840 only a few are now living. Dr. E. Marsh began business in 1832, Arba Nelson in 1836, Isaac Scurritt in 1837, Richard Flagg in 1837, Robert De Bow in the autumn of 1835, Thomas G. Starr in January, 1838, (establishing the first family grocery in Alton) William Hayden in May, 1831, and Michael W. Carroll in 1832: all these, after conducting business for many years, are now dead. Amasa S. Barry, who became a citizen in 1837, and commenced business in 1842, is now a resident of Chicago. Of those still living and now residents of Alton are Samuel Wade, who began the lumber business in 1831; Perley B. Whipple, who commenced business in October, 1835; Horatio B. Bowman in January, 1839; Charles Phinney in 1838; J. W. Schweppe, who came to Alton in 1837, and began business in 1840; Henry Sweetser in 1838; George Quigley in 1832; and Elisha L. Dimmock, who began business in 1838.

The following are the names of persons who became residents of Alton previous to the close of the year 1840:

George B. Arnold,
Paul Alt,
Moses G. Atwood,
John Atwood,
John P. Ash,
A. Alexander,
Charles B. Avis,
Stephen Aldrich,
Orlean M. Adams,
Jacob C. Bruner,
Joseph Bramhall,
William Barrett,
Samuel G. Bailey,
John Bailhache,
Samuel Bush,
W. A. Beatty,
J. R. Bullock,
Edward Breath,
Abraham Breath,
Nathaniel N. Buckmaster,
George T. Brown,
Barney B. Barker,
Horatio B. Bowman,
Henry W. Billings,
Amasa S. Barry,
David P. Berry,
John W. Bulfinch,
George Barry,

Elijah P. Lovejoy,
J. Leonard,
Henry Lea,
Washington Libby,
William S. Lincoln,
Richard Largent,
John Lincoln,
William Larned,
James H. Lea,
Joshua G. Lamb,
Stephen Lufkin,
William K. Levis,
Edward Levis,
Usher F. Linder,
John A. Langdon,
William F. Lamotho,
William McKelke,
Dr. Ebenezer Marsh,
Solomon F. Moore,
William Martin,
Francis B. Murdock,
Richard McDonald,
James M. Morgan,
Washington T. Miller,
Joshua G. Minor,
Horatio G. McIntock,
Robert McFarland,
Samuel L. Miller,

Horace Buffum,
John Batterton,
James D. Burns,
Michael W. Carroll,
Benjamin F. Child,
Aaron W. Corey,
Amos L. Corson,
John W. Chickering,
John Chaney,
Edgingham Cock,
Aaron Corey,
William L. Chappell,
Benjamin Clifford,
Thomas Clifford,
S. B. Catts,
Shadrach R. Dolbee,
Hezekiah Davis,
Alfred Dow,
S. H. Denton,
Robert De Bow,
Eli-ha L. Dimmock,
Wm. A. Davidson,
George T. M. Davis,
Dr. Edward W. Dill,
John Dill,
John Dye,
William F. D'Wolf,
Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards,
Rev. Charles A. Farley,
Eli Foster,
Isaac J. Foster,
Richard Flagg,
George W. Fox,
Moses Forbes,
Charles E. Frost,
E. F. Fifield,
Rev. Frederick W. Groves,
Z. Guild,
Matthew Gillespie,
John Green,
Reuben Geary,
James Gamble,
William S. Gaskins,
Benjamin Godfrey,
Dr. Benjamin K. Hart,
Judge Hezekiah Hawley,
Charles Hubert,
George Heaton,
J. T. Hutton,
John A. Haldeman,
William Harned,
John Hogan,
John W. Hart,
Junius Hall,
Dr. Thomas M. Hope,
Charles Hubert,
George Holton,
William A. Holton,
Enos H. Harrison,
Johnson (colored),
Edward Keating,
John King,
George Kimball,
George Kelley,
John M. Krum,
Samuel H. Kennedy,
Lewis Kellenberger,
W. F. Leonard,

William McBride,
George McBride,
Andrew Mathers,
John Mullady,
Thomas Middleton,
John S. Noble,
Isaac Negus,
Levi Nutt,
Arba Nelson,
William R. Payson,
Samuel C. Pierce,
William Pope,
Samuel Pitts,
Lawson A. Parks,
T. G. Pettingell,
William Post,
Anson B. Platt,
Stephen Pierson,
Charles Phinney,
John Quigley,
George Quigley,
John Rowe,
Sherman W. Robbins,
George Robbins,
Calvin Riley,
A. B. Roff,
John L. Roberts,
John Rowe,
Simeon Ryder,
Andrew Runzi,
Richard Shipley,
George Smith,
J. W. Stoddard,
Robert Smith,
Thomas G. Starr,
Calvin Stone,
Newton D. Strong,
A. G. Sloan,
Caleb Stone,
James E. Starr,
James S. Stone,
John W. Schweppe,
Henry C. Sweetser,
John Sigerson,
James Semple,
Seth T. Sawyer,
Jacob Smith,
William Shattuck,
A. R. Skidmore,
Charles Trumbull,
Thomas G. Thurston,
William Tanner,
Henry Tanner,
R. M. Treadway,
E. Trenchery,
Erastus Topping,
John R. Woods,
Perley B. Whipple,
Timothy L. Waples,
Thomas Waples,
Thomas P. Woolridge,
John C. Woods,
George W. Walworth,
George L. Ward,
Royal Weller,
Thomas Wallace,
Green Walker,
John Van Antwerp,

H. G. Van Waggenen.

There are now forty persons over seventy years of age, who have resided in Alton more than thirty years.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.*

The most tragic event that ever occurred in the history of Alton was the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy on the seventh of November, 1837. This was the first important act in

* We have given a short account of Lovejoy in the chapter on the Press, as that article would be incomplete without such reference.

that great struggle between freedom and slavery, which culminated a quarter of a century afterward in the war of the Rebellion, and which ended in the complete triumph of the principles which the ardent Lovejoy was among the first to espouse.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, son of the Rev. Daniel C. Lovejoy, a Congregational minister, was born at Albion, Maine, on the second of November, 1802. After graduating at Waterville college, he came to St. Louis, where he first taught school, and then became the editor of the *St. Louis Times*, a whig newspaper. Soon afterward, in 1832, he united with the Presbyterian church, and the same year entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, with the view of preparing himself for the Presbyterian ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1833, and returned to St. Louis, where in November he assumed editorial charge of the *St. Louis Observer*, a paper started as the organ of the Presbyterians in Illinois and Missouri. He soon incurred the ill-will of the Roman Catholic residents of St. Louis by his strictures on the doctrines and practices of their church, and his articles against slavery which began to appear in 1835, excited intense opposition. The owners of the press were, at one time, obliged to publish a card to allay the excitement and prevent the mob from destroying their property. A letter was addressed to Mr. Lovejoy by a number of the leading citizens of St. Louis, and the minister who had received him into the church, who expressed the opinion that slavery was sanctioned by the Bible, and asked him to desist from its further discussion. This letter was published in the *Observer* with a reply from Mr. Lovejoy in which he claimed the right to print his honest convictions. His views at that period favored colonization and gradual emancipation. The proprietors of the paper finally requested him to retire from its management. To this he cheerfully consented. The paper, however, was in debt, and the owners gave up the press and material to a Mr. Moore, the endorser on a note soon to fall due, and this gentleman insisted on Lovejoy's continuance as editor, provided the paper was removed to Alton. While making arrangements for the publication of the paper at Alton he was invited to return to St. Louis, and there continued his editorial labors quietly for some months.

An editorial which appeared in May, 1836, relative to the burning at the stake, by a mob, of a negro, who, while under arrest, had killed an officer of the law, and one in June in severe criticism of Judge Lawless who, in his charge to the grand jury, had asserted that the action of the mob was beyond the jurisdiction of the law, aroused much feeling among the slave holding citizens of St. Louis, and it was deemed advisable to at once ship the press to Alton. Part of the office furniture was destroyed, by citizens of St. Louis, before it could be removed.

The press reached Alton before daylight on the morning of Sunday, the twenty-first of July, 1836. Mr. Lovejoy proposed to let it remain on the wharf till Monday, but after bearing the curious inspection of the crowd all day Sunday, during the night it was broken into pieces, and cast into the Mississippi. When this cowardly act became known the

next day, strong expressions of disapproval were made by citizens of Alton, and in the evening a large public meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, which was addressed by Mr. Lovejoy and other speakers. Mr. Lovejoy stated that he had come to Alton to establish a religious newspaper, that he was pleased with the town, and that, since most of his subscribers lived in Illinois, it was desirable that he should make it his future home. He regretted that his presence should cause so much excitement. Though an uncompromising enemy of slavery, he was not an "abolitionist," and had been frequently denounced by Garrison and others as being pro-slavery, because he was not in favor of their measures.

It was said that at this meeting he pledged himself not to discuss the subject of slavery in his paper, but ten of the most respectable citizens of Alton (George H. Walworth, A. B. Roff, Solomon E. Moore, Effingham Cock, John W. Chickering, James Morse, jr., F. W. Graves, W. L. Chappell, J. H. Alexander and Charles W. Hunter,) subsequently testified that he closed his speech with this remark; "But, gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

The citizens of Alton contributed money for the purchase of a new press, which soon arrived, and on the eighth of September, 1836, the first number of the *Alton Observer* was issued. Its discussions were at first mostly confined to subjects of a literary and moral character, and under the able management of the editor its circulation soon extended. But soon the question of slavery was again brought forward, and it was evident that the views of Mr. Lovejoy had advanced so far as to be in favor of immediate abolition. In his paper of the twenty-ninth of July, 1837, at the instance of the American Anti-Slavery Society, he published a call requesting signatures to petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. But the most obnoxious of his articles written on the fourth of July, appeared on the sixth of July, 1837. It was an editorial advocating the formation of an Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society, and in it he said:

"This day reproaches our sloth and inactivity. It is the day of our nation's birth. Even as we write, crowds are hurrying past our window, in eager anticipation to the appointed bower, to listen to the declaration that 'all men are born free and equal;' to hear the eloquent orator denounce in strains of manly indignation the attempt of England to lay a yoke upon the shoulders of our fathers, which neither they or their children could bear. Alas! what bitter mockery is this! We assemble to thank God for our own freedom, and to eat and drink with joy and gladness of heart, while our feet are upon the necks of nearly three millions of our fellow-men! Not all our shouts of self-congratulation can drown their groans; even that very flag of freedom that waves over our heads is formed from material cultivated by slaves, on a soil moistened by their blood, drawn from them by the whip of a republican task-master.

"Brethren and friends, this must not be,—it cannot be, for God will not endure it much longer. Come, then, to the rescue. The voice of three millions of slaves calls upon you to come and 'unloose the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free.'"

On the 8th of July an anonymous hand bill was posted about the city, calling on those who disapproved the course of the *Alton Observer* to meet at the public market on the eleventh. The man who called this meeting to order stated that it was "for the suppression of Abolitionism." Resolutions strongly disapproving Mr. Lovejoy's course were passed, and a committee consisting of Dr. B. K. Hart, Louis J. Clawson, Nathaniel Buckmaster, A. Olney and Dr. J. Haldeman, was appointed to confer with Mr. Lovejoy, "and ascertain whether he intends to disseminate through the columns of the *Observer* the doctrine of Abolitionism, and report the result of their conference to the public." This committee, thirteen days afterward, communicated with Mr. Lovejoy by letter through the post-office. He replied by denying their right to dictate to him what it was proper to discuss, and at the same time tendered them the use of his paper to refute his opinions, if they were wrong.

The St. Louis papers about this time were influential in stirring up the deep feeling which had manifested itself at Alton. The *Missouri Republican*, which was generally taken and read at Alton, in its issue of August, 1837, said:

"We perceive that an Anti-slavery society has been formed at Upper Alton, and many others doubtless will shortly spring up in different parts of the state. We had hoped that our neighbors would have ejected from amongst them that minister of mischief, the *Observer*, or at least corrected its course. Something must be done in this matter, and that speedily! The good people of Illinois must either put a stop to the efforts of these fanatics or expel them from the community. If this is not done, the travel of emigrants through their state, and the trade of the slaveholding states, and particularly Missouri, must stop. Every one who desires the harmony of the country and the peace and prosperity of all, should unite to put them down."

At nine o'clock of the evening of the 21st of August, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy was assaulted by some eight or ten persons who, it is said, had determined to give him a coat of tar and feathers, and then send him adrift in a canoe down the Mississippi. He then resided at Hunterstown in a building in a secluded spot below the road that led to Upper Alton; and it was while on his way home from the drug-store with some medicine for his sick wife, that he was roughly stopped by the crowd, who at once disclosed their purpose. With great coolness, he said: "I have but one request to make of you, and then you may do with me what you please. My wife is dangerously ill, and it is necessary that she should have this prescription immediately. Will one of you take it, and see that it is delivered at the house, but without intimating what is about to befall me? I am in the hands of God and ready to go with you." This request was complied with, and after a few moments of silence, one of the party exclaimed, "Boys, I can't lay my hand on as brave a man as this!" and turning away, he

was followed by the others, and Mr. Lovejoy was left alone. But at a later hour during the same night a mob entered the *Observer* office, drove out the employes and completely demolished the press. Though these outrages were boldly committed, no attempt was made by the city officials to bring the rioters to justice.

After the destruction of the second press, some of his friends in Alton seem to have begun to doubt the wisdom of his continuance as editor. On the 11th of September, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy addressed a letter to the friends of the *Observer*, the subscription list of which at that time numbered two thousand one hundred names, in which he offered to resign the editorship. A meeting of the supporters of the paper was accordingly held, and after an adjournment and long consideration, it was decided that the *Observer* should be re-established, and that Elijah P. Lovejoy ought to continue its editor. Assurances of aid came freely to Mr. Lovejoy,—some from distant states. His brethren in the ministry also expressed a wish that the publication of the paper should go on. The new press and material arrived at Alton on the 21st of September, 1837, at a time when Mr. Lovejoy was absent at a session of the Presbytery. Many of his friends gathered around it as it was conveyed to the warehouse of Gerry & Willer. No violence was offered, but cries of "There goes the Abolition press! stop it!" were heard. The mayor, John M. Krum, now a resident of St. Louis, seemed desirous of protecting it, and asked that it be left in his hands. The provision he made, however, was entirely inadequate. He had a constable posted at the door of the warehouse till a certain hour in the night; but as soon as the official left, ten or twelve ruffians, disguised with handkerchiefs over their faces, broke into the store, and rolled out the press to the river bank, where it was broken up and thrown into the river. Mayor Krum arrived before the work of destruction was completed, and ordered the party to disperse, but without effect.

About ten days after this occurrence while at St. Charles, Missouri, (to which place he had accompanied his wife on a visit to her mother, whose maiden name was Celia A. French, and who was a former resident of St. Charles, Mr. Lovejoy was violently assaulted by a mob on a Sunday evening. He had preached twice during the day, and at about nine at night the house in which he was stopping, was entered by a drunken and brutal crowd. It is probable that his heroic and devoted wife alone prevented the mob from carrying out their murderous purposes. His friends insisted on his quitting the place that night, and before daylight he was on the road back to Alton, leaving behind him his wife and child.

Another press, the fourth and the last, was ordered. The means to purchase it were furnished by some friends of free speech in Ohio. Some thought was entertained of transferring the publication of the paper to Quincy. A convention to form a State Anti-slavery Society met on the twenty-sixth of October, 1837, in the Presbyterian church at Upper Alton. Some of the opponents of the object of the meeting, among them Usher F. Linder, then attorney-general, and John Hogan, now of St. Louis, gained control of the convention;

though the real friends of the anti-slavery movement met elsewhere and organized a State Society, of which Mr. Lovejoy was made corresponding secretary, and recommended that the publication of the *Observer* should be continued at Alton. On the thirtieth of October, the Rev. Edward Beecher, then president of Illinois College, delivered an address in the Presbyterian church in Alton in which he expressed himself strongly in favor of defending Mr. Lovejoy to the last. Mr. Beecher's speech was interrupted by a stone being thrown through one of the church windows, and it is probable that serious trouble would have ensued had not ample provision been made to repel any attack by a mob. At the moment the stone was thrown, William Tanner called a company, previously organized, to arms, and in a few minutes the church door on either side was flanked by a row of armed men, whom it was not safe for any mob to attack. Among the citizens in line were Enoch Long and Aaron W. Corey. Mr. Beecher went on with his address to the close, and as the people retired Mayor Krum called on the outsiders to disperse. The promptness of their defense was due to the fact that after repeated consultations between Mayor Krum, Mr. Lovejoy, Winthrop S. Gilman, Henry Tanner and others a company of fifty men had been organized to resist any attack on Mr. Lovejoy, and to protect the new press which was daily expected to arrive.

These events had thrown the city into a feverish state of excitement. On the second of November, 1837, only five days before the mournful and tragic end of these troubles, a public meeting was held, participated in by both parties, "to take into consideration the present excited state of public feeling in the city, growing out of the Abolition question and to endeavor to find some common ground on which both parties might meet for the restoration of harmony and good-fellowship." To this meeting Winthrop S. Gilman and the Rev. Edward Beecher, presented a series of resolutions which declared the right of every citizen to speak, write, or print his opinions on any subject, being responsible only to the law for the abuse of that right, and that "we are more especially called upon to maintain this principle in the case of unpopular sentiments or persons," as in no other cases will any effort to maintain them be needed; and that "for these reasons alone, and irrespective of all moral, political, or religious sentiments, protection was due to the person and property of Mr. Lovejoy, the editor of the *Alton Observer*; that this protection should be offered on the ground of principle solely, and altogether disconnected from approbation of his sentiments, but personal character, and his course as editor of the *Alton Observer*."

The adoption of these resolutions was opposed by Usher F. Linder and others, and they were finally referred to a committee composed of Cyrus Edwards, John Hogan, Stephen Griggs, Usher F. Linder, H. G. Van Wagenen, Thomas G. Hawley and Winthrop S. Gilman, while the meeting adjourned to the next day.

The committee next day offered, instead of the resolutions of Mr. Gilman, resolutions of their own, to the effect that it was sometimes expedient to abstain from a discussion of principles, in themselves deemed right and of the highest

importance; and that without desiring to restrain the liberty of the press in general, it was indispensable that Mr. Lovejoy should not be allowed to conduct a paper in Alton; and that he ought to retire from the charge of the *Alton Observer*. These views were adopted by the meeting. Against them, Wiuthrop S. Gilman, alone of the committee, presented a protest. He thought the rigid enforcement of the law would prove the only protection of the rights of citizens, and the only safe remedy for similar excitements in future.

Mr. Lovejoy addressed the meeting in a speech which excited the sympathy of his hearers, and in which he forcibly and bravely stated his position. After referring to his respect for the feelings and opinions of his fellow-citizens, and his sorrow that he was compelled to differ from them, he said that he was impelled to the course he had taken because he feared God, and as he should answer to his God on the great day, he dared not abandon his sentiments, or cease in all proper ways to propagate them. He continued: "I, Mr. Chairman, have not desired, or asked any compromise. I have asked for nothing but to be protected in my rights as a citizen—rights which God has given me, and which are guaranteed to me by the constitution of my country. Have I, sir, been guilty of any infraction of the laws? Whose good name have I injured? When and where have I published anything injurious to the reputation of Alton?"

"You have, sir, made up, as the lawyers say, a false issue; there are not two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself, sir, down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in the exercise and enjoyment of those rights,—that is the question, sir: whether my property shall be protected; whether I shall be suffered to go home to my family at night without being assaulted, and threatened with tar and feathers, and assassination; and whether my afflicted wife, whose life has been in jeopardy from continued alarm and excitement, shall, night after night, be driven from a sick-bed into the garret, to save her life from the brick-bats and violence of the mobs; that, sir, is the question."

Here, much affected by his emotions, he burst into tears, and the sympathies of the whole meeting were deeply excited. He continued: "Forgive me, sir, that I have thus betrayed my weakness. It was the allusion to my family that overcame my feelings. Not, sir, I assure you, from any fear on my own part. Not that I feel able to contest the matter with the whole community; I know perfectly well I am not. I know, sir, you can tar and feather me, hang me up, or put me into the Mississippi without the least difficulty. But what then? Where shall I go? I have been made to feel that if I am not safe in Alton, I shall not be safe anywhere. I recently visited St. Charles to bring home my family, and was torn from their frantic embrace by a mob. I have been beset night and day at Alton, and now, if I leave here and go elsewhere, violence may overtake me in my retreat, and I have no more claim on the protection of any other community than I have upon this; and I have concluded, after consultation with my friends, and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to remain at Alton, and here to insist on protection

in the exercise of my rights. If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton."

Three days after this speech of Mr. Lovejoy, on the night of the 6th of November, the fourth press reached Alton. It had been shipped from Cincinnati. It was received in the dead of night from the steamer "Missouri Fulton," whose captain had agreed to land the press at midnight, even if he should have to lay his boat by for awhile to do so, by the friends of Mr. Lovejoy, in the presence of the mayor, and taken to the stone warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. Ample preparations had been made to defend it. About sixty men, well-armed and drilled, were stationed on the different floors in companies of sufficient strength to do full execution if any attack on the press should be made by the mob. The sound of a horn, blown by some unknown person, as if a signal, was heard; but no one appeared to interrupt the labors of the defenders of the great principles of free speech and a free press as in the silence of the midnight hour they transferred the mass of boxed-up iron, the innocent cause of so much bitter feeling, from the river bank to the third floor of the warehouse of the largest and most responsible firm in the city.

The absence of any hostile demonstration on the night of the 6th encouraged the friends of Lovejoy to hope for a peaceful solution of the difficulties, but as the night of the 7th approached they gathered in the building to talk over the situation, and be ready, if necessary, to defend the press. Nine o'clock came, and there was, as yet, no sign of disturbance. The company of men began then to disperse for their homes, when Mr. Gilman asked some few of the number to remain through the night, as he intended staying as a precaution in case the warehouse should be attacked. Nineteen men remained. An hour more, and it became evident that a mob was gathering. It was a brilliant moonlight night. It could be seen that the mob was armed, and their blowing of tin horns, and hootings and exclamations demonstrated the fact that plenty of liquor had been flowing among them. A part of the mob filed in front of the warehouse on the south, toward the river, knocked and hailed the building. Mr. Gilman answered from an upper door, when one William Carr, presented a pistol and demanded the press. Edward Keating, a lawyer and Henry H. West, who had been made acquainted with the designs of the mob, asked to see Mr. Gilman, and were incautiously admitted to the building, thus enabling the mob to learn the smallness of the force with which it was defended. These persons informed Mr. Gilman and his party that unless the press was given up, the building would be burned over their heads or blown up with powder. Early in the evening Euoch Long had been selected as captain of the defending party. His method of defense was much milder than that advocated by some of his men, who considered it best to fire on the mob, and make short work of it; but Long commanded that no one should fire without his order, an order which he hesitated to give from mistaken motives of mercy, till too late to be of value in intimidating the besiegers.

The active attack began with volleys of stones, by which

the windows were broken, and by the firing of two guns. The forbearance of the men inside emboldened the mob, but when a shot from the outside had entered the building the order was given to one of the men to fire. The shot proved effective. It struck a man named Lyman Bishop, one of the mob, who died before he could be removed from the ground. This incident caused only a short lull in the operations of the attacking party. Some bore away the body of Bishop, others summoned re-enforcements, while the grog shops near by furnished ready material to feed the ruffian fire. The bells of the city were rung,^{*} horns blown, and an excited multitude came rushing to the warehouse, some urging on the drunken mob, and some using their efforts in behalf of peace. The infuriated mass surrounding the warehouse cried out with savage yells and oaths, that they would fire the building and shoot every abolitionist as he tried to make his escape. Mayor Krum now appeared on the scene, and he was asked by Lovejoy's men that he lead them out to face the mob and order them to fire if the mob would not disperse at his command. His answer was that he had too much regard for their lives to do that, but at the same time he justified those in the warehouse in their defense. His own subsequent efforts to disperse the mob were powerless.

Attempts were now made to fire the building. On the north side there were no windows or doors, and here a ladder was placed on which a man ascended with a burning torch to ignite the roof. The position of the ladder made it impossible to check this design from within, and Captain Long called for volunteers to make a sortie from the building and dislodge the man from the roof. Amos B. Roff, Royal Weller and Mr. Lovejoy promptly issued forth to execute this commission. They returned to the building in safety, but on going forth a second time, as Mr. Lovejoy stepped out into the bright moonlight, the party was fired on by assassins concealed behind some lumber piled up on the levee. Five balls entered Mr. Lovejoy's body. He ran back into the building and up stairs, exclaiming, "I am shot! I am shot! I am dead!" and when he reached the counting-room he fell into the arms of one of his friends, and was laid upon the floor where he instantly passed away without further struggle and without again speaking. Mr. Roff and Mr. Weller were both wounded by the same volley.

Soon afterward Edward Keating and Henry H. West again approached the building, and informed Mr. Gilman that the roof was on fire, and offered, in behalf of the rioters, that if the press should be surrendered, the fire would be extinguished, and no further harm done to any other property. After consultation it was thought best to abandon the building, and give up the press. There was property of great value in the warehouse, and now that Lovejoy was dead, no further good could come of hopeless opposition to the mob. It was stipulated that the defenders of the warehouse[†] should be allowed to depart in safety, but

no sooner had they left the building than the rioters broke their truce, and fired after them more than a hundred shots, which, owing to the slope of the ground, passed harmlessly over their heads. The press, like its three predecessors, was broken into fragments, which found a resting-place at the bottom of the Mississippi.

The next morning the body of Lovejoy was removed to his late home. His wife was absent at the house of a friend, so prostrated by the terrible shock that her life was despaired of for many days. His brother, Owen Lovejoy, was at the house to receive the corpse. The funeral was on the 9th of November, a rainy, depressing day. The burial service was simple, and consisted merely of prayers by Mr. Lovejoy's constant friend, the Rev. Thomas Lippincott. No inquest was held over the body—no flowers were strewn upon the coffin. Thus passed away Elijah Parish Lovejoy, at the age of thirty-five. The place of interment was in the eastern part of the city, where some years afterward the site for the Alton Cemetery was selected. In laying out the cemetery grounds the main avenue chanced to pass over the grave of Lovejoy, and his ashes were then removed to a new locality. The spot is now marked by a simple stone, with the inscription:

Hic Jacet,

LOVEJOY,

Jam Parce Sepulto.

The death of Lovejoy occasioned a profound sensation throughout the country, and did more to crystallize the opposition to slavery than any event that had yet occurred.

At the January term, 1838, of the Municipal Court of the City of Alton, indictments were brought, both against persons who attempted to destroy the press, and those in defense of the building. The Grand Jury, of which Thomas G. Hawley was foreman, charged Enoch Long, Amos B. Roff, George H. Walworth, George H. Whitney, William Harned, John S. Noble, James Morse, jr., Henry Tanner, Royal Weller, Reuben Gerry, Thaddeus B. Hurlburt, and Winthrop S. Gilman, with "unlawfully, riotously, and in a violent and tumultuous manner," resisting an attempt to break up a printing-press, and to force open and enter the storehouse of Benjamin Godfrey and Winthrop S. Gilman.

Winthrop S. Gilman was granted a separate trial, and was defended by George T. M. Davis and Alfred Cowles, then leading members of the Alton bar. Usher F. Linder, the Attorney-General of the State, assisted the prosecuting attorney, Francis B. Murdock, in the prosecution. It was shown that every act of Mr. Gilman and his associates was performed with the concurrence of the Mayor, and, as those gentlemen supposed, with the authority of law. Mr. Gilman was promptly found "not guilty," and a *nolle prosequi* was then entered in the cases of his associates.

follows:—Elijah P. Lovejoy, Amos B. Roff, Royal Weller, William Harned, James Morse, jr.; John S. Noble, Edward Breath, George H. Walworth, J. C. Woods, George H. Whitney, Reuben Gerry, Winthrop S. Gilman, Enoch Long, George T. Brown, Samuel J. Thompson, H. D. Davis, D. F. Randall, D. Burt Loomis, Thaddeus B. Hurlburt, and Henry Tanner.

^{*} It is an interesting fact that Mrs. Graves, wife of the Presbyterian minister—a slender and delicate woman—opened the church in her husband's absence, and rang the bell with all her strength.

[†] The names of the twenty men in the building that night are as



RESIDENCE OF MAJOR FRANK MOORE, UPPER ALTON, ILL.



THE MOB ATTACKING THE WAREHOUSE OF GODFREY GILMAN & CO. ALTON, ILL. ON THE NIGHT OF THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER 1837, AT THE TIME LOVEJOY WAS MURDERED AND HIS PRESS DESTROYED.



The same Grand Jury found indictments against John Solomon, Solomon Morgan, Levi Palmer, Horace Beall, Josiah Nutter, James Jennings, Jacob Smith, David Butler, William Carr, James M. Rock, and Frederick Bruchy, for "unlawfully, and with force and violence," entering the storehouse of Benjamin Godfrey, and Winthrop S. Gilman, and "unlawfully, riotously, and with force and violence," breaking and destroying a printing-press. These men were also acquitted, and thus ended judicial investigation of all matters connected with the death of Lovejoy.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The commercial crash of 1837, the pro-slavery riot in which Lovejoy lost his life, and the collapse of the State railway system of which Alton was to have been the centre, all contributed to the downfall of the business prosperity of Alton, and for some years subsequent to 1837, trade was stagnant and property depreciated, while many of the most enterprising business firms met with financial ruin. About the year 1842, business revived again, and from that time on the city has had a healthy, steady, and constant growth.

The first railroad to Alton was completed in September, 1852. The Chicago and Mississippi railroad (now a part of the Chicago and Alton) extending to Springfield, began running at that date. To the enterprise of Benjamin Godfrey was principally due the construction of this road. The road terminated several blocks from the river. St. Louis passengers were transferred to boats till 1861, when the company secured railroad connection with East St. Louis by means of the Terre Haute and Alton road, which was used for their traffic till the completion of the present line of the Chicago & Alton Company to East St. Louis, in 1864.

Alton in 1853 is described by a well known writer (Gov. John Reynolds) as a city of twelve churches, six public free schools, and several private scholastic institutions, three newspapers of which two were daily, with nine lawyers, eight ministers, ten physicians, and three large and commodious hotels. Two hundred dwelling-houses and twenty large stores were erected that year. Two large flouring mills were in operation. Between forty and fifty steam engines and saw mill's were made each year, and a large quantity of valuable agricultural machinery. Its lime product was celebrated throughout the Mississippi valley. During the year, exclusive of the St. Louis packets, eighteen hundred and eighteen steamboats arrived, many of these boats steamers from New Orleans. The average number of passengers between Alton and St. Louis each day was two hundred and ten. The penitentiary contained two hundred and seventy-seven prisoners. The receipt of wheat, corn, and oats, ranged from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand bushels of each staple. Twenty-seven thousand head of hogs, and three thousand head of cattle were slaughtered and packed.

Alton was a military post, during the war of the rebellion, from the beginning of the year 1862 to the close of the war. It was garrisoned at different times by the Seventy-seventh Ohio, the Tenth Kansas, the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Illinois and the Thirty-seventh Iowa infantry

regiments, and the Fifteenth regiment of the United States regular army. A number of rebel prisoners, sometimes as many as sixteen hundred, were confined in the old penitentiary. About two hundred of them died and were buried in a piece of ground near the village of North Alton. The small pox at one time prevailed among the prisoners, and those attacked by this disease were taken to a hospital across the river. Those who died there were buried in the "tow head," as it is called, and since the construction of the government dyke the current of the river has washed their graves away.

TOWN AND CITY CHARTERS,—OFFICES.

Alton was incorporated as a town on the 6th of February, 1833. Previous to this the town was governed by a Board of Trustees, though the date at which the first organization was effected cannot now be ascertained. The Legislature granted a charter as a city on the 21st of July, 1837. An election was held on the 11th of September, 1877, at which the proposition to organize as a city under the general law was carried. The debt of the city on the first day of April, 1882, was \$87 525.82. The City Hall, which cost in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars, was completed in 1858. The city receives from the United States five hundred dollars a year rent for the space occupied by the Post Office.

From 1832 to 1834 Jonathan T. Hudson was president of the Board of Trustees; 1834-5, J. S. Lane; 1835-6, J. T. Hudson; 1836-7, Benjamin K. Hart. The first election under the city charter was held in 1837. From that time until the present the following gentlemen have filled the office of Mayor:

1837-8	John M. Krum.
1838-9	Charles Howard.
1839-40	John King.
1840-1	Stephen Griggs.
1841-2	William Martin.
1842-3	Samuel G. Bailey.
1843-4	Stephen Pierson.
1844-6 (two terms) .	George T. M. Davis.
1846-7	George T. Brown.
1847-8	Edward Keating.
1848-9	Robert Ferguson.
1849-51 (two terms) .	Samuel Wade.
1851-2	Henry W. Billings.
1852-3	Thomas M. Hope.
1853-4	Samuel Buckmaster.
1854-5	O. M. Adams.
1855-6	Samuel Wade. —
1856-7	Joseph Brown.
1857-8	Samuel Wade. —
1858-9	Lynne S. Metcalf.
1859-60	William Post.
1860-62 (two terms) .	Lewis Kollenberger.
1862-3	Samuel A. Buckmaster.
1863-6 (three terms) .	Edward Hollister.
1866-7	William Post. —
1867-8	Silas W. Farber.
1868-72 (four terms) .	James T. Drummond.
1872-3	Lucas Pfeifferberger.
1873-4	Charles A. Caldwell.

1874-5	Lucas Pfeiffenberger.
1875-7 (two terms)	Alexander W. Hope.
1878-9	Lucas Pfeiffenberger.
1879-81	Henry Brueggemann.
1881-83	Lucas Pfeiffenberger.

Other elective offices of the city are filled in 1882 as follows:

Clerk	James McNulty.
Treasurer	Gustavus A. Josting.
Attorney	James E. Dunnegan.

Aldermen—First	Ward, G. Frank Crowe, Edward A. Burke.
Second	“ Andrew Clifford, Denis Noonan.
Third	“ John Curdie, John Armstrong.
Fourth	“ Seth S. Hobart, David Ryan.
Fifth	“ George H. Weigler, Noah C. Hatheway.
Sixth	“ Louis Bissinger, Victor Bruch.
Seventh	“ Joseph Murphy, Charles A. Herb.

CITY COURT OF ALTON.

The Alton City Court was organized in 1859, and its first session was held on the 11th of April of that year. The name was changed in 1874 from the Alton City Court to the City Court of Alton. It has jurisdiction of all chancery and common law causes, except murder. Henry W. Billings was the first judge. He was succeeded in 1866 by Henry S. Baker, who remained on the bench till the September term, 1881, when Alexander H. Gambrell, who now presides over the court, became judge. On the organization of the court, James William Davis was clerk, and acted as such till 1861, when John W. Ash assumed the duties of the office. Patrick Ward, the present incumbent, became clerk in 1875.

EARLY HOTELS.

The best known hotel of Alton was the old Alton House, which occupied the corner of Front and Alby streets. A substantial frame building was erected on this spot in 1832 by Jonathan T. Hudson, in which a hotel was opened under the name of the Alton House. Among the proprietors in early times were Andrew Miller, a Mr. Delaplaine, Samuel Pitts, and Washington Libby. This building was destroyed by fire in 1837. Calvin Stone replaced it by a brick building about fifty by twenty-five feet in dimensions, and three stories in height. About the year 1844 it came into the possession of Major B. T. Burke, of Carlinville, who remodelled and much enlarged it. Various parties leased it for short periods. It was kept for many years by Amos L. Corson, who was succeeded in the spring of 1866 by William Siemens, who was the proprietor till it was burned down on the eighth of January, 1870.

The Franklin House was built by a Mr. Blakeley. It was afterward purchased by Benjamin Godfrey, who made additions to it. For a period of ten years George W. Fox was the proprietor. He was succeeded by Ephraim Bliss, who kept the hotel four years. Samuel Pitts was then in charge for six years preceding 1861. The next proprietors were Edward S. and Rufus H. Lesure, and then it came into the possession of W. H. K. Pile. In later years it lost the distinction it once enjoyed of being a popular and well-kept hotel, and was known under several different names. The

building is still standing on the west side of State street, facing Third street.

The Piasa House on the northeast corner of Fourth and Piasa streets was at one time a prominent and well patronized hotel. It was built by Judge Hezekiah Hawley previous to the year 1835. Among its proprietors in its palmy days were Mrs. Wait, Mr. Reno, William Wentworth, Capt. William Post, Samuel Brooks, Jacob C. Bruner, and John Hart and sons. In the vicinity was the old terminus of the railroad from Springfield, from which passengers and baggage were transferred to the boats, and its situation gave it a large patronage. After the railroad track was extended to the river and rail connection made with East St. Louis, the hotel declined and was thereafter maintained in but an indifferent way.

The old Union Hotel, at one time a well managed house, was where the first Presbyterian Church now stands, in the building erected by Beal Howard, in 1829. It was afterward known as the Virginia House, and was destroyed by fire.

CHURCHES.

It is believed that the Rev. Thos. Lippincott preached the first sermon in Alton. In the winter of 1829-30, William Miller, Beal and Charles Howard, and a few of their neighbors, began holding religious services, first in the cooper shop of William Miller, and afterward in new buildings as they were being erected from time to time and were yet unoccupied. A Sabbath-school was begun in 1831. During that year the Baptists and Presbyterians united in holding services in what was then known as the Lyceum Hall. Rev. Hubbel Loomis was the Baptist minister, and Rev. Elisha Jenny, the Presbyterian. The Protestant Methodists had occasional services at which Charles Howard usually officiated. The first church edifice stood on the northeast corner of Third and Market streets, the site of the present Episcopal church, and was a stone building, about sixty by forty-five feet in size, erected through the liberality of Benjamin Godfrey, who granted the free use of it to both the religious societies, organized in Alton, the Baptist and Presbyterian. It was adorned by a neat cupola in which was a bell, the gift of Mrs. Gilman, mother of Benjamin I. Gilman.

A Presbyterian church was formed on the ninth of June, 1821, by the Rev. Daniel Gould and the Rev. Edward Hollister, who were employed by the Connecticut Domestic Missionary Society. H. H. Snow and Enoch Long were elders. In 1827, removals having reduced the membership to two, the church was united with the church at Edwardsville. The present Presbyterian church was organized June 19, 1831, by the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, with eight members. Enoch Long was chosen elder. From 1835 to 1845 the congregation met in the church on the corner of Third and Market streets, for one year in a frame building on the corner of Third and Alby streets, and in June, 1846, the present Presbyterian church on the corner of Second and Market streets was dedicated. The Rev. Thomas Gordon is now the pastor.

The First Baptist Church was constituted on the 10th of

March, 1833, with a membership of nineteen persons. Rev. Alvin Bailey was the first pastor. A church was built in 1834, on the northeast corner of Third and Alby streets. In 1836 a lot was purchased for three thousand dollars at the northeast corner of Second and Easton streets, and a church erected at an additional cost of eighteen thousand dollars. This building burned down in March, 1860, and in 1861, the congregation occupied a new church at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. The present pastor is the Rev. L. A. Abbott.

The First Methodist Episcopal church sprang from a Methodist class, formed in 1831, of which William Miller was leader. In 1836 a frame church was purchased on the northeast corner of Third and Alby streets, and occupied five or six years. In 1844 a stone church on the northeast corner of Fourth and Belle streets was completed, and in 1855 enlarged. The church on the southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets was finished in 1859. The congregation is now under the care of the Rev. S. P. Groves.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church was organized in 1836 with six members. The Rev. Depuy was the first rector, and after his departure in the fall of 1837, Owen Lovejoy was lay reader for several months. In 1843 the building and ground on the corner of Third and Market streets, the site of the present church, was purchased, and about 1850 the old building was removed and the present church edifice erected at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars. A terrible tornado in the month of June, 1860, demolished the tower of the church, and injured the roof, altogether causing damages amounting to five thousand dollars. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, who also has pastoral charge of Trinity chapel.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church. A frame building was erected in Upper Alton in 1838 for the use of the Catholic congregation, of which Rev. George Hamilton was pastor. The Rev. Michael Carroll undertook the building of a new church on the corner of Third and Alby streets, which was completed in 1844. This structure was destroyed by fire in 1854, when the building of the present Cathedral was commenced. In 1857 Alton was raised to an Episcopal See, and the Rt. Rev. Henry D. Juncker was consecrated as first bishop; his death occurred in 1868, and the Rev. Father P. J. Balters, formerly pastor of St. Peter's church, Bellevue, was consecrated as bishop on the twenty-third of January, 1870. The Rev. Charles J. Zeiwisler is now the pastor.

The German Evangelical Church was established in 1850. The church is situated on Henry street. The Rev. Carl Becker, pastor.

The Unitarian church was organized in 1853. After the burning of the Catholic church on the corner of Third and Alby streets, in 1854, the ground was purchased by the Unitarians who, using the same walls, completed the present church building. The Rev. J. Fisher is the pastor.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized with seventeen members in June, 1855. Their present church building, at the corner of Twelfth and Henry streets, was completed in 1856.

The German Methodist church was organized about 1858. The church is on Union street, and the congregation is under the care of the Rev. Louis Harmel.

St. Mary's Catholic church, the congregation which is composed of German Catholics, was completed in 1859. The tornado of June, 1860, destroyed the church building, and also the school-house and priest's residence adjoining. A larger and finer building was then erected, and was dedicated in 1861. The Rev. Peter Peters is pastor.

The Congregational church was organized in 1870. The church edifice is on the corner of Sixth and Henry streets. The Rev. E. G. Chaddock is pastor.

A large Union mission Sunday-school was organized in 1853, under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association. For several months its meetings were held in the upper story of a building known as Hunter's tavern; afterwards in a vacant store owned by Major Charles W. Hunter, on Second street near Henry; and then in Weigler's Hall, at the corner of Second and Henry streets. A large mission Sunday-school is now carried on in Hunterstown under the care of the Baptists and one on State street in charge of the Presbyterians.

There are two churches maintained by the colored population. The Union Baptist church was organized about 1840, and occupies a church edifice at the corner of Seventh and George streets. The Rev. J. T. Piernan is pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal is on Third street between Henry and Ridge streets, and the pastor is the Rev. W. H. Beckley.

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

The first steamer to begin making regular trips as a packet between Alton and St. Louis, not the "Tiskilwa," in the year 1833. This boat then carried the mail. She was named after an Indian chief, and after leaving the Alton and St. Louis trade was sunk in 1836, in collision with the steamer Wisconsin. The "Alpha" in 1837 was the next boat to begin running as a regular packet. She was succeeded by the Eagle, commanded by captains Wilson, Reed, and Clay, of St. Louis. In 1843 this boat was bought by captain William P. Lamothe, of Alton. In January, 1844, captain Lamothe, in connection with Messrs. Starnes & Springer of St. Louis, built the "Luella." In 1845 Frink & Walker, of Chicago, proprietors of stage lines, placed in opposition to the "Luella," the "Governor Briggs," captain James E. Starr, and the two boats soon came to be the property of one joint-stock company. In 1848 Messrs. S. & P. Wise with captain Thomas G. Starr and other citizens of Alton, bought the "Tempest," with which an opposition line was started. At that time the fare between Alton and St. Louis was one dollar. The year 1849 witnessed a warm competition between the two lines. The old company determined to sharply oppose the "Tempest," and captain George E. Hawley of the "Luella," cut down the fare to seventy-five cents, then to fifty, then to twenty-five, then to ten cents, and finally carried passengers without charge and freight for nearly nothing. The "Tempest" was prompt to meet these reductions, and lively times be

tween the two rival lines were experienced during the summer of 1849. Each boat carried a band of music and left at the same hour. Each was anxious to make better time than its rival, and rosin and turpentine were burnt freely with the wood for fuel. At that time there was no law restricting engineers as to the amount of steam they should carry. After furnishing cheap transportation for several months, the owners of the boats came to the conclusion that a better way could be devised for the management of their business, and consolidated their interests. The "Luella" ran in the trade during the spring of 1850, and the "Tempest," the balance of the year, and the whole of the year 1851. Frink & Walker sold their interest in the company to captain Joseph Brown, who in partnership with S. & P. Wise and Gaty, McCune & Co., of St. Louis, built the "Altona," which began running in December, 1851, and was then the fastest boat on the western waters. She made the run from St. Louis to Alton in one hour and thirty-seven minutes, which for many years afterward stood as the fastest time ever made on the river from St. Louis to Alton.

In September, 1852, the Chicago & Mississippi railroad company, on the completion of their road from Springfield to Alton, purchased the Altona, Capt. D. C. Adams, and the "Cornelia," Capt. Lamothe, for the accommodation of their freight and passenger traffic between Alton and St. Louis. Two trips were made each day. The Cornelia sank in December, 1853, and the Altona the first day of January, 1854. The "St. Paul," Capt. Lamothe, then did all the business till March, 1854, when the "Reindeer," Capt. Adams, and the "Winchester," Capt. John A. Bruner, were added to the line. These boats did not prove profitable investments, and were sold, J. J. & W. Mitchell, W. P. Lamothe, Joseph Brown, and Gaty, McCune & Co. becoming the purchasers and agreeing to do the business of the railroad between the two points. There were some changes of ownership in 1857, when we find the company with three boats, the Reindeer, Baltimore and York State. The Reindeer sank November 10th, 1857; September 10th, 1859, the York State sank; in October of the same year the "David Tatum" was purchased, and the following December witnessed the end of Baltimore; she sank like her companion boats. Several different boats were then chartered until the company built the famous "City of Alton," Capt. George E. Hawley, which went into service in the fall of 1860. About the time of the breaking out of the war the railroad company began sending their passengers through by rail over the Alton & Terre Haute railroad (the present Indianapolis & St. Louis) when the "City of Alton" was withdrawn, and ran South from St. Louis in command of Capt. William Barnes. In June, 1862, the company bought the "B. M. Runyan," Capt. James S. Bellas, which ran between Alton and St. Louis till 1864, when she also went South and sank on the 21st of July, proving a total loss. The "David Tatum" was then brought into requisition. Meanwhile, the Chicago & Alton railroad company (the old Chicago and Mississippi) had extended their road to St. Louis, and all the railroad freight was taken from the boat toward the close of the year 1864. The Tatum continued

to run during January and February, 1865, but not proving profitable, she was withdrawn, and the Alton trade abandoned to the through line packets.

After a month or more Capt. John A. Bruner, in connection with Tunstall & Holmes and others of St. Louis, began running the "May A. Bruner." In the summer of 1865 the "South Wester" was purchased, and ran between Alton and St. Louis, till the winter of 1868-9, when the company built the Belle of Alton which was in service between Alton and St. Louis, in the fall of 1871, when she was sent South, and was burned at New Orleans, on the 28th of March, 1872. The Schuyler, in the fall of 1871, supplied the place of the Belle of Alton, and ran till the next year. In 1872, the Illinois River Packet Company placed the Illinois in the Alton and St. Louis trade, and she ran about two years and a half. In March, 1874, Capt. John A. Bruner, purchased the De Smet and started her in opposition to the Illinois, which was now taken off. In the summer of 1874 the Eagle Packet company began business, and shortly afterward Capt. Bruner and this company consolidated their interests, and have since at different times ran the "De Smet," the "Bald Eagle," and the "Spread Eagle," between St. Louis, Alton, and Grafton.

THE ALTON CEMETERY.

The grounds now embraced in the Alton Cemetery, in the eastern part of the city, were formerly the property of Major Charles W. Hunter, and had been used for burial purposes from a date early in the history of Alton. In March, 1845, the mayor and common council of the city of Alton, and their successors in office, were incorporated as the "Alton Cemetery," and the grounds remained under their control till 1875, when they were transferred to an association, incorporated under the name and title of the "Alton Cemetery," of which all the lot owners were made members. The present officers of the association are: Charles A. Caldwell, president, and H. J. Crane, secretary and treasurer. This association agreed to assume the old indebtedness and enlarge the grounds, which now comprise about twenty acres. Here is the grave of Elijah P. Lovejoy. In laying out an avenue the removal of his remains was made necessary, and they now lie about one hundred feet from the place of their original interment. A lot has been set apart for a monument which the Lovejoy Monument Association design erecting to his memory, and to this part of the cemetery it is intended to remove his ashes when the monument shall have been built. The cemetery contains the graves of one hundred and sixty-four United States soldiers who died at Alton during the war of the Rebellion. They belonged to the Seventy-seventh Ohio, the Tenth Kansas and the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Illinois, and the Thirty-seventh Iowa infantry regiments, and the Fifteenth regiment United States regulars.

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There are two Catholic cemeteries, with commodious and handsomely arranged grounds, in which numerous interments have been made.

NEWSPAPERS.

Four newspapers are published in Alton. The *Alton Telegraph* is a daily and weekly paper, W. T. Norton, editor and proprietor. Perrin & Smith are editors and proprietors of the *Alton Democrat*, published daily and weekly. The *Alton Banner* is a weekly German paper. The *Madison County Sentinel* is issued weekly by J. J. McInerney.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Alton Library Association was organized in 1852. Among the members were: P. W. Randle, Norton Johnson, W. T. Miller, A. S. Barry, Harvey Barnett, Isaac Scarritt, W. H. Turner, A. G. Walford, L. S. Metcalf and S. W. Robbins. A small collection of books was made, which, in February, 1866, was sold at public auction and purchased by a number of the ladies of Alton for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars. In 1869, the constitution of the association was amended, and twelve ladies elected to manage the library. In April, 1871, the room in the City Hall, now used for the post-office, was obtained for the library and fitted up at the expense of the association. In February, 1876, the library was moved into the rooms now occupied, and the following April a free reading-room was established. There are about five thousand volumes in the library. The library rooms are open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons of each week. Books may be taken out on the payment of an annual subscription fee of two dollars and a half. The present officers are: Mrs. R. G. Perley, president; Mrs. J. P. Laird, vice-president; Mrs. C. L. Wright, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. F. Topping, recording secretary. Miss Florence Dolbee is the librarian, and Mrs. C. M. Crandell at the head of the book committee.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—The history of Free Masonry in Alton began, with the organization of the Franklin Lodge, No. 25, in 1837, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. There was at that time no Grand Lodge in the State of Illinois. The charter members in Franklin Lodge were Jacob C. Bruner, Samuel C. Price, Jabez Carter, J. A. Langdon, John A. Maxey, H. S. Summers, J. D. Combs, A. Hart, Charles Howard, and R. McFarland; Charles Howard was the first Master. This was the first Masonic Lodge instituted in Madison county. It remained under the Missouri Grand Lodge till 1844, when the Grand Lodge of Illinois was formed. It was removed to Upper Alton in 1843, where it has since maintained a useful and active existence. Piasa Lodge, No. 27, was granted a charter in October, 1844. Among those interested in its establishment were John Baillhache, Samuel G. Bailey, and David Allen. The last named was the first Master. Alton Lodge, No. 284, was chartered in October, 1858, and is not now in operation. In October, 1859, Erwin Lodge, No. 315, was instituted, composed largely of Masons of German nationality.

Howard Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered in Upper Alton, where it met till November, 1851, when it was removed to Alton. The name was changed to Alton chapter in 1852. Alton Council, No. 3, of Royal and

Select Masters was established in Feb. 1853, by charter from the Grand Council of Kentucky. Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, was instituted in September, 1853. The charter members were Josiah Hunt, B. J. Kirkham, J. W. Schewpe, and William H. Turner. Constantine Conclave, No. 10. Red Cross Knights of Rome and Constantine meet at Alton.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Alton was the early home of Odd-Fellowship in Illinois. The first Lodge of Odd Fellows in the State was organized here about the year 1837, and was known as Western Star Lodge, No. 1. Past Grand Sire—Wilkey, the founder of this order in the United States, visited Alton, and to his labors is largely due the introduction of Odd Fellowship in Illinois. Shortly afterward Alton Lodge, No. 2, was formed. The third Lodge in the State was Clark Lodge, No. 3, in Greenville, in Bond county. The Grand Lodge of Illinois held its first session at Alton in August, 1838. Among those connected with the early history of the order in Alton, were John R. Woods, James E. Starr, John R. Batterton, John P. Ash, and John M. Krum. The Lodge of Odd Fellows in Alton, chiefly on account of extravagant expenditures became embarrassed, and ceased work in October, 1839, and with them the Grand Lodge of the State. The Grand Lodge was reorganized in March, 1842. Western Star Lodge, No. 1, was never revived, but Alton Lodge, No. 2, resumed work, and is now in active existence. The Encampment was instituted at Alton in July, 1838. It soon afterward suspended operations, and was re-opened in June, 1850. The bodies of Odd Fellows now in existence in Alton, are Alton Lodge, No. 2, Germania Lodge, No. 299, and Wilkey Encampment, No. 1.

The Knights of Pythias are represented by Fleur de Lys Lodge, No. 68; the Knights of Honor by Alton Lodge, No. 920. There are also lodges of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Other organizations are Alton Turn Verein, the German Benevolent Society, Lodge of Hope and Alton lodges of the Order of Harugari, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

STREET CAR AND OMNIBUS LINES.

A street car line, making hourly trips between Alton and Upper Alton, has been in operation since December, 1868. A line of omnibuses furnishes communication between Alton and North Alton. The city is supplied with gas, the works for the manufacture of which were erected in 1855.

ALTON WATER WORKS COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1875, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and completed the present water works after the city had expended fifty thousand dollars in their construction. These works were placed in operation on the twenty-ninth of January, 1876, and have a capacity of four million gallons per day. Two powerful engines at the river pump the water to a reservoir, situated on one of the highest points in the city, at an elevation of two hundred and seventy-five feet above the Mississippi, whence the water is distributed. The completion of these works gave Alton

superior means of extinguishing fires. So strong is the pressure in the lower part of the city that ten streams of water have been thrown at one time to the height of one hundred and fifty feet. The use of steam fire engines has thus been made unnecessary. All the stock of this company is now owned by Henry Watson.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Consists of a chief engineer, assistant, and a force of men strong enough to man the two hose carriages owned by the city. There are two engine-houses, one on Market street and the other on Second street.

THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES OF ALTON.

Alton has many advantages as a manufacturing point, among which are excellent railroad and river facilities, cheap fuel, and a healthy and advantageous location in the midst of a rich and productive region of country.

THE ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY

Is the largest and most important manufacturing establishment. Glass works were started on Belle street, of which in September, 1873, the Illinois Glass Company, William Eliot Smith, president, became the owner. In 1876 the works were removed to their present location, between the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad and the river, in the lower part of the city. At that date there was only one building. The second glass-house was erected in 1877, the third in 1880, and the fourth in 1882. Four hundred and fifty hands have been employed, and on the completion of the projected improvements this force will be increased to six hundred. The production has largely consisted of green and amber bottles, which have been sold extensively throughout the West. A larger amount of this class of goods has been made here than at any other factory in the United States. It is also proposed to begin the manufacture of flint-glassware. The sand used is brought from Pike county, forty miles up the Mississippi, opposite Cap-au-Gris, Missouri. The value of the production in 1881 was \$450,000, which will be increased to \$650,000. William Eliot Smith is the owner. The works occupy three acres of ground.

HAPGOOD PLOW COMPANY.

This company has a large brick building on Front and Henry streets, and employ about one hundred hands. Riding plows, walking plows, and cultivators are manufactured. The implements made have a just reputation for excellence, are sold everywhere throughout the West, and the manufacturers have been unable to supply the constantly increasing demand. Charles H. Hapgood previously carried on the business in Chicago and St. Louis, where, in each city, his works were destroyed by fire. The factory was established at Alton in 1874. The company was incorporated in December, 1879, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The president is Charles H. Hapgood; the vice-president, J. P. Black; the treasurer, F. H. Ferguson; and the secretary, Thomas Bates.

THE ALTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS

Manufacture threshing machines, horse powers, and different agricultural implements. With the machine shop a foundry is connected. When in active operation seventy-five or eighty men are employed. The works are now owned by Andrew T. Hawley. They were first started by N. Hanson about 1840.

ALTON CITY MILLS.

The Alton city mills came into the possession of E. O. Stanard & Co., in March, 1881. Since then important improvements have been made, and the capacity enlarged, so that now the mill is the largest and most complete in Madison county. There are thirty-two sets of rolls, and flour is manufactured by the latest improved process. Among the well-known brands are "Stanard's Royal Patent," "Alton City Mill Roller Process," "Burbridge's Best," "Stanard's Best" and "Eagle Steam." The best grades of flour are shipped directly to the East, and shipments are also made to the European markets. The power is furnished by a new Corliss engine. The mill building is one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions, with a warehouse fifty by one hundred feet. The shipping facilities are excellent, cars of the Chicago and Alton, and Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads, running alongside the mill. The capacity is seven hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. Thirty-one hands are employed.

NATIONAL ROLLER MILLS.—D. R. SPARKS & CO.

These mills have a capacity of five hundred barrels a day. The new roller process was adopted in February, 1882, and superior grades of flour are now manufactured. The leading brands are the "Armada" and "Roller C. A. Process." There are twenty-three sets of rolls. Five run of burrs were retained, and are sometimes used. A Harris Corliss engine of two hundred horse-power runs the machinery. Eighteen men are employed. The building is constructed of brick and stone, is ninety-five by one hundred feet in dimensions, and four stories in height with a basement.

EMPIRE MILLS.

The Empire Mills, of which Matthew Wilkison is proprietor, are run on the custom plan, and have a capacity of fifty barrels of wheat flour per day. There are two run of burrs, one used for grinding wheat, and the other corn. Four men are employed.

MADISON MILLS.

The Madison Mills, in Bozzatown, are owned by Oliver B. Ground. The mills have three run of burrs, two used for wheat, and one for corn, and can manufacture fifty or sixty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, and about one hundred barrels of meal. Half-a-dozen men are employed. The best grades of flour find a market in Alton. On Tuesdays and Saturdays custom work is done, and the rest of the week is devoted to merchant milling.

DRUMMOND TOBACCO COMPANY.

This factory was established in 1862, by Myers & Pierce.

The firm afterward became Myers & Drummond, and in 1873, Dausman & Drummond. In 1876, the company was incorporated as the Dausman & Drummond Tobacco Company with a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1879 the name was changed to the Drummond Tobacco Company. The officers are John N. Drummond, president, Charles H. Randle, secretary and treasurer and J. T. Drummond, general superintendent. These gentlemen, with John E. Hayner, are the owners of the stock. The works occupy a three story brick building, eighty by one hundred feet, on the corner of Front and Alton streets, with a warehouse, forty-one by eighty feet, on the corner of Second and Alton streets. Three hundred and fifty hands are employed, and about three million pounds of plug tobacco, valued at \$1,500,000, are manufactured annually. The same company also carry on a factory in St. Louis, started in 1880, which has a capacity of five million pounds each year.

ALTON BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The box factory, now operated by this company on the Mississippi above Alton, was established by John E. Hayner in 1872, and in 1877 the present company was formed, and in 1880 was incorporated with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. The president is G. R. Allen, the secretary, J. M. Kyrie, and the treasurer, John E. Hayner. The company also own a saw mill, which partly furnishes the lumber used in the manufacture of boxes. Forty-five hands are employed in the saw mill, and three million five hundred thousand feet of sycamore and cottonwood lumber are sawn annually. In the box factory from eighty to one hundred hands are kept at work. Boxes of sycamore for plug tobacco, are the principal goods manufactured, though tobacco butts, cracker boxes and barrel headings are also turned out. This is one of the largest box factories in the West, and the boxes are shipped to towns along the Mississippi river from Burlington to New Orleans.

MACHINE SHOP—GEORGE D. HAYDEN.

The machine shop of George D. Hayden was established in 1872; it now employs thirteen men, and has the reputation of turning out work of a superior character. Repairs to stationary and portable steam engines are made a specialty, and attention is paid to plumbing, gas, steam and water fitting. The shop is on Second street, between Piasa and State.

THE ALTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

Is carried on by the firm of Brunner & Duncan. Orders are executed for engines, flouring mills, saw mills, pumps, pulleys, shafting, water pipes, brass work and fittings of all kinds. A specialty is made of coal-mining machinery.

ALTON PLANING MILL,

Was established by the firm of Martin & Boals, in 1864, and moved to the present location on Second street, between Spring and Walnut, in 1872. The building now occupied was erected by the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad as a car factory. M. H. Boals is the present proprietor. Sash, doors, blinds, frames, mouldings and

brackets are made, principally for the home market. The mill furnishes work for twenty-five men.

WHEELOCK & GINTER,

Also carry on the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, brackets, mouldings and stair rails at their planing mill on Front street, between George and Langdon. This establishment began operations in 1866 under the same management as now. Twelve hands are employed.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

The wagon and carriage factory of Charles Rodemeyer was established by his father, Charles Rodemeyer, in 1854. Forty-five men are employed in the establishment, and all kinds of wagons, buggies and carriages are made. The annual sales amount to about \$30,000. Daniel Miller manufactures carriages exclusively, and employs twenty-five hands. His factory is at the corner of Fifth and Belle streets, and began operations in 1869. William Rodemeyer is engaged in the manufacture of buggies and carriages at the corner of Fourth and State streets. Wagons are also made by Nick. Seibold, George Luft and J. H. Koehne, on Belle street, and Joseph Amman, in Hunters-town.

COOPERAGE.

Cooper establishments are carried on by William Armstrong, Adam Gundall, Jacob & Thomas Jun, Fred Holfert, John Ubelhack and Henry Laux. The most of these are in the lower town. The largest shops are those of Armstrong and Gundall. Flour, apple and lime barrels comprise the principal articles made, for which a strong and constant home demand exists.

LIME.

William Armstrong has four kilns for the manufacture of lime, and produces from one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand barrels each year. Copinger & Biggins have one kiln, and make about forty thousand barrels annually. There is another kiln in operation, recently owned by Theodore Dietz. The stone found about Alton is a very pure carbonate of lime, and burns into the best and whitest lime made in the country. It has won a wide reputation throughout the West for its excellence, and the Alton manufacturers ship to different points in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.

EARTHENWARE.

J. Wilhelm & Co., established themselves in the manufacturing of earthenware in Alton in 1855, in a stone building used during the Mexican war as headquarters for the quartermaster's department. They employ in their business a capital of about \$3000. Their supply of clay is obtained from Whitehall and North Alton.

BRICK MANUFACTORIES.

J. Henry Hellrung pursues the manufacture of brick, a business handed him from his father. At present the capacity of his works is about a half million per annum.

Ernest N. Feldwick, brick manufacturer, employs from

ten to fifteen men, and manufactures a million bricks annually.

Thomas Corbett commenced the manufacture of brick in 1869. Gives employment to eighty men and turns out 600, 000 bricks annually.

STONE QUARRIES.

Henry Watson commenced the quarrying of stone in 1859. His business has assumed large proportions, giving employment to seventy-five hands, and aggregating about \$150,000 per annum.

James Bannon's quarries have been in operation about fifteen years. They give employment to an average of twenty men.

THE ALTON CIDER VINEGAR AND FRUIT EVAPORATING COMPANY,

Began operations in the summer of 1881. Large quantities of dried fruit are manufactured by Williams' evaporators, according to the Alden process. The works are on William street, between Wall and Fourth streets, and are owned by John A. Bruner.

BREWERIES.

There are two breweries in Alton, that of John Jehle, between Alton and North Alton, called the Alton Brewery. This makes about four thousand barrels of beer every year. The product is sold mostly in Alton, and small towns within a radius of a dozen miles. The bluff City brewery, of which James Carr is proprietor, is situated in the lower part of the city. This is the old Yeckel brewery, the first ever started in Alton.

CIGARS

Are manufactured by John A. Neining, Henry Brueggemann, Kraus Bros., George Mold, and Frank C. Pelot, Jr.

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS.

The following gentlemen are engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters: Schmidt and Knecht, also, Christopher Weisbach.

ALTON STONE, BALLAST, AND MACADAM COMPANY.

This company, composed of Henry Watson, William Armstrong, and William Huskinson, in February 1881, put in operation a crusher to reduce the limestone rock of the bluff, above Alton, to a size suitable for macadam and ballast purposes. The crusher is one of the largest in use. Twenty car-loads of crushed stone can be furnished daily. The company, in the spring of 1882, furnished stone with which to ballast the Chicago and Alton railroad from Alton to East St. Louis. The capital invested in the works is about twelve thousand dollars.

Supervisors.—The following gentlemen have represented Alton in the board of supervisors: C. A. Herb, H. C. Sweetzer, John M. Tonsor, 1876-77; William Hayden, R. C. Berry, John M. Tonsor, C. A. Herb, 1877-78; G. D. Hayden, C. A. Herb, C. Ryan, J. M. Tonsor, 1878-79; N. E. Hatheway, F. H. Ullrich, William Hayden, J. M. Ton-

sor, 1879-80; N. E. Hatheway, F. W. Joesting, J. M. Tonsor, G. D. Hayden, 1880-81; I. E. Hardy, F. W. Joesting, J. J. McInerney, J. M. Tonsor, 1881-82; John A. Bruner, J. M. Tonsor, F. H. Ullrich, James M. Cotter, 1882-83.

UPPER ALTON.

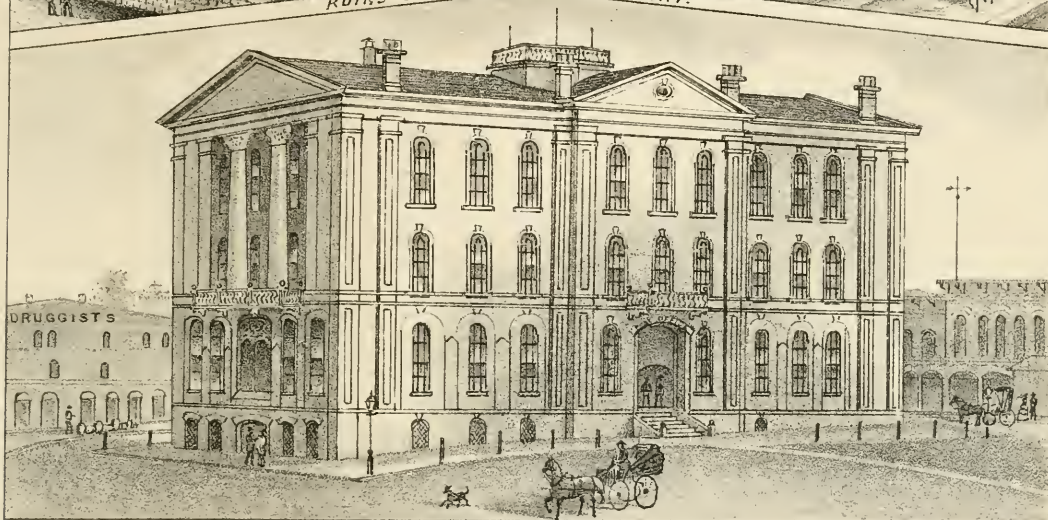
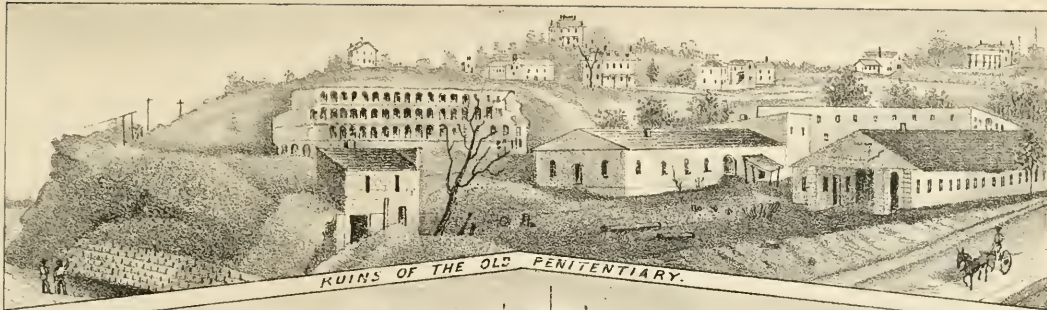
Upper Alton sprang into existence about the same time as Alton, though in the earlier years of its history it had a more vigorous growth than its rival by the river. Joseph Meacham, a native of the State of Vermont, who came to Illinois in 1811, was the original proprietor, and surveyed the site of the town into lots in the year 1817. He proposed to dispose of these lots by lottery, each ticket entitling the holder to one lot, or thirty acres more or less. For some years there was considerable trouble with the titles. Meacham, who pre-empted the land, had only paid the land office one fourth of the amount due. Under the rules of the Land Office, then in force, he received a certificate of entry, and was entitled to a patent on payment of the balance of the purchase money. Subsequently he became financially embarrassed and unable to pay his debts, and assigned his certificate to James W. Whitney, Erastus Brown, John Allen, and Ebenezer Hodges, who paid the balance due the Land Office, and obtained a patent. Meanwhile Ninian Edwards and Charles W. Hunter had procured judgments against Meacham, and sold under execution a number of lots for which deeds had been given by Meacham while he held the certificate of entry. Litigation followed, and a compromise was finally made by which Whitney, Brown, Allen, and Hodges, and Edwards and Hunter, divided the most of the lots between them, while the original purchaser was crowded out entirely.

For some years after 1817 Upper Alton (it was then simply known by the name of Alton), both in population and the character of its improvements, surpassed the Alton laid out by Easton.*

Among the early settlers were: Dr. Augustus Langworthy, Ebenezer Hodges, James W. Whitney, Robert Sinclair, Elisha Dodge, William Kessler, Benjamin Spencer, Ezekiah H. Gear, Isaac Woodburn, Benjamin Steadman, David Smith, George Smith, Erastus Brown, the Rev. Bennett Maxey, John A. Maxey, John Seely, Nathaniel Pinckard, William G. Pinkard, John Allen, Willis Webb, Benjamin Hail, Samuel Delaplain, Henry P. Rundle, Alanson S. Wells, Jonathan Brown, Ephraim Marsh, Levi McNeil, Thomas Allen, Zachariah Allen, Shadrach Brown, William Heath, Daniel Crume, Enoch Long and Joel Finch.

James W. Whitney was a lawyer, and for some years previous to his death was the oldest member of the bar in the state. He died in Adams county at the age of eighty-five, He was familiarly called "Lord Coke." Among the papers of George Churchill was found this memorandum: "Whitney

* Meacham, after founding Upper Alton, had purchased what was known as the Bates farm, and projected a town which he advertised as Alton on the river. Major Charles W. Hunter became interested in this last enterprise in 1818, and out of it grew Hunterstown, now incorporated in the city of Alton.



PLACES OF PUBLIC INTEREST, ALTON, ILL.

is a Yankee, from the vicinity of Boston, and came to this country in 1800. Has been two thousand five hundred miles up the Missouri, and was taken prisoner by the Indians." Dr. Augustus Langworthy had come to Illinois from Vermont. On the establishment of the post-office in 1818 he was appointed postmaster. The office was then called Alton, and was supplied by a weekly mail, carried on horseback, on a route from Carlyle to St. Charles, Missouri, crossing the Mississippi at Alton. Dr. Erastus Brown had the first drug store in the town, and the Rev. Bennett Maxey was the first minister of the Gospel. John Allen and Benjamin Spencer filled the office of justices of the peace in 1818, and Willis Webb and Benjamin Hail served the same year as constables. Robert Sinclair was deputy sheriff. He was shrewd, eccentric, and illiterate. He was found guilty of complicity in a robbery, and though present when the verdict was rendered, escaped before the officials could secure him. He fled to Arkansas, there became popular, and was elected a member of the State Legislature.

Bennett Maxey, Erastus Brown, Isaac Waters, and Zachariah Allen, laid out the town of Salu, adjoining Upper Alton.*

One of the early residents of Upper Alton, who came to the place in 1818, describes the town on his arrival as a little village of log cabins. There was one store kept by Shad. Brown in a little log house in the extreme south part of the town. It was a general store, but with a very poor and small stock of goods. There was a double log cabin, in one room of which whiskey was kept for sale, and in the other was the only hotel in the place. William Morris was the proprietor. There was one small frame building, erected by Benjamin Spencer, and used by him as a shop.

The first school-house was a small log cabin, about fourteen feet square.

*An advertisement in the *Edwardsville Spectator*, in 1820, sets forth the advantages of Salu, and gives the reason for the laying out of the town. It is as follows:

"When it is considered that the Mississippi river is bounded on the east by alluvial land, from four to seven miles in width, beginning at the mouth of the Kaskaskia River, and extending to two miles above the junction of the Missouri River, a distance of eighty or one hundred miles, has nowhere in this distance a permanent or rocky shore, but overflows the country in unusually high freshets—and when it is considered that from the termination of this alluvial land, at which place the town of Alton is situated, to the mouth of the Illinois river, the shore of the Mississippi is a perpendicular rock, from one to two hundred feet high, with only here and there a narrow break admitting a few small streams of water to flow into the Mississippi, but not presenting anywhere a situation for a town—and when it is also considered that the eastern bank of the Illinois river for some distance is rocky and broken, and then it becomes low bottom land for more than two hundred miles from the mouth of the river, the mind is irresistibly led to the opinion that the town of Alton is situated on a commanding and important site, there being nowhere else on the eastern bank of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, for more than three hundred miles, a good situation for a town. This opinion is drawn from the advantage this place may receive from the navigation of those rivers. Let us look forward only a few years when the internal navigation shall be completed from the Hudson through the Lakes to the Mississippi, and the importance of this station for a great commercial town will be more fully appreciated.

The floor was of rough-hewn, split logs, laid in a manner as rough as the material. This structure stood in the south part of the town, and was soon supplanted by another building more centrally located on the street, or road, lead-

"The surrounding country equals in richness of soil and agricultural advantages the most fertile portion of the western country. In addition to the foregoing considerations, freestone, limestone, and stone coal abound in great abundance in the neighborhood of these places, and by reference to the actual survey of this state, Alton is found to be nearly due West from Vandalia, the seat of government. The Mississippi at this point is fifteen miles nearer that town than any other navigable water of the state, excepting the Kaskaskia river which is navigable to Vandalia, only two or three months in the year."

"But even here, although the bank is rocky, the river is easy of access, and there is a good boat landing or harbor, the land is for more than one mile back broken and uneven, interspersed with hills and sink-holes. Therefore, the site for the town of Salu is considered more eligible than others which can be selected on the waters of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. This town is situated on the first high, rolling, and commanding ground from the river in section six, in town five north, and range nine west, of the third principal meridian, adjoining, and north of Upper Alton, in the County of Madison, and State of Illinois. There are no ponds, nor stagnant waters, the source of so much disease in this country in this town, nor in its vicinity, but it is well supplied with springs of pure water."

"The great road leading from the East through this state to the Missouri territory, the Boon's Lick, and Salt River countries, runs through this town, and crosses the Mississippi at the well-known Smeltzer's Ferry. This road will be made to fork at this town, and run also to Fountain Ferry, at Lower Alton. These two ferries are the only ones of any importance that can ever be established on the Mississippi between the Illinois and Missouri rivers. The great National Road, running from the city of Washington westwardly, must necessarily cross one or the other of these ferries, when it shall be extended to Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. The important road leading from the South to the military bounty lands in the fork of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and to the Sangamo country, must, from the peculiar make of the land, either on the West or on the East, run through this town."

"Good mechanics of moral, industrious habits, and respectable men of other occupations, will receive liberal encouragement to settle in this town."

"It may be considered extraordinary that a new town, bearing a new name, should be laid out adjoining Upper Alton, as this town is well situated, and already contains more than thirty families. It is from these considerations that the town of Salu is laid out, and the lots offered to actual settlers. No clear and indisputable title could heretofore have been obtained for any lot in Upper Alton, and the legal questions connected with the land are complicated and difficult. Under these circumstances, the people who had settled in Alton could not prudentially make improvements, but had become more and more convinced of the unusually healthy and commanding situation for a great town, and were unwilling to remove to any other town, or part of this state or country. Therefore, the subscribers purchased the site for the town of Salu, which has all the advantages of Alton, and have given the new town a new name, because Alton embraced Upper and Lower Alton, two separate and distinct sites for towns, situated more than one mile apart; from these considerations it was not thought advisable to extend Alton to greater limits, and therefore the subscribers have named the town Salu."

BENNETT MAXEY.
ERASTUS BROWN.
ISAAC WATERS.
ZACHARIAH ALLEN.

ing to Milton. This was likewise built of logs, but was more commodious and comfortable than its predecessor, and was used for several years. The seats were made out of slabs hauled from the saw-mill at Milton. One of the pupils of those days, who does not seem to have entertained the most pleasant recollections of this school-room, writes: "The small scholars were required to sit on these miserable benches without backs, and be very quiet, though some of the smallest could not reach the floor with their feet. The larger scholars were better provided for, as their seats were next to the wall, and a board was placed in front of them for a writing-desk. Our school-books were: Webster's Speller, Walker's Dictionary, Pike's Arithmetic, Murray's Reader, and Murray's English Grammar." Among the early teachers of this school was Mr. Rose, Nelson Aldrich, H. H. Snow, Enoch Long, Rowlet Maxey and Levi McNeil. For a short time, a man named Jinks held sway over this temple of learning, but was discharged for lying down and sleeping on the benches during school hours. His devotion to whiskey was the cause. Except for this one failing, he was an excellent teacher.

William G. Pinckard,* William Heath, and Daniel Crume, and their families, all of whom had removed to Illinois from Ohio, and first settled at Hunterstown in the fall of 1819, came to Upper Alton (or Salu); and these families, fifteen persons in all, spent the following winter in a log cabin of two rooms. That winter Pinckard and Heath constructed a pottery, and in the spring of 1820 began the manufacture of pottery ware, for which there was a great demand, persons coming from far and near to procure dishes, cups, crocks, and all kinds of earthen vessels. Nathaniel Pinckard, father of William G. Pinckard, became a resident of Upper Alton at the same time.†

* Thomas Stanton Pinckard, son of William G. Pinckard, after mentioning that his father, in 1834, moved from Upper to Lower Alton; in 1837 to Middle Alton, and in 1846 back again to Lower Alton, writes:

"I have a vivid recollection of several of the old settlers who were living when I was a boy. Abel Moore, in his Dearborn wagon, with his wooden leg. Tommy Nichols, with his favorite by-word, 'Dad-burn it.' Old McAuley; old George Bell—all old rangers in the Indian troubles. Often these men visited my father's house when I was a boy, and by a bright, glowing fireplace, seated on father's knee, I listened to the hair-breadth escapes and thrilling incidents of border life. The murder of the Regan family in the forks of Wood River in 1814, was often spoken of by these old 'rangers,' some of whom participated in the pursuit and killing of the savage murderers. It was a common occurrence for us, children, to pick up Indian arrow-heads in the timber and fields of Middle Alton up to 1840."

† In the columns of the *Edwardsville Spectator*, in 1820, appears an account of a Fourth of July celebration at Alton (Upper Alton) that year, "which excelled anything of the kind heretofore witnessed in this country." Hezekiah H. Gear, mounted on horseback, in full military uniform, was the marshal of the day. J. W. Whitney read the Declaration of Independence, and William Jenks delivered an oration. The company then repaired to the table, where a plentiful and excellent repast was served by Dr. Augustus Langworthy. James Smith, an aged Revolutionary Patriot, and one of the first settlers, presided, assisted by K. P. Day, the Vice-President. Several

From the time they made their home in Upper Alton, the houses of Nathaniel Pinckard and William G. Pinckard were the stopping-places of the pioneer preachers, and religious services were often held at their houses, and also at that of Jonathan Brown. The Revs. Samuel Thompson, Thomas Randle, John Dew and Jesse Walker were among the early ministers. Nathaniel and Oliver Brown removed to Illinois in 1817 from Champaign county, Ohio. In 1818 they became residents of Upper Alton.

The first postmaster, Augustus Langworthy, appointed in 1818, was succeeded by the Rev. Bennett Maxey in 1824. The Rev. Mr. Maxey was one of the early Methodist circuit preachers in Virginia, from which state he removed to Ohio, and then to Illinois. His residence was in "Salu," and consequently the change of name was made to that from "Upper Alton." In 1826 he resigned the office, and George Smith received the commission. The office was then brought from Salu, and the name changed back to that of "Alton." In 1835 David Smith received the appointment as postmaster. The name of the office was then changed to "Upper Alton," and the post-office at Lower Alton, which had previously borne the name of "Lower Alton," was called "Alton." In the year 1849, Frank Hewitt was appointed postmaster, and was succeeded in 1853 by Joseph Chapman. James Smith was next placed in charge of the office. Aaron Butler was commissioned in 1861, and was followed in 1866 by the Rev. T. B. Hurlburt. Aaron Butler was re-appointed in 1867. Joseph H. Weeks, the present incumbent, has had charge of the office since 1877.

The following description of Upper Alton appears in the "Guide for Emigrants," published by John M. Peck, in 1831:

"Its situation is high and healthy, and it contained last spring (1831) thirty-five families and two hundred souls. Its numbers, within a few months, have augmented nearly one-third. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile and rolling; the prevailing timber walnut, hickory and oak. In March it had two stores, one tavern, one blacksmith shop, one ox flouring mill, one wagon-maker, one tannery, one saddlery, one shoemaker, one brick-maker, two carpenters, two physicians, one pottery for coarse earthenware, a post-office and a brick school-house building. Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians have organized societies, and preaching alternately by one of these denominations every Sabbath. A flourishing Sabbath-school is kept up. At Upper Alton the first Sunday-school in Illinois was opened in 1819."

Three years later, in 1834, the same author, in his "Gazetteer of Illinois," writing of Upper Alton, states that there were "three stores, one house of entertainment, three physicians, various mechanics, a pottery, a commodious brick school-house for town purposes, a steam flouring-mill now

toasts were drank, "interspersed with suitable pieces of vocal and instrumental music, and each accompanied with the discharge of a piece of artillery, together with the reiterated cheers and plaudits of the company." Benjamin Spencer, Hezekiah H. Gear, Dr. Hewetson of Milton, and Robert Sinclair were among those who participated in the toasts.

building, no grocery or whiskey-shop, and about sixty families." He adds:

"Upper Alton is improving; the society is good, and it is a desirable place for family residence, out of the bustle of business. The post-office is distinguished as 'Alton.' Upper Alton was laid off by the proprietor in 1816, and incorporated by the Legislature, under the government of trustees, in 1821, when it contained seventy or eighty families. In 1827 it had dwindled down to seven families. It was reduced from several causes, but especially from various conflicting claims to the soil, which have been happily terminated by a decision of the court of chancery, according to the mutual agreement of all the claimants. Hereafter, no doubt the town will experience a regular and rapid growth. The Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians hold worship regularly here."

The same writer, in 1839, describes the place as containing eight stores, five groceries, two lawyers, five physicians, mechanics of various descriptions, a steam saw and flour mill, and about three hundred families, or fifteen hundred inhabitants. The Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians have houses of worship. The Baptist and Presbyterian houses are handsome stone edifices, with spires and bells, and provided with ministers. There are seven or eight ministers of the gospel connected with this place, some of whom belong to the college and theological seminary. Others are agents for some of the public benevolent institutions, whose families reside here. Good morals, religious privileges, the advantages for education in the college and in three respectable common-schools, with an intelligent and agreeable society, make this town a desirable residence." He predicts that "Upper, Lower and Middle Alton will eventually grow into one great city." Their aggregate population was at that time about four thousand.

Another writer, Edmund Flagg, who in 1838 published "The Far West, or a Tour Beyond the Mountains," visited Upper Alton in 1839, and thus describes it:

NOTE. "At sunrise of the morning succeeding my visit to the bluffs, I was in the saddle, and clambering up those intolerably steep hills on the road leading to the village of Upper Alton, a few miles distant. The place is well situated on an elevated prairie, and to my taste, is preferable for private residence to any spot within the precincts of its rival namesake. The society is polished, and a fine-toned morality is said to characterize the inhabitants. The town was originally incorporated many years ago, and was then a place of more note than it has ever since been; but owing to intestine broils and conflicting claims to its site, it gradually and steadily dwindled away until, a dozen years since, it numbered only seven families. A suit in chancery has happily settled these difficulties, and the village is now thriving well. A seminary of some note, under the jurisdiction of the Baptist persuasion, has within a few years been established here, and now comprises a very respectable body of students. It originated in a seminary formerly established at Rock Spring, in this state. The present buildings are situated upon a broad plain, beneath a walnut grove, on the eastern skirt of the village. I visited this seminary, and was much pleased with its faculty, buildings and design."

CHURCHES.

A Methodist class was formed at Upper Alton in 1817, the members of which were Ebenezer Hodges, Mary Hodges,

Jonathan Brown, Delilah Brown, Oliver Brown and John Seely. Mrs. Mary Woodburn was the next person to unite with this class, and after her the wife of William G. Pinckard. The first religious services were held in the cabin of Ebenezer Hodges, which stood where afterward the old Baptist church was built. It is supposed that John Dew was the first preacher. The Rev. Samuel H. Thompson officiated as pastor from 1818 to 1820. In 1835 the first church edifice, a frame building, was erected. In 1849 a brick church was built. The Rev. L. E. English is pastor of this church.

The Baptist Church at Upper Alton was constituted in 1830, by Rev. John M. Peck. The original members were eight in number. The Rev. Ebenezer Rogers was pastor from 1834 to 1838. For nearly six years services were held, either in private houses or in what was known as the "brick school-house." In 1826 a house of worship was completed, and was used by the congregation for more than thirty years, till the building of the present church structure. The church is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. David T. Morrill.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1837 with twenty-four members. The first minister was the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, then a resident of Alton, and publisher of the *Alton Observer*, who supplied the pulpit till the installation of a pastor. In 1838 twenty-six new members were received, many of whom had been connected with Congregational churches, and to meet their views a Union form of church government was adopted. A house of worship was built in 1838, and in 1858 destroyed by fire. A new church building was partially completed in 1861, and was dedicated in 1865.

There are two churches, supported by the colored population, one Methodist and the other Baptist, in Upper Alton.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

No place in Illinois offers better educational advantages than Upper Alton. Shurtleff College is well known as one of the oldest and best institutions in the State, and the Wyman Institute is a liberally patronized and well governed school.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS

of Upper Alton are represented by E. G. Webster, Thomas R. Murphy and Henry Loehr, as general merchants. Mahlon Malson, E. O. Reader, August Hildebrand, and Albert H. Hastings deal in groceries. Henry C. Swift and Fred J. Stebbins are in the drug business. Books, stationery, and gent's furnishing goods are sold by M. A. Leverett; stoves and tin ware by Evan E. Betts; and boots and shoes by Mrs. K. K. Boyle and Louis Ehrler; F. L. Vogelpohl is baker; Bradley & Co. and Albert H. Hastings, butchers; Henry L. Walke, shoemaker; Robert R. and John McReynolds, wagon makers; Oliver G. Stelle, architect and builder; and Israel H. Streeper, undertaker; H. S. Darnielle and H. H. Rippe, manufacture cigars, Cyrus W. Leverett is attorney, and Daniel W. Collett and Amos E. Benbow, justices of the peace. The physicians are Drs. T. P. Yerkes,

Edward C. Lemen, and Henry T. Burnap; Benjamin P. Harris is principal of the public schools.

THE SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORDERS

Are represented in Upper Alton as follows: Franklin Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Franklin chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; Upper Alton Lodge, No. 466, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Madison Lodge, No. 110, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Upper Alton Lodge, No. 1594, Knights of Honor.

TOWN OFFICERS—1882.

President of the Council, J. B. Lathy. Councilmen; John Atkins, O. L. Castle, W. J. Maharr, and Jones Worden.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was fifteen hundred and thirty-five, and is now about seventeen hundred.

NORTH ALTON.

The town of Greenwood, by which name the village of North Alton was formerly known, was surveyed into lots by James C. Tibbett, and the town plat recorded in February, 1853. Directly across the line, is congressional township six, range ten. The Buck Inn had been built in 1837, and a post-office was established in 1868, kept by P. J. Melling at his house, in township six, range ten and called Buck Inn. William Hall, about two years afterward was appointed postmaster, and the office was removed to the present town of North Alton. There was formerly a voting pre-

cinct, called Greenwood, which comprised parts of townships five, range ten, and six, range ten. In 1875 the village of North Alton was incorporated, and the name of the post-office was then changed from Buck Inn to North Alton. Within the corporate limits of the village there are about nine hundred and fifty inhabitants. George F. Long succeeded William Hall as post master, and George F. Barth, who now has charge of the office, was appointed in 1880.

There are two general stores kept by H. A. Betz & Co., and Charles Henderson. Anthony Buri and Kohler & Walter are the proprietors of grocery stores. John Redmond, and William P. Kolb deal in harness and saddles. George F. Barth is druggist. There are two millinery stores, one butcher and one shoemaker shop, and two blacksmith shops, one livery stable, and seven saloons. An Episcopal mission is carried on under the care of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Alton. The North Alton Reformed Club, a prosperous temperance organization, with one hundred members, which has been in existence about five years, owns a Temperance Hall, used for their meetings. Greenwood Lodge, No. 421, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1870, with John Rutledge, William Benson, William R. Jones, Thomas Hall, Robert Crawford, Jacob Strong, and George Moulding, as charter members. The board of village trustees for 1882 is composed of John Torsor, Joseph Krug, Mathias Hilt, John Kohne, Frank Worden, and C. W. Colby.

At Coal Branch, in congressional township five, range ten, there is one store, two blacksmith shops, and some other business establishments.



BIOGRAPHIES.



James Semple

GENERAL JAMES SEMPLE was one of the pioneers of the state of Illinois, and one among its most distinguished citizens, who have contributed to its prosperity; and departing, left behind them monuments of their labors that will be remembered and lauded for centuries yet to come. He was born in Green county, Kentucky, January 5th, 1798. His parents, John W. and Lucy Semple (*nee* Robertson), were natives of Virginia, descendants of one of the old Scotch families of Remfordsire, Scotland. James was the eldest in a family of nine children. He received a fair education in the schools of Greensburgh, Kentucky, which was supplemented by a legal course pursued in Louisville. Prior to this, however, he had learned the calling of tanner and currier, a business which proved unsuited to his tastes and talents. His first advent to the state was in 1818, located in Edwardsville, where he remained for a short time,

when he returned to Kentucky. In the year, 1820, he moved to Chariton, Missouri, and in 1822, was elected colonel of the 21st regiment of the Missouri militia. In 1824, he was licensed to practice law in the state. In 1828, he removed to Edwardsville, where he continued the practice of his chosen profession, that of the law, with great success.

He was exceedingly diligent and careful, and being a man of magnificent presence and fine manners, he rose rapidly to distinction. Upon the breaking out of the Black Hawk war he was commissioned as brigadier-general on Gen. Whiteside's staff. Immediately after the cessation of Indian hostilities, he engaged in politics. He represented Madison county in the state legislature several terms, and was twice elected speaker of the house—a merited compliment to a natural parliamentarian and statesman, and leader of his party. He had become so prominent in national affairs

in 1837, that he was appointed by President Van Buren, minister to Santa Fé de Bogota, and it is related by the old timers that the General was somewhat in doubt with regard to the location of his mission. He, therefore took into his confidence Abraham Lincoln, who although of different politics, was a warm personal friend. After consultation, Mr. Lincoln confessed that he was as ignorant of the geography of South America as Semple. They, therefore, concluded to visit a book-store and post themselves upon South American history. The mission was accepted, and General Semple took passage for New Grenada in January, 1838. He held his position here until 1842, when he returned to Edwardsville, and the following year received the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the state, which position he resigned after a few months' occupancy to accept a seat in the United States Senate, by appointment under the administration of Governor Ford, to fill the vacancy of Samuel McRoberts, deceased. In this body he stood almost alone in the advocacy of the establishment of a line of communication with the Pacific coast. In this regard his keen foresight placed him several years in advance of his age, and he was, therefore, subjected to ridicule by flippant and shallow critics, who were incapable of comprehending his broad conceptions pertaining to the future great republic. In 1842 and '43, General Semple specially distinguished himself in speeches made at Alton and Springfield, Illinois, relating to the "Oregon" question, which was then agitating the minds of the people of the states. We glean the following from one of these powerful and patriotic speeches: "I regret that the Western boundary was not settled in the late treaty with England in reference to boundary lines in America, and that I considered the right of the United States to the whole of Oregon as far as the Russian Boundaries, as clear as the noonday sun; that the right of the state of Maine to all she claimed equally as clear. But a foreign nation laid claim to a part of that territory without any shadow of right whatever. Yet, we have seen the special agent of the nation refusing even to discuss the question of right, and proposing for the sake of 'peace,' to divide the country in dispute; and we have seen that proposition agreed to by the executive and senate of the United States. For his part he was as much in favor of peace as any of his countrymen, but that he would prefer war, to yielding one inch of territory that justly belonged to the United States." Through the efforts of Mr. Semple, Judge Lyman Trumbull, Stephen A. Douglas and other leading men of the West, a set of resolutions was prepared and published that had great weight with the action of Congress relating to the Oregon controversy.

After the expiration of his term in the Senate, in 1847, he returned to his home in Edwardsville. Having been so long absent from the pursuit of his profession, legal duties became irksome to him, and he retired from both the bench and the bar, and devoted himself to business (principally town making), a taste for which had been somewhat cultivated long before, in laying out the town of Highland. He

laid off an addition to Alton, which perpetuated his name, and to which he removed afterward, but subsequently located in Jersey county, Illinois.

General Semple spent considerable time and money in the construction of a self-propelling wagon, which proved to be a failure. He was ahead of his age. The enterprise would have resulted in a success had he lived twenty-five or thirty years later, but we had no mechanics at that day who could carry out his plans. Semple was robbed of all that he had been able to lay up of his salary, as he was on his return from Bogota; but he afterward became, by judicious trading, principally in lands, moderately wealthy. He was an uncommonly exact and methodical man in his business, and could, in the dark, lay his hand upon any paper he wanted from his desk or shelves. He was pre-eminently straightforward in all his dealings, professional, political, or private, and any deviation from the path of rectitude met with a scathing rebuke from him, without regard to consequences. He observed so much ignoble conduct in political affairs, that he became disgusted and withdrew from public life. Although he possessed the elements of great popularity, "he could not bend the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning." He was very kind and affectionate in his family, and exceedingly sociable with his neighbors. He was six feet three inches in height, and admirably proportioned. He was one of the finest specimens of manhood to be found in a day's journey. His style of speaking was easy and flowing, but not in the least ostentatious. His object seemed to be to present his subject, and not himself, to his auditors. He was a Democrat of the Jefferson type, but would not brook modern innovations, invented for the sake of expediency. His motto was to live and die by his creed. In political principles he thought there was but little room for improvement, and that the stream was purest at the fountain-head; but in all other affairs of life, he was pre-eminently a man of progress, and had no concern about being out of the line of safe precedents. Semple was a public-spirited man, and always lent his aid and influence to the advancement of measures which he believed would be conducive to the public welfare.

He was married to Mrs. Mary S. Mizner, a daughter of Dr. Cairns of Monroe county, Illinois, June 5th, 1833. Dr. Cairns was a prominent politician, and a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and bitterly opposed to the introduction of slavery into the State. By this union there were born four children, of whom Mrs. Lucy V. Semple Ames, of St. Louis, is one; Mrs. Julia E. Scott, of St. Louis; and Eugene Semple, of Oregon. Mrs. I. M. Floyd-Jones (*nee* Mizner), of St. Louis, is his step-daughter. The evening of Gen. Semple's life was passed in one of the most sightly spots in the State—Trevue—an exponent of his own excellent taste, a home naturally beautiful, but aided by art. Here he passed away, December 20th, 1866.



John A. Bruner

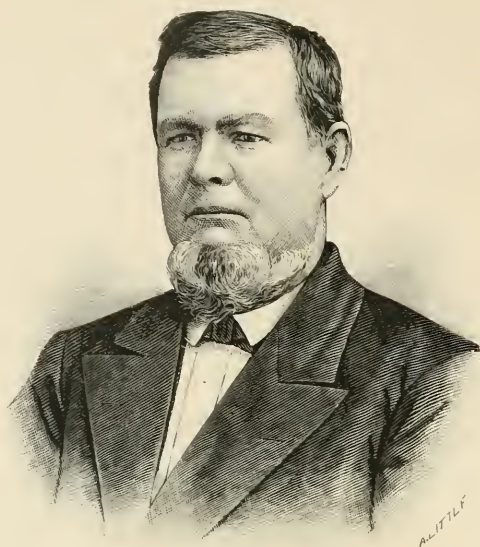
AMONG those who have contributed largely in energy and in means towards the development of their native county's resources, Capt. John A. Bruner takes a prominent place. He was born in Edwardsville, September 1st, 1822. His parents were Jacob C. Bruner, a Kentuckian, and Mary D., a native of Massachusetts. They were married in Kaskaskia in 1821. Jacob C. Bruner, was a hatter by trade. Not satisfied with the trade of his adopted home, he opened branch establishments in St. Louis, Mo. and Springfield and Alton, Illinois. In 1833, he entered into general merchandising in Alton, and was appointed by Andrew Jackson as postmaster - the first in the place. When the Illinois State Prison was located here he was appointed as its first Warden. He was a man of wonderful resources, great executive ability and untiring energy. He died in June 1843. His wife was a school teacher, and as such numbers among former pupils many prominent citizens of this county.

John A. Bruner was the oldest in a family of eight children. He received a fair common school education, which was supplemented by a short attendance at McKendree College. In 1839, he commenced his long and active career as a steam-boatman on the unpretentious Alton ferry boat, St. Charles. The next year he became pilot on a boat plying between Keokuk, Warsaw and Churchville, now Alexandria; then on a boat between St. Louis and Venice and St.

Louis and Alton. His father's sickness and death interfered with his business, and in 1843, he became a clerk in a hotel in Vicksburg, Mississippi. The following year he embarked, with his brothers, in the grocery trade in Alton. In 1847, he returned to steamboating, in which he remained until 1881, when he embarked in his present business, manufacturer of vinegar and cider and evaporator of fruit. He was united in marriage with Catharine Smith, in June, 1844, who died March 27th, 1847. On the 5th of January, 1855, he was married to Maria L. Godfrey, daughter of Benjamin Godfrey, of Godfrey, Illinois, by whom he had two children one of whom survives the wife of E. B. Widaman, near Carlinville. He was married to his present wife, Ellen Thompson, September 27th, 1875; a bright, intelligent, boy, John H., blessed the union.

Politically Capt. Bruner is an unwavering democrat. Although often importuned to accept office, he has never consented, except to become Supervisor from his township, a position to which he was chosen in the spring of 1882, and the duties of which office he is faithfully and impartially discharging.

In business life active and straightforward; in social circles a true and firm friend, he is surrounded by many well wishers.



J. E. Hardy

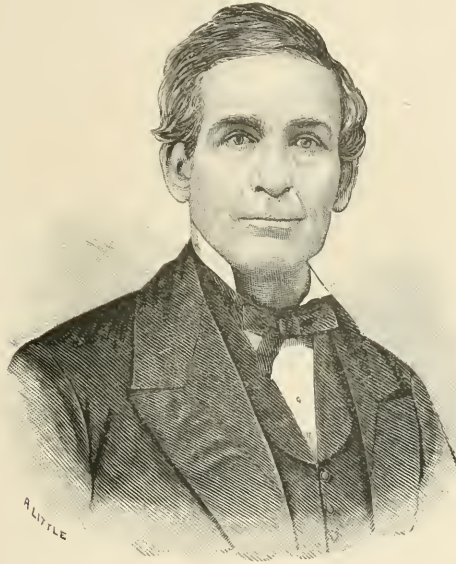
WAS born March 8th, 1825, in Barren county, Kentucky. His parents, Isham and Martha Hardy (Edwards), were respectively Virginian and Kentuckian by nativity. To improve his condition in life, his father, a farmer, came to Illinois in the fall of 1825, making the trip on horse-back. He located in Hamilton county, where he resided until 1837, when he came to Alton. Here at the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch commenced attendance at school in Upper Alton. For a part of his attendance of five years he acted as janitor. When a junior, in Shurtleff, he presented himself to Dr. B. K. Hart as a student of medicine. The Dr. accepted him as such, and he laid the foundation for a life-time devoted to his profession. In 1846, when the tocsin of war sounded, he was among the first to offer his services to his country. After a year thus spent, he resumed his studies in Louisville University, from the medical department of which institution he graduated March 5th, 1849. During the prevalence of the cholera he practiced in Madison Landing, and in 1852 he opened an office in Alton, where he has since resided. In 1859, he visited Pike's Peak, where he remained two and a half years. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the service first as con-

tract Surgeon at Alton, then became Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army. In all he remained in the service four years and one month. As a practitioner of medicine, the doctor has been quite successful. Politically, he is an ardent Democrat. His qualifications for the office led his fellow citizens to elect him as Supervisor, the duties of which position he ably discharged. He served three terms as a member of the City Council. At present he is City Physician.

Few men have taken a deeper interest in Masonry than the doctor. He was made a Master Mason, June 28th, 1846; been passed to K. T., and has taken all the degrees in Scottish rites. His zeal knows no flagging, and his interest in masonry is abiding.

The doctor was married to Sarah J. Hardy, August 12 h, 1848. By this union there have been born nine children, seven of whom are living.

The doctor is eminently social. He is a skillful and successful practitioner, combining firmness and tenderness. He overflows with kindness and good nature. In all his relations to the public, his actions are prompted by pure motives and a desire for the general good.

*Arba Nelson*

For many years a prominent citizen of Alton, was born in Craftsboro, Vermont. In the year 1836, when Alton was engaging so largely the attention of eastern men, he made his way hither. His first pursuit in life was that of school-teaching which he began in a country school-house in his native State. This business he exchanged for that of handling stoves and tinware. Gradually he extended this business, embracing the handling of hardware and steel. He

associated with himself in this John E. Hayner, which partnership continued until his death, in March 1871. Mr. Nelson was a successful merchant, strict and just in all his dealings; benevolent without ostentation. He left a large estate, the result of faithful, earnest labor. He was twice married. Had six children by the first wife. His last wife, now Mrs. Crocker survives him.



Justus Bulkley

A NATIVE of Leicester, Livingston Co., New York, was born July 23, 1819. He is the son of Lorey Bulkley and Harriet *nee* Scott. Both his parents were natives of Connecticut. His father was a farmer, generous, industrious and upright in all his dealings. He died at Barry, Pike Co., Illinois, July 24, 1859, and his wife, at the same place, a few years later. Mrs. Bulkley, his mother, was an earnest Christian and a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and by her earnest piety, consistent Christian life and careful training, she left the imperishable impress of her piety and zealous life upon her son.

When Justus was three years old his parents removed to Allegheny Co., New York, a cold, rugged mountainous region, and here the surrounding developed in him a spirit of self-reliance, economy, industry, and temperance that has developed and modified his entire life, and character. Until seventeen years of age he attended school during winter in a log school-house, in primitive style, and in summer worked on his father's farm. He early developed a taste for literary pursuits, and was especially fond of mathematics. When seventeen years of age he removed with his

parents to Illinois, and settled near Barry, in Pike county, on a farm. During the session of the Blue River Baptist Association, near Barry, in the autumn of 1837, he made a public profession of religion and united with the Baptist church at Barry, under the pastorate of Rev. Joel Sweet, who baptized him. This event changed his entire life. He was immediately profoundly impressed with his duty to preach, but for six years fought persistently against his conviction of duty. At length, duty conquered; he prepared to enter the Christian ministry. To qualify him for this work he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at the age of twenty-three, and was graduated in 1847. After his graduation, Rev. Washington Leverett directed his theological studies. Immediately after graduating he was elected principal of the Preparatory Department of the college, and held the position two years, until the death of his wife determined him to seek a home elsewhere. Having received a call to become pastor of the Baptist church of Jerseyville, Illinois, he was ordained in Upper Alton, at the call of the Jerseyville church.

At the expiration of four years he resigned to become

Professor of Mathematics in his *Alma Mater*. But in consequence of bitter opposition awakened by his ardent espousal of the cause of Bible Revision, then exceedingly distasteful to many of the trustees of the college and of his ministerial coadjutors, he resigned his position in 1855, and during nine years thereafter held the pastorate of the church at Carrollton, Green Co., Illinois, and was happy and prosperous in his work. In April, 1864, he accepted a call from the Baptist church at Upper Alton, and at the expiration of one year and a half was elected Professor of Church History and Church Polity in Shurtleff College, a position he still holds. Aside from his regular duties he acted as president of the college, while that office was vacant after the resignation of Dr. Read, and has supplied many feeble churches with preaching as opportunity offered.

In the various capacities in which Dr. Bulkley has acted, he has taken a leading part, and has occupied a prominent position among the leading men of his own denomination. The Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union in 1851, elected him Chairman of the Committee on Ministerial Obituaries, and he has filled that position at every annual meeting except one, for thirty years. During that period the preparation of brief sketches of nearly three hundred Baptist ministers in Illinois, deceased, has passed under his supervision, and been prepared for permanent record in the minutes of the body. In 1853, 1855 and 1859, he was clerk of the Illinois Baptist General Association. In 1864, he was elected Moderator of that body. He was elected again in 1869, and served continuously till 1877 inclusive. He has been President of its Board since 1869, and still occupies that position. His service in this capacity has been marked by promptness, energy, decision and executive ability, and during the entire time there has never been in the Association an appeal from his decisions, and but one appeal in the Board, when the chair was not sustained. In all these offices he has been firm and decided, but kind and courteous. In his religious views he is positive and unwavering, firmly believing that the Baptists are scriptural in their doctrines and polity, and yet he is liberal enough, not only to allow others the same freedom and independence of opinion that he claims for himself, but he honors adherence to conscientious conviction of duty and faith in any one with whom he may differ in religious belief. In political life he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Wm. Henry Harrison. During the civil war he was a firm supporter of the government, and has given his unwavering support to the Republican party since its organization.

He has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Lucy Perry Ide, of Massachusetts to whom he was married July 27, 1847. She died August 24, 1848; and June 25th, 1849, he was married to Harriet Green Newell, eldest daughter of Rev. Isaac D. Newell. He lived with her in great domestic bliss about thirty years. She died January 4, 1879. She was a woman of many virtues, and excellent qualities, and largely contributed to the success of her husband. They had born to them one son and eight daughters,

of whom six daughters are now living. The eldest, wife of Rev. Charles B. Roberts, pastor of the Baptist church at Decatur, Illinois, is the first lady graduate of Shurtleff College. The second is the wife of Rev. John E. Roberts, pastor of the Baptist church at Kansas City, Mo. She is also a graduate of Shurtleff College, as is the third daughter. The next two will graduate in June 1883. Dr. Bulkley believes that women should have all the advantages of education afforded to the sterner sex. Hence his settled purpose to give all his daughters the advantage of a complete college course of study. His third marriage was June 15th, 1880, to Mrs. Mary B. Head of Carthage, Illinois, but a native of Virginia, a most estimable Christian woman.

In personal appearance Dr. Bulkley is of medium height, of slender build, swarthy complexion, black heavy hair and beautiful dark keen eyes, grave almost to severity. He is naturally social, domestic, and of a sympathetic disposition. "As an orator he is emotional and enthusiastic, with a wonderful magnetic power of impressing his hearers. His popularity with the young is well attested by the fact that he is invited far and near to perform the ceremony of marriage; and the warm place he holds in the hearts of numerous Christian families of his acquaintance is equally apparent in the eagerness with which they turn to him for consolation in the hour of their bereavement. A warm-hearted, companionable friend, a zealous Christian worker, and able theologian, he has impressed himself strongly upon the social and religious character of the sphere in which he has moved." He is now 63 years of age.*

HERMANN KLEINWORT,

THE able editor of the Alton *Banner*, was born in Wedel, Germany, March 23d, 1843. His father, Martin Kleinwort, was a thrifty miller in his native village. In 1869, Hermann came to America, to try his fortunes. He had acquired a fine education in the school at Kiel and university at Leipsic. His chosen profession was that of the law, to the study of which he bent all his energies, graduating in that branch of study from Leipsic University just before starting for America. His objective point in this country was the city of St. Louis, Missouri. On arriving there he entered into merchandising. From there he went to Texas, thence returned to the old country. In 1882, he again came to America, whose institutions he had learned so well to love during his former sojourn; this time to Alton, where he bought a half interest in the *Banner*, of which paper he assumed editorial charge. Mr. Kleinwort is an agreeable companion, a man of good judgment and fine social qualities. Independent in his views he has allied himself with neither political party, but supports men and measures as meet his ideas of right. He is an active member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows.

* Largely taken from the U. S. Biographical Dictionary.

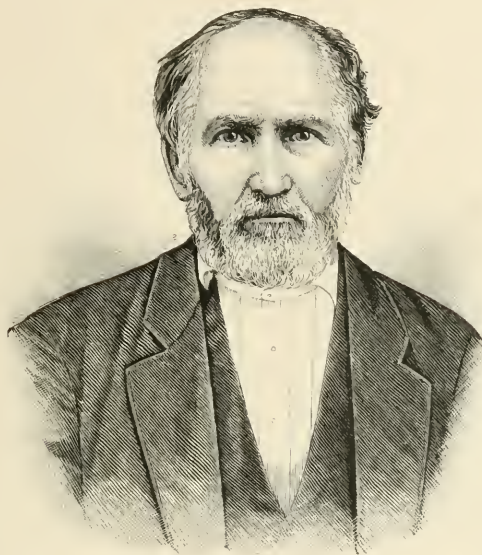


C. A. Herb

CHARLES A. HERB, an enterprising and successful merchant, was born in Loffenane, Wirtemberg, September 21st, 1846. His father, Jacob, was a cooper by trade. He brought his family to America in 1854, making the trip across the ocean in the "Connecticut," a three mast sail vessel. For two years they lived in St. Johnsville on the Mohawk. Because of loss sustained in the old country by being robbed Jacob Herb was so short of funds as to be compelled to walk from Albany to Schenectady on the way to his new home. In 1856, he came to Alton. Charles A. Herb, entered the army at the age of fifteen as drummer. He first enlisted in the 5th Missouri State troops, which were soon disbanded, then offered himself to the 80th Illinois Regiment, but was rejected on account of size, afterward accepted in the 1st Missouri Infantry, where he remained two years, then served fifteen months in the 14th Missouri Cavalry. His service was in the state of Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas. In 1865, after the war was over, he was with those who made the treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Little Missouri. For a time after the war

he was engaged as salesman in a St. Louis house, then as clerk in the general store of Conrad Schaub, of Bunker Hill, Illinois. Whilst a resident of Macoupin county, he held several offices, for which he proved himself well adapted. Was City Marshal of Bunker Hill, for five years City collector, was Deputy Sheriff, and in 1870, was elected Coroner. In 1872 he came to Alton, where he has since resided engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the years 1876-77 and '78 he was a member of the county Board of Supervisors, the duties of which position he discharged with general satisfaction. He has been a member of the City Council of Alton three terms of two years each. Politically he is an earnest Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, Masonic, in which he is a Knight Templar, and Alton Turner's Society. When the Alton Guards were organized he was made 1st Lieutenant. Mr. Herb was married to Barbara Dye, February 25th, 1870. By her he has four children.

Mr. Herb, is a man of great energy, and commands the respect of all who know him.



F. W. Joesting

FREDERICK WILLIAM JOESTING.—Was born in Hanover, Germany, November 5th, 1810. He was the son of Anton Deiderick Joesting, a schoolmaster. He learned the baker's trade in the old country. Came to America in 1834, locating first in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he came to Alton, and in 1838 was married to Otitia Sack. She died in 1846. He was married again December 11th, 1856, to Ida Holtzmeuller. From the time he came to Alton until 1864, when he retired upon a competency, the result of the exercise of strict business principles he carried on the baking industry, except during three years, when he tried his hand at farming. In 1844 the high water drove him from his place

of business. He had to swim to his ovens and put his pans on top of the house to keep them dry. At that time he went by skiff from State to Piasa street, so high was the water. Mr. Joesting was a natural musician, playing equally well the violin, piano or flute. While watching his baking he would be found playing flute or violin. A world of happiness to him was found in music.

Persevering, continuous and enegetic effort was the great secret of Mr. Joesting's success. Sound judgment, and a determined power of will hewed out for him the means to pass life's twilight in ease.



John M. Tonsor

TAKING high rank among pushing business men of Alton, is John M. Tonsor. He was born October 5th, 1827, in Fuerstanberg, Prussia. His father, for whom he was named, was a farmer in humble circumstances. In the troubles which thrilled all Germany in 1848, and which are popularly spoken of as the revolution of that year, Mr. Tonsor was an active participant. In common with thousands of his fellow-men, he sought a home in freedom-loving America shortly after the troubles. He crossed the Atlantic in the vessel "Louisiana," landing in New Orleans in 1850. Two years thereafter, he came to Alton, where he has since resided. For three years he was engaged as teamster by a company manufacturing lime, then bought a team and drove his own dray. From this humble beginning he laid by sufficient to become a liquor merchant, which he did in 1864. Mr. Tonsor has ever been an ardent, active Democrat. His first vote was cast for James Buchanan, in 1856.

For five years he was a member of the City Council. Ever since the adoption of township organization in this county, he has been a member of the county board of supervisors, a position he has most worthily filled, and whose duties he has most faithfully discharged. He has also been a member of the Board of Trustees of North Alton ever since its organization. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, German Benevolent, Turner and other orders. Mr. Tonsor has been twice married: first, to Mary Ann Maxinal, June 23d, 1855, by whom he had three sons, Henry, John and Charles. She died July 29, 1864. His present wife was Mary Ann Boosa, to whom he was married December 20, 1864. By her he has one child living, Bertha by name. Physically, Mr. Tonsor is a large and powerfully-built man. His proportions make him a conspicuous personage in public assemblies. His sound judgment on all questions of general interest receives quite universal recognition.

WILBUR T. NORTON,

THE son of an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and writer the Rev. A. T. Norton, is the able editor of the *Alton Telegraph*. Like his father, a ready writer, a clear, logical thinker, an independent out-spoken citizen, he wields much influence. His father's influence was exercised from the pulpit, and as a minister, whilst his is from the press and of a political character. The Rev. A. T. Norton, and wife, Eliza Rogers Norton, removed from Connecticut to Illinois in 1835. Alton became their home, and here on September 10, 1844, the subject of this sketch was born. His education was obtained in the schools of Alton, and Shurtleff College, from which institution he graduated in 1866. During the war his patriotic ardor led him to join a company of students who offered their services to the government, and whose services were accepted. They were placed in the 133d Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. After graduation from Shurtleff College Mr. Norton entered the office of the *Alton Telegraph* as associate editor. After a year thus spent he became part proprietor of that journal, and subsequently bought out his partner's interest. The *Telegraph*, under his efficient management, has accomplished much in behalf of Republicanism, and ever keeps step in the music of progress, fearlessly condemning wrong and commending whatever is deemed right.

Mr. Norton's services in behalf of his party were recognized in 1880, by his being made a Presidential elector from his Congressional district. Affable in manner, pleasing in address, Mr. Norton proves himself well fitted for his profession.

THOMAS HARRISON PERRIN,

ONE of the proprietors of the *Alton Democrat*, was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1844. His parents, Harrison and Isabella Perrin, were natives of England. They were among the pioneers of Alton, having located here in 1832. His father was engaged for many years in the transfer business. He died in 1862. His mother is yet living, and is now eighty years of age.

T. H. Perrin early availed himself of the opportunity afforded, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Alton Courier*, published by George T. Brown. As printer and publisher, he has made a record of which he feels justly proud. As a journeyman printer he worked in the *Courier*, the *Telegraph*, and *Democrat* offices. His first venture in journalism was the purchase of the *Western Cumberland Presbyterian*, a weekly religious paper, from Rev. J. B. Logan. This paper he published for many years, when he sold it to the Board of Publication of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In connection with Dr. Logan, he then commenced the publication of a monthly religious paper in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was sold to Dr. W. B. Farr, who started the *St. Louis Observer*, which is now published by T. H. Perrin and Rev. W. C. Logan. In 1875 he entered into partnership with E. A. Smith as general printers. This firm bought the *Alton*

Democrat in 1876, which they have since continued to publish as a daily and weekly newspaper. Under their guidance, the *Democrat* has become a power throughout Madison and adjoining counties, recognized as it is as being a paper of genuine worth.

Mr. Perrin is a most active and zealous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and devotes much time and means to enhance its well-being. In the church he has held positions of prominence, for the discharge of the duties of which he has proved himself well fitted. At present he is one of the trustees of Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois.

A friend of education and morality, Mr. Perrin's influence is for the good of humanity.

M. H. BOALS.

THE life history of him who heads this article, though it has many points in common with that of other men, particularly of that large class, who hailing from the eastern states have contributed so largely to western development, has yet many interesting features peculiarly its own. Born of a highly respectable family, the atmosphere of his young life seems to have been permeated by influences which tended to the growth of his nobler nature, while the circumstances of his earlier manhood, and the events of his later life have all assisted in the development in him of the true man.

M. H. Boals was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, April 3d, 1833, the seventh in a family of thirteen children. His parents were Larne F. and Sarah Boals. His father was a thrifty farmer who brought up his children to habits of industry. He remained with him until he reached his twentieth year when he set about to learn the carpenter's trade, which he soon mastered, and prosecuted in all about twenty years. In 1854, he left his native hills for a home in the west and located in Alton. In 1863, he purchased the planing mill, and in 1866, added greatly to its utility by opening a lumber yard in connection therewith.

With the years came experience and added industry in his case. In 1878, he commenced the manufacture of tile which business he continues. He has proven himself one of the few men who can successfully prosecute two or more independent lines of business.

He was married to Margaret M. Logan, March 6th, 1857, by whom he had one child. She died February 29th, 1864. On the 10th of April, 1867, he was again married to Juliette Johnson Vaughan, by whom he has six children.

Politically he is an ardent and prominent Republican. With the origin of the party in 1856, he espoused the cause, voting for John C. Fremont for President. His contributions to party success have been considerable. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in whose workings he takes a great interest, also a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In a word Mr. Boals is one of the pushing, active business men of Alton. Anything conducive to the public good finds in him a friend and supporter.

HENRY G. MCPIKE.

This gentleman comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having lived in America many years prior to the struggle for Independence. The three families, McPike, Guest and Dumont, were of vigorous, energetic blood and high literary attainments.

Capt. James McPike, a Scotchman, came to the United States before the Revolution. Henry Guest, Esqr., located on the present town site of the city of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, where his stone residence over a hundred years old, yet stands in good repair. He had lived there a long lifetime, and in 1775, was so old that he could only wheel in his chair. His son, Capt. Moses Guest, was Captain of the New Jersey Blues, and as such, entered the Revolutionary Army at the same time with Capt. James McPike. Both were with General Washington at Valley Forge—that terrible winter. After seven years of untold hardship and suffering, crowned with many exhibitions of personal prowess, upon the declaration of peace in 1783, they returned to their anxious families.

Capt. McPike came to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1795, with his family, including John and Richard, his sons. Of these Richard did valiant service in the war of 1812.

Moses Guest, whose wife was Miss Dumont, having sold his merchant vessel (in the Montreal and West India trade) and retired from active business, came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817. It is related of him that while at sea, he invented a still for salt water, which saved his passengers and crew from horrible deaths. In 1823, he published a book of poems and personal reminiscences, extending through a busy and interesting lifetime.

The late General E. Dumont, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was of this family. His mother, Julia L. Dumont, of literary note, was the authoress of a series of American Tales—and "Life Sketches from Common Paths."

Henry Guest McPike, one of the four sons of John McPike, located in Alton in 1847; at that time he was under age. His brothers were Haley (a soldier in the Mexican war,) George and William. H. G. McPike's business life has all been spent here. It has been characterized by earnest endeavor, unswerving fidelity and fixed determination. Politically Mr. McPike has ever been true to his early teachings. His father, the editor of a Whig paper, and an early advocate for the abolition of slavery; his grandfathers, both revolutionary patriots, have transmitted to him the same patriotic ardor that ever prompted their actions. Ever active in politics, he has never sought, but many times refused office. He was called by the Department to act as Deputy Provost Marshal of this Congressional District, during the most trying period, and upon him devolved the management and decision of many very delicate and serious policies of the War Department. He has represented his fellow citizens in many unpaid public and private labors. Always an untiring and consistent Republican, laboring zealously and conscientiously in its behalf, he has devoted much personal labor and considerable expenditure of money in its interests. He has represented our people in many conventions and public assemblies—in the city council—in

consultation with Legislators and in behalf of public improvements. In a general sense he has been the dispenser rather than the seeker for public positions or emolument. In all matters pertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture he takes an active interest, and has contributed no little to the advancement of these arts. To tell it in few words Mr. McPike, true to his purpose is actively engaged in business, independent in action; a zealous, energetic, temperate, public-spirited citizen.

J. J. MCINERNEY,

THE editor of the Alton *Sentinel*, was born November 23, 1853, in the city of Alton. His parents were natives of county Clare, Ireland, and came to this country in 1851, landing at New Orleans, thence, in 1852 they made their way up the Mississippi river to their present home. Austin McInerney, the father of the subject of this sketch, is an honest, law-abiding laboring man, who brought up his son to respect morality, and observe in his life its precepts. At an early age J. J. McInerney graduated from the Cathedral School in Alton, in fact he was but thirteen years old when he had completed his course of study. He at once entered the office of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, a paper published by the Rev. J. B. Logan in Alton, to learn the printers' trade. After two years service here he went into the *Telegraph* Office, where he remained until seventeen years of age. In the Spring of 1876 he entered upon his first venture as a newspaper publisher, starting in company with others the Alton *Morning News*. The paper was short-lived. In 1879 he opened a neat job printing office, and in October of that year commenced the publication of the *Sentinel*, an independent journal devoted to the interests of Madison and adjoining counties. Politically its tone is eminently independent, being a free lance in dealing with candidates and measures. When McInerney had but reached his majority he was a candidate for township clerk of his township. For this position he was defeated by a majority of thirty-five votes in a poll of fifteen hundred. At present he is an independent candidate for Legislative honors,—the first who has ever had the temerity to thus offer himself before the people of Madison County. His independence has won for him many friends.

He was married to Miss Alice Mullen, May 30th, 1881.

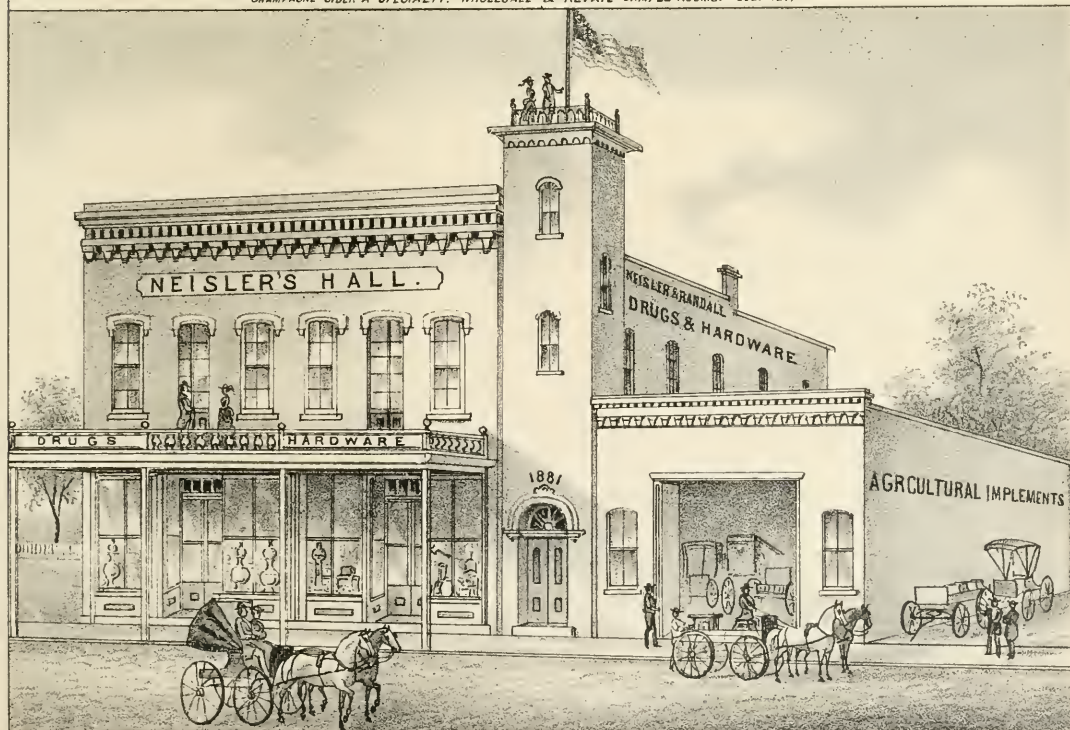
HERMON C. COLE,

Was the son of Nathan and Sarah Cole, and was born in Ovid, Seneca county, New York, May 9, 1813. He was the third of seven sons. In 1821 his father removed with his family to Illinoistown, now East St. Louis, Illinois, where he became the pioneer pork packer of the Mississippi Valley. Hermon C. received his educational training in St. Louis and Alton. He was a pupil at one time of Rev. John M. Peck, in St. Louis, and afterward in Alton Seminary, which latter became Shurtleff College, and was under the tuition of Rev. H. Loomis, in whose



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BUSINESS BLOCK OF NEISLER & RANDALL, DEALERS IN DRUGS, HARDWARE
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. BETHLETH, ILLINOIS.

family he boarded. His business education was obtained partly in connection with his father's business, and in employment over a large part of the states of Missouri and Illinois in the purchase of cattle.

At the age of twenty-one he opened for himself a store in Illinoistown, on a small capital, and in two years accumulated several thousand dollars. For two or three years after this he was an invalid, and unable to attend to any business. In 1837 his father, with his family, removed to Chester, Randolph county, Illinois, where he built and opened a saw mill, flour mill and beef packing house, and Hermon C. opened and successfully conducted a general store, until 1840, when he sold out, and his father dying, he became a partner, with his brother Abner, in the flour mill. At that time the milling business was very precarious owing to the financial crisis of 1837, and also to the fact that wheat was raised in very limited quantities in that part of the country. In the alternations of trade Mr. Cole came into liabilities, not all his own, such as would have utterly discouraged many men, and led others to accept the relief offered by the bankrupt law, but he steadily pursued the course of integrity and persevering industry, until every debt was paid, and a way opened to complete success. In 1851 he added to his business a general store which soon had the largest trade in southern Illinois. From this time, continued and large successes attended his enterprises. In 1855, the old mill was removed and a new one erected, which was then regarded as a model mill. In 1861 he became sole owner of the mill property, his brother Abner removing to Oregon the following year. As the business increased, enlargements were made from time to time and, the mill became the leading one of southern Illinois, with a capacity of grinding three hundred and fifty barrels daily, provided with storage capacity of seven thousand barrels, and grain warehouse with storage capacity of one hundred thousand bushels. An extensive lumber trade was also added to his other business.

Mr. Cole's operations were not conducted solely for his own benefit. He sympathized with struggling men, and with broad views of the needs of the surrounding country, he engaged in enterprises for the promotion of its welfare and growth. At his own expense, he improved roads, built bridges, and gave employment to many men. He encouraged the production of wheat, and introduced the Mediterranean variety in 1862.

In 1867, in connection with his brother Nathan, he opened the extensive produce commission house in St. Louis, under the name of Cole Brothers, which became and still is eminently successful. In this firm he continued a partner until 1872.

His business enterprises in Randolph county, meanwhile, continued enlarging, and in 1872 he added to them a banking house. At this time he was president of the Millers' Association of Illinois. His mercantile business was varied and extensive, and his lands in several counties embraced over ten thousand acres, including several cultivated farms. In 1868, desiring better church and educational facilities, he removed to Upper Alton, where was enlarged and improved at great expense the beautiful home where he spent as much

of his time as his business allowed, and where he died after a short and painful illness, October 20, 1874.

The character of Mr. Cole secured for him both the respect and affection of his associates. While of the quick and impulsive temperament that makes leadership, he was sympathizing and generous. Positive in conviction and expression, he was yet modest and forbearing. Engaged in practical business, he was alive to the enjoyments of refinement and taste and was earnest in promoting family and public education and culture.

In Chester he united with the Baptist church, under the ministrations of Rev. U. L. Barber, and added integrity of Christian character to an elevated manhood. In Upper Alton he became a member of the Baptist church, and a liberal contributor to it. He became a trustee and benefactor of Shurtleff College, donating at one time, five thousand dollars, and liberal sums at other times. He was a generous helper of struggling students, and of worthy indigence, wherever he found it. Few men possessed greater energy and will power, and these elements of character united to a sufficient amount of cautiousness, to prevent his engaging in speculations, carried him to the front in business circles, and ultimately crowned his efforts with the highest success. Mr. Cole was twice married. First in June 1841, to Miss Emily Cox, of Stamford, Conn., who was a faithful companion in his struggle, and successes until her death October 14, 1859, and who left to him six children, named Charles B., Zachary Z., Alice E., Henry C., Eunice E., and Edward E.

In February, 1862, he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Rev. Isaac D. Newell, one of the most eminent early Baptist ministers of Illinois, of whom a sketch appears in the history of the Baptist church in this county. She was then the widow of Mr. Joseph S. Flanagin, a young merchant of Bunker Hill. Five children were born of this marriage, viz: Cora V., Grace, Hermon, Newell, and Nathan. His death left his widow with the important and difficult trust of the sole guardianship of the persons and property of their five children, a trust for which she is eminently qualified by natural endowments and education, and in the discharge of which her course has been a continued and complete success. November 26, 1879, she was married to Prof. John C. C. Clarke of Shurtleff College, and still resides at her home in Upper Alton.

The following extract from the records of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., shows the esteem in which Mr. Cole was held by his brother merchants, and presents a very just view of some elements of his character.

ST. LOUIS, October 24, 1874.

Mr. George P. Plant offered the following preamble and resolutions:

On the morning of October 20, 1874, Hermon B. Cole, a member of the Union Merchants' exchange of St. Louis, departed this life at the family residence in Upper Alton at the ripe age of sixty-two, after an illness of about ten days.

Mr. Cole has long been identified with the business interests of St. Louis, and of the country adjacent, especially

in southern Illinois, and attained to eminence in all the relations of life.

He needed no public proclamation, no elevation to office, to determine his standing. His high rank was admitted by common consent, and his innate modesty forbade any other announcement. His business example was regarded a safe call to financial investments. His business habits were an unremitting challenge to young men hoping for success. His integrity and honor did not involve a question. His enterprise and energy were the eagle and lion united, high in purpose and strong to execute. Success was the certain crown of such a life. As a manufacturer his establishments became a market for the produce of a large surrounding country, and as a merchant he made a market for his manufacture, and reflected a good name upon all associated with him.

In social life he was humble, genial, mirthful; a man whom children loved, and the poor approached as a companion and benefactor, who had trod their paths and knew by experience their joys and sorrows.

Educational and religious institutions had substantial evidence of his sympathy, and the benedictions of friends and the smiles of an approving Providence surrounded, entered, and blessed his home.

In a life thus well spent he had the best preparation for the better, eternal life upon which we believe he has entered.

To acknowledge unobtrusive worth and to perpetuate the memory of true greatness so beautifully exemplified in the life and character of our departed friend we are called together to day, therefore,

Resolved, That the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis in the death of Hermon C. Cole has lost a member of rare business capacity and attainments, of sterling integrity, of unsullied honor, enterprising, energetic, wise and prudent, whose good example we commend with confidence to the young men of the west, as a model for their emulation.

Resolved, That we regarded him in civil life as a true gentleman, modest, affectionate, genial, considerate of the rights and feelings of others, and tender towards those whom misfortune had humbled. Although dead he yet speaks to us of noble manhood and a good life in the midst of perplexing cares.

Resolved, That we tender to the family, the brother and the sorrowing friends of the deceased, our sincere sympathy, assuring them that his loss will be deeply mourned in the business community as well as in the home circle.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be placed upon the records of this Exchange, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the afflicted family.

The resolutions were seconded by Gov. Stanard, who spoke of the esteem in which the departed was held by his brother millers, and then unanimously adopted.

WOOD RIVER.



TOWNSHIP 5, Range 9, known as Wood River, lies in the northwestern part of the county, and borders on the Mississippi. It is bounded on the north by Fosterburg, on the east by Fort Russell, on the south by Chouteau, and on the west by the Mississippi river and Alton. The Mississippi river crosses the southwest corner, and includes within its waters about five sections. No finer or more productive body of land is probably contained within the western half of the county. The surface is sufficiently undulating to insure excellent surface drainage. Originally it was mainly covered with good timber, but has long since yielded to the woodman's axe, and beautiful farms now greet the eye of the passing traveler. Patches of timber are interspersed here and there, sufficient

at least for the purpose of fuel, building material, etc. The soil is mainly composed of a gray loam, and especially adapted to the culture of wheat. Rattan's Prairie, which lies in the north and east part of the township, is composed of a darker quality of soil, and has very much the appearance of the prairie land in the central part of the State. It is credited with being somewhat richer than the soil of the timber. But a small portion of the township contains the rich alluvium of the American Bottom. A peculiar formation known as Sand Ridge, lies in the southeast. It is a large sand bar, four or five miles in length, and about one and a half in breadth, which by some convulsion of nature has been deposited here.

The principal water course is Wood River, from which the township received its name, flowing in a southerly direction, discharging its waters into the Mississippi, in section 28. This stream has two branches, known as East and West

Forks. The former enters the township in the northeast, and flows in a southwesterly direction, and unites with the latter in section 16. The West Fork enters in the extreme northwest, and meanders in a southerly direction, and unites with the other branch, as aforementioned. The railroads are numerous, reaching off like arms from a common center, in sections 16 and 17. One branch of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad enters from the northeast, in section 1, describes a crescent in its course through the township, and passes out in section 34. The other branch of the road enters in section 5, connecting with the main line in section 16. The C. and A. road leading from Alton crosses the Wood River line in sec. 18, forms an elbow near the Indianapolis and St. Louis, and extends with it on a parallel line through the township. The old Madison County railway crosses the southern boundary, extending

east and west, and forms a junction with the former roads in section 34.

THE EARLY HISTORY

of Wood River dates back nearly eighty years, and has recorded in its career more stirring events than the most of its sister townships. It was here within the forks of Wood River that occurred the brutal Indian massacre in the summer of 1814, a full account of which may be had in the pioneer chapter. This sad affair, which threw the little band of pioneers and their families into such a consternation, transpired on Sunday, the 10th day of July, 1814. The place where this ghastly tragedy was enacted, is situated in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, on the premises now owned by John Brown and sister. Instead of a place covered with timber, as it was at the time of the massacre, it is now part of a cultivated field.*



WOOD RIVER FORT, 1812-1814.

Susan Paddock, of Fort Russell, kindly furnished us with the above correct sketch of the old Wood River Fort as it was when the families of this vicinity fled to it on the night of the massacre. It was situated on a little rise of ground near the barn now owned by William Gill, who resides in section 10.

Another sensational affair of Wood River occurred in 1823, at the house of Abel Moore. It was the killing of William Wright by Eliphalet Green. Some dispute arose, when Green grasped a gun and deliberately shot his opponent. Green was tried, convicted, and executed. Judge Reynolds, afterward governor of the state, was then on the

bench. The time fixed for execution was just four weeks from the day of conviction. This was the first case tried for a capital offense in Madison county, and the second in the state.

The first white man to settle in the wilds of Wood River was Thomas Rattan. He came from Ohio in 1804, and located in section 13. This was prairie land, and composed of black soil, richer in appearance than the surrounding timber land. The prairie afterwards received his name, which it bears to this time. He reared a large family, and

* For a full account of this tragedy see page 81.

soon after the war of 1812 removed to Green county, where all traces of the family are lost. Martin Preitt and family came about the same time, and settled on Sand Ridge, the history of whom will be found in the chapter on Fort Russell.

Toliver Wright, a native of Virginia, settled near the mouth of Wood River in the Spring of 1806. He bought out the improvement right of Shadrach Williams. At his coming he had a wife and several children. Mrs. Wright's maiden name was Elizabeth Ray. The family lived in this place two years, when they moved to section 10, and occupied the place now owned by William Gill. In the war of 1812, Mr. Wright joined the Rangers. He was detailed as captain of a company of spies, and in the fall of 1812, while on the way to Peoria, he was shot by an Indian and mortally wounded. He was taken back to the Wood River Fort, where he died in about six weeks after being wounded. Mrs. J. P. Owens, of Fort Russell, is a grand-daughter of Mr. Wright.

Abel Moore, one of the pioneers, was a native of North Carolina, and migrated to Kentucky in 1804, and thence to Illinois in 1808. He located in section 4, now Wood River township. His family then consisted of his wife Mary, *nee* Bates, and two children, William and Joel, then respectively ten and eight years of age, both of whom were among the victims of the Wood River massacre. Eight other children were born at the old homestead in section 4, as follows: John, Nancy, Sarah, Joshua, Rachel, Lydia, Anna and Franklin. Only three of this large family are now living; Nancy, who resides in California; Lydia, widow of Madison Williams, who lives near Bethalto, in section 2; and Major Franklin Moore, of Upper Alton. The latter has a history as eventful as his father before him, having served with distinction through the entire late war. Indeed, he has the honor of holding the first commission in the state under the "Three-hundred-thousand call." Such were the services he rendered his country on the battle-field, that he received the soubriquet of "Fighting Frank." Abel Moore died in 1846, at the age of 63 years. Mrs. Moore died the day before her husband, aged 61. They lie side by side on the very spot of ground where their pioneer cabin was constructed. In the sale of the old homestead the children reserved this sacred spot as a lasting tribute to their departed parents. The old farm is now owned and occupied by George Cartwright. George and William Moore, brothers of Abel, came with the latter and their father as far as Ford's Ferry, on the Ohio river, where they separated from Abel, and went to Boon's Lick, Missouri, where the father died. The following year the brothers and their families came to Illinois, and settled, near their brother Abel in section 10. William's family consisted of his wife and two sons, John and George, both of whom were also victims at the Wood River massacre. Two children were afterward born to the family. They all moved to Pike county, Illinois, in 1830. George had no children when he came, but two were born while residing here, Margaret and Walter. The family migrated to Independence, Mo., in 1837. Mr. William Gill now occupies and owns his farm. Both William and George were gun-

makers, and followed their trade in the township. The latter also manufactured powder.

Reason Reagan and family came about the same time as the Moores, but we have been unable to glean any satisfactory history of their nativity, etc. A lone apple-tree now stands near where their cabin was located, at the time of the death of Mrs. Reagan and her children at the hands of the Indians. Another pioneer was William Montgomery, who was born in Kentucky, and came from his native state a single man in 1809, and first stopped in St. Louis, having but one dollar in his possession. In the year 1814, he came over to Illinois, and located on Indian Creek in Fort Russell. The same year he married Sarah Rattan. He remained here about three years, when he moved into Wood River, and settled in section 13. He reared a large family, consisting of twelve children, Nelson, John, William N., Nancy R., Thomas J., James, Paris, Matilda, Amanda F., Hampton, Ann, and Eliza Jane. Mr. Montgomery became a very prominent and prosperous farmer, owning at his death, which occurred in the fall of 1849, 2,000 acres of land. Mrs. Montgomery died two years before her husband. Three sons and four daughters are yet living, Eliza, wife of T. W. L. Belk, Wood River; Nelson and Nancy R., wife of Thomas Barnsback, Edwardsville; John, who resides in Macoupin county; Ann, in Colorado; Amanda, wife of Z. B. Job, of Alton, and Hampton, who occupies the old homestead in section 13. These children are all well-to-do in the world, and are among the most respected citizens in their various localities. Two brothers, George and Thomas Davidson, came from South Carolina about 1806, and settled in section 36. Both were men of families. The former established a tannery on his premises in 1810, where he conducted the business until 1818, when he sold out to a man by the name of Smith, and moved to Bond county. Thomas improved a good farm, and was a prominent man in his neighborhood, having served many years in the capacity of justice of the peace. He died long ago, and none of the family are now residents of the county. Prominent among the early settlers was the Collet family, consisting of Mrs. Anna Collet and her three sons, John W., Robert, and Mark. They came from Philadelphia to Illinois in 1817, and located at the now extinct town of Milton, situated on Wood River. Mark lived but two years, and Robert moved to Galena in 1819. Mrs. Collet, the mother, subsequently moved to St. Louis, where she died about 1830. John W. was married to Miss Mary Ground in 1829. From this union two children were born, Daniel W., and John W., jr. Mr. Collet lived until 1846, and his wife died about two years ago, 1880. Daniel and John, jr., both reside at Upper Alton, and are much respected citizens. It is said that from the seed of some poppies sown by Mrs. Anna Collet in 1817, grew plants which are yet alive, and which bloom every year.

Another early settler of Milton was Thomas Lippincott, who was born at Salem, New Jersey, in 1791. At the age of twenty-five, he married Patty Swift. In the fall of 1817, he started westward, and landed in St. Louis in Feb., 1818. In the fall of the same year he brought a small stock of



FARM RESIDENCE OF C. H. FLICK SEC. 11, T. 5, R. 9. (WOOD RIVER TR) MADISON COUNTY, ILL.



HOTEL AND BUSINESS BLOCK OF C. H. FLICK BETHALTO, ILL.

goods to Milton, and commenced business under the firm name of Lippincott & Co. Rufus Easton, of St. Louis, furnished the capital, and Mr. Lippincott conducted the business. He landed his goods from a keel-boat at what is now the city of Alton. Mr. L., in his memoirs, says that Alton was then in a state of nature. His first dwelling at Milton was a log-cabin 16x18 feet. His business affairs at Milton were not a success. The town was a very sickly place on account of the stagnant water caused by the mill-dam thrown across the river at this point. The following year his wife died. In 1820 he married again, but only a few months had passed when he was called upon to bury his second wife. He soon afterward moved to Edwardsville, and from that time fortune seemed to turn in his favor. He again married and reared a large family. General Charles E. Lippincott, of Chandlerville, Ill., is a son of the third wife. His life was a busy and useful one. He died at Pana, Ill., in 1869.

James Huston was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky when a boy. He married Judith Fountain in 1808, and in 1819 came to Illinois and settled in Upper Alton. The family at that time consisted of his wife and five children, only one of whom is now living in Madison county,—Sarah Wood, wife of Joshua Wood. There are several others who settled here in an early day, but at this late date it is impossible to get even a synopsis of their history, they having moved away or died, leaving none of their descendants in the county. Among this class are John Vickery, who settled in section twelve, on the farm now owned by Z. B. Job and Wm. Ogle, who settled in the same sections on the property now owned by Robert Kennedy. Then there were the Starkeys, the Odells, the Seeleys, the Wallaces and others. Those of a later date and now living are the Lowes of Upper Alton, Capt. J. A. Miller, and Esq. W. L. Pigott, of Bethalto; E. B. Randle, of the same place, an old resident of the county; William R. Wright, of Upper Alton; Col. Andrew F. Rodgers, in section three, this township; Amos Squires, in section twenty-two; William Gill, section ten; Susan W. Cooper, of Upper Alton; Sarah Ann Badley, section nine; D. W. Stockel, in section ten, and others too numerous to mention.

Only three militia claims are laid in this township. Those claims were founded on an act of congress granting one hundred acres of land to each militiaman enrolled and doing duty in Illinois on the first day of August, 1790, within the district of Kaskaskia. They are as follows: "Claim 1855, Baptiste Lionais, Nicholas Jarrot, 400 acres; affirmed, situated opposite the mouth of the Missouri." This claim was laid in section 32, and has long since been in the Mississippi river. The landing of the Madison County Coal Company was formerly situated on this claim. "Claim 2603, George Biggs, John Whiteside, 100 acres, located on Wood river, including a mill." This claim was laid in section 17, and was situated in the old town of Milton. "Claim 756, John Sullivan, Larkin Rutherford and — Harrison, 440 arpents." This land lay mostly in sections 8 and 9, and embraced the farm of the Hon. Cyrus Edwards, and was the only claim in the vicinity.

The following were the first land entries: August 23d, 1814, Abel Moore, in section 4, entered several acres. On the same day, George Moore entered the northwest quarter of section ten, 160 acres. August 24th, 1824, Charles Kitchens entered the southeast and the southwest quarters of section three, 320 acres. John Walker entered on the 26th of August, 1814, the southeast fraction of section 19. Absalom Woolum entered 328 acres in section 3, September 13, 1814.

The trials, vicissitudes and hardships of these early settlers sound more like a romance than actual facts to one of this age, where every opportunity of education, culture and pleasure is within his grasp. The facilities of rapid transit from state to state, and city to city, has almost wiped out the idea of distance, and all the wants of man are virtually landed at his very door. What a transition is this from the "good old days of our fathers!" What would the young men of to-day think of loading a flatboat at the mouth of Wood river with the simple produce of those early times, and then being obliged to pilot the rude craft down the Mississippi to the New Orleans market? And yet the trip down the river was not the hardest part of going to market,—for, after the produce was sold, they were obliged to trudge back on foot to their homes. This may seem over-drawn, but several of the old men now living assured us that they have often heard their fathers give an account of their trips to market at New Orleans as above described. It also seems a little strange that guns and gospel were so closely mingled in those days. The inside of their places of worship bristled with their rifles. Instead of a gilt-edged Bible or hymn-book in their hand, it was their gun they carried; for at any time they might need it to protect themselves and families from the prowling Indians. Indeed, they were obliged to be so much on the alert for this savage foe, that serious results sometimes accrued therefrom. One case of this kind happened to the Starkey family. They were then living in the timber close to Rattan's Ravine. In the year 1814, Jesse Starkey and his son had gone out to hunt their horses, which had wandered off some distance from the settler's cabin. As was the custom then, each one bore his rifle. It was a foggy morning, and they had separated to make a more thorough search. It must be remembered that many of the early settlers wore buckskins, and in many other particulars their dress resembled somewhat that of the Indian's. The father and son, in their tramping through the timber, had unconsciously strayed near each other. A thicket of brush separated them, so that nothing but vague glimpses of either could be obtained. Both came to the same conclusion, that is, that the party gliding behind the brush was an Indian. Then commenced a hurried preparation to see who should get the first shot. The father was the first to shoot; but what must his feelings have been when he found that he had shot his own son? Fortunately, the wound was not mortal, and the boy finally recovered. Little forts or block houses were situated at every few miles, for the convenience of resort in case of any hostile demonstrations on the part of the savages. Beside the Wood River fort, there was another in this township, situated in section

21, and known as Benen's fort. It was constructed in 1811, and was located on the land now owned by A. E. Benbowe, about a mile south of the old site of Milton. Jacob Preuit, son of Solomon Preuit, was born in this fort. This birth and that of Isaac Cox, who was born in 1812, were among the first in the township. Tradition says the latter was the first born in Wood River. But there are grave doubts as to the correctness of this traditional statement. It must be remembered that Thomas Rattan had then been residing here eight years, and a few others nearly as long.

The first place of interment is situated in section 24, and is known as "Vaughan's Graveyard." It is now overgrown with timber, but it is said once to have been a cleared spot of ground. In this cemetery the bodies of the killed at the Wood River massacre are buried. On a small sand-stone we deciphered the following inscription: "William and Joel Moore were killed by the Indians, July 10th, 1814." The letters are nearly obliterated by age. There are also the names of Ogle, members of the family of William Ogle. John Rattan's name also appears. It is engraven on a sand-stone—a broken piece—and reads: "Deceased Oct. 11th, 1821, age 74." Several are so old and dim, they cannot be deciphered. The oldest, which is legible, bears the following name and date: "James Odell, died September 11th, 1809." Thus it is evident that this place of interment antedates 1809. Upon this same ground was built the first church-house, about the year of the above inscription. The house was a small log-cabin, and was constructed by the Baptist denomination. A frame building was afterward built in its place, but it too passed away more than a quarter of a century ago. Rev. William Jones was the early pastor. And, *apropos* of this, we will relate a little anecdote, as handed us by one of the old settlers. It is traditional, however, and we give it for what it is worth. It is said the circumstance occurred in the days of the first house, the log-cabin, services then being conducted at the house of "Uncle" Johnny Rattan. The Rev. David Badgley, from St. Clair county, was over in this part of the moral vineyard aiding the Rev. Mr. Jones in conducting a series of meetings. At this particular time the Rev. Badgley was engaged in making the exhortation, and Brother Jones was sitting by his side. Now in those times, not even the minister of the gospel, made any great pretensions to dressing in æsthetic style. Suspenders were unknown among them, and the pantaloons were supported at the hips by what was called a draw-string. Brother Badgley had become very much warmed up with his subject,—so much so, in fact, that he was not aware that the draw-string of his pants had by some unexplainable cause become untied. In short, he was the only one present that was ignorant of the fact. From all appearances there was soon likely to be a very embarrassing catastrophe. Bro. Jones took in the situation, and nudged his brother, and at the same time gave an ominous glance and nod at Badgley's unmentionables. But the Rev. B. was equal to the occasion. He stopped, quietly secured a knot in the string, and proceeded with his discourse as though nothing had happened.

Among other early preachers, besides those already men-

tioned, were Bennett Maxey, Nathaniel Pinckard, Thomas Randle, and Samuel Thompson, all of the Methodist persuasion.

The first school-house was situated in section 4, on the land now owned by George Cartwright. The house was an unpretentious one, being constructed simply of rough logs. The first teacher was an old man by the name of Peter Flinn. He taught here some little time, and went to parts unknown. The early Justices of the Peace were Nathaniel Pinckard, Wm. G. Pinckard, John Allen, and Benjamin Spencer. These were all magistrates as early as 1818. The first Sunday-school was organized by Mrs. Thos. Lippincott, at the old town of Milton, in 1819. This was not only the first Sunday-school in Wood River, or Madison county, but it was the first in the state of Illinois. The first to practice medicine here was Dr. Tiffin, who resided about three miles down the river at a point then called St. Mary's. He afterward moved to Edwardsville, and thence to St. Louis. Erastus Brown was also an early physician. The first post-office was established at Milton in a very early day, but at just what date none now living are able to tell. Richard Cartledge opened a coal mine in section 1, as early as 1839. No shaft was sunk, as coal could be procured by drifting into the bluff. The first blooded stock was introduced in 1840, by a man of the name of Van Wagner. It consisted of hogs and horned cattle, imported from Europe. It may not be generally known, but in an early day (1818, or before) there was quite an extensive packing house, established at the mouth of Wood river, in section 28. D. E. Tiffin was the proprietor. Both beef and pork were packed here for the foreign markets.

The first town or village of any sort in Wood River was the town of Milton. The exact date of its inception is now difficult to determine, but from the best proofs at hand it must have commenced its existence about 1808-9. It was situated three miles from the mouth of Wood river, in section 17. The town was undoubtedly started by John Wallace and Walter J. Seeley, as they owned in 1818 nearly all of the improvements in the village. They were transacting business under the firm name of Wallace & Seeley, and owned three mills, two saw-mills and a grist mill. A dam was thrown across the river here which gave a head for water power. The saw mills were located at opposite sides of the river, and at either end of the dam. The town also contained a distillery, one store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern. The latter was kept by Joel Bacon, and the store was conducted by Thomas Lippincott, under the firm name of Lippincott & Co. This was in 1818, and Milton was then flourishing and enjoying its palmiest days. The miasma rising from the back water caused by the dam, produced a great deal of sickness at certain seasons of the year, and Milton's sun began to set. A few years, and it was nearly depopulated. Another decade and the buildings were torn down and removed to other parts; only one rickety building was left standing, tenantless and silent. Other extinct towns, were Chippewa, Gibraltar, and we also find the name St. Mary's; but they were all in the Mississippi or the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, nearly half a century

ago. Chippewa was situated directly opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and could boast of one of the first steam mills in Madison county. Gibraltar was about a mile above the mouth of Wood river and located on the west bank. St. Mary's must have been a place or town in name only. Abraham Preuit, now residing at Dorsey's station, says that Dr. Tiffin settled near the mouth of Wood river and built a two story house, and the place was called St. Mary's. Lippincott in his Memoirs also speak of Dr. Tiffin residing at the aforementioned place.

VILLAGE OF BETHALTO.

This is a thriving little town, situated on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway, and contains a population of about 800. It was laid out by Joel U. Starkey, and the plat was recorded June 23d, 1854. The original site was located in the southeast quarter of section 1, but other additions have been made, and now about one-fifth of the population reside over the line in Fort Russell township. The town was first called Bethel, but as soon as the post-office was established it became necessary to change the name, as there was already another town of the same name in the state. A compromise was, therefore, effected between the two names, Bethel and Alton, Beth-alto. The first building was a board shanty, sixteen feet square, erected by Thomas Smith, in 1854, and situated on what is now the widow Mape's place on Oak street. Mr. Smith utilized it for a dwelling, and also kept a small stock of groceries. The next business house was built by Wm. Tyron in the spring of 1855. It was a frame building 30x40, and situated on Prairie street and Railroad avenue. Mr. Tyron put in a general stock of goods, and continued business for some years. The house is yet standing, and is occupied by Charles Bruening for a general store. The next industry in the town was a brick yard, established by John A. Miller, in the spring of 1856, and located north of the railroad on the corner of Mill and Oak streets. The same spring the firm of Hamilton & Piggett erected a steam circular saw mill on the north side of the railroad on Oak street, between Second and Third. At that time the present site of Bethalto was covered with heavy timber, as was also a portion of the surrounding country. In consequence of this the mill flourished and did a thriving business, but in a few years timber became scarce, and it was moved to Hamel township. William Tyron kept the first post office. This was in 1855. The first hotel was built and kept by Anthony B. Carroll in 1858. It was situated on Prairie street and Railroad avenue, and north of the railroad. The first blacksmiths were the firm of Richard & Samuels. The trade was established in 1856, and located on Second and Oak streets north of the railroad. The first church was erected by the Catholics, and dedicated in the summer of 1862. It is a frame structure in a very good state of preservation, and was considered in the day of its construction a pretty fair building. The first Justice of the Peace elected in the corporation was John A. Miller,

Incorporation.—Bethalto was incorporated as a town under a special act in force, April 19th, 1869. The first officers elected were, Jacob Huppert, President of the board;

trustees, John P. Richards, J. P. Cumming, J. C. Baugert, and John Jackson. April 23d, 1873, an election was held to determine whether the town should incorporate as a village under the general law, with the following result: For village organization 14 votes; against village organization 9 votes. The majority being in favor of organization, an election was called May 5th, following, for the purpose of choosing village officers. The following named persons were elected: Stephen A. Albro, President of Board; Trustees, Conrad H. Flick, John V. Richards, Adam Elsperrmann, Charles Gundall and John Stolze; Clerk, William E. Lehr; Police Magistrate, John A. Miller. Frank M. Randle was appointed village constable, F. W. Stolze, Supt. of streets, and Lewis Klein, treas. The present board recently elected are: John Wiedmer, E. W. Reid, John Dippold, F. Weaver, B. Picker, and John Falkenberg; Clerk, W. H. Battles. The town is in good condition financially, and the walks and other improvements indicate a tasty and prosperous people. One of the largest and most extensive flouring mills in Madison county is located here.

President Merchant Mills and Elevator.—John W. Kauffman, proprietor. This industry was established in 1859, by James Neimrick, it then having three run of stone with a capacity of manufacturing 100 barrels of flour daily. In 1877, it was torn down, and rebuilt by the firm of Meyer & Guye with a daily capacity of 500 barrels. In 1879, both of the firm died, and the following year it was leased by E. O. Starnard & Co., for twelve months. January, 1881, it was purchased by J. W. Kauffman who increased its capacity to 600 barrels. In March 1882, a complete change was made in the grinding apparatus, substituting the Gray roller system in the place of burrs. This is a new departure, and considered far in advance of the old system. Its former capacity remains unchanged. The mill proper is 54x80 on the ground, and five stories in height, and has a stone basement. The elevator, which is run in connection with the mill, is 40x80 feet base, and 85 feet high. It has the capacity of elevating 15,000 bushels of grain daily, and of storing 70,000 bushels of wheat. A ware-house is detached 65x150 feet, and will store 10,000 barrels of flour. A cooper shop is conducted in connection with the works, and is a part of the property. The whole concern covers one and a half acres of ground. It is located on the I. & St. L. Railway. The switch from the mill to the road is owned and operated by the proprietor of the mill. The capital invested is estimated at \$125,000. Fifty men are employed by this enterprise. Flour is shipped mainly to the Eastern states and Europe. This vast machinery is driven by a 250 horse-power engine. No elevator or mill in the county has better facilities for receiving and discharging grain, feed, flour, etc., than this. The elevator is hopper-bottom, or in regular elevator style, and so conveniently arranged for changing grain from bin to bin that it is not necessary to use the scoop in any part of the building. The mill contains a bran bin capable of holding ten car loads of bran, and a smaller one that holds four car loads of shorts. A corn elevator also belongs to the concern. It is a frame building 16x30 feet on the ground and 30 feet high, and stores 5,000 bushels of corn. The

whole business is under the general superintendence of John Wiedmer.

Kurnack Mill.—This mill was established by the firm of Ewan & Flick in the fall of 1872, and passed wholly into the hands of the senior member of the firm, J. T. Ewan, in the fall of 1879. It is located on Prairie street, a little north of the railroad. It is a frame building, two stories high with a basement, and 28x60 feet on the ground. The engine room is one story, and 16x40 feet. The mill has four run of burrs, and has the capacity of grinding 100 barrels of flour daily, and gives employment to twelve men. The annual manufactured product is estimated at \$165,000. The capital invested is \$14,000. The flouring is done by an improved process, and the flour sells well in the Eastern markets; it is however, mainly confined to custom work. The machinery is driven by a forty-horse power engine. A cooper shop is run in connection with the mill. It is a detached building 20x30 feet in size.

Coal Mines.—There are two small coal mines near the suburbs of the town. One is owned by David Brunton, the other by Michael Mayer. Bethalto is situated over a fine vein of coal which is from five to eight feet in thickness, and it is obtained by going only about 70 feet below the surface. The only wonder is, that this industry receives so little attention. The shafts in operation do but very little work, and are not prepared to do anything like an extensive business.

Sheridan House.—Conrad H. Flick proprietor. This house has been recently built, and is a fine brick building three stories high, and with basement under ground. It is nearly square, being 45x56 feet base. It contains sixteen guest-rooms and two store rooms; also a commodious office and sample room. A dumb-waiter is arranged to communicate from the kitchen to the basement, and the house contains all other conveniences peculiar to a good hotel. It is located on the corner of Third and Oak streets. The property is valued at \$6,000, and it is indeed an ornament to the town. There are three other hotels in the village. The Union Hotel, H. J. Hensech, proprietor; Bethalto House, John Cooper, proprietor; and the Cooper's Exchange, with John Husum as proprietor.

Public Hall.—This is situated in the second story of the Neisler building. It is 40x60 feet in size, and is conveniently arranged with stage and stage fixtures, and is seated with chairs capable of accommodating 500 persons. The stage is 16 feet in depth, and has a breadth of thirty feet. It is arranged with foot-lights and has three sets of scenery.

A *Cornet Band* was organized about two years ago, and it is now in good working order. There are thirteen members in the band, and they are all well-uniformed. It contains eleven horns, two tenor drums and one bass drum. The instruments and uniforms cost about \$500.

School House.—This is a fine brick building situated in the eastern part of the village, and was constructed in 1867, at a cost, including furniture, of \$7,000. It is two stories high, with a cupola and bell, and contains four rooms. Four teachers are employed, and it is suitably graded for the best advancement of the pupils. There are three church houses

of fair dimensions, the Cumberland Presbyterian, United Baptist and the Catholic. For a full history of these societies see Ecclesiastical chapter.

We here append a directory of the present business of the village not already mentioned.

General Stores.—W. H. Battles, Lewis Klein and Charles Bruening.

Groceries, Queensware, etc.—John Hickerson.

Druggists and Pharmacists.—Neisler & Randall.

Boot and Shoe Store.—Charles C. Bangert.

Hardware, Tinware and Agricultural Implements.—Neisler & Randall.

Hardware, Groceries and Agricultural Implements.—John A. Miller.

Furniture and Undertaking.—George Dorr.

Tin Ware.—Isaac Scammill.

Watch Maker and Jeweler.—August Smitz.

Harness and Saddlery.—John Gray.

Physicians.—N. B. Richards, E. W. Reed, Joseph Cobb.

Blacksmithing.—John Bahr, Gottlieb Klem.

Wagon Maker.—Charles Buck.

Painters.—Charles Andrews, — Angil.

Barbers.—August Smitz, John Russell.

Restaurants.—Mary McAliney, Hannah Gill.

Livery Stable.—Joseph Starkey.

Justices.—John A. Miller, C. H. Flick.

Notaries, Insurance and Real Estate Agents.—W. L. Piggett, John A. Miller.

Carpenter and Builder.—C. H. Flick.

Shoe Makers.—Charles Langhart, Charles Bangert and Charles Gundall.

Meat Market.—John Falkenburg.

Milliners and Dress Makers.—Laura Smith, Mrs. Cobb.

Carpet Weaver.—Caroline Starkey.

Postmaster.—W. H. Battles.

There are also five saloons in the town at this writing.

SOCIETIES.*

Bethalto Lodge, No. 406, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 5th, 1846, with 18 charter members. Whole number enrolled, 74. Present membership, 24. The Lodge meets before the full moon in each month. It has a good lodge room, and is in good condition financially.

United Ancient Order of Druids, Teutonia Grove, No. 25. This society was organized September 9th, 1871, and chartered September 27th, 1874, with a membership of six. There have been 46 members enrolled; five have died since organization. There are now 25 members enrolled and in good standing. The society has paid out for sick benefits. \$929. Each of the five deceased members have received \$500. The Lodge meets the first and third Fridays in each month, in the village Hall. It is in excellent condition financially.

EMERALD

Was laid out by George W. Carr and George A. Smith, and the plat recorded July 14th, 1858. It is situated on

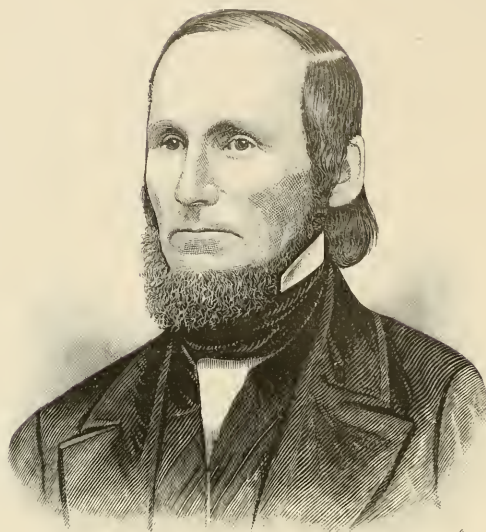
* We are indebted to the secretaries of the societies for these data.

the east line of a tract of land containing 180 acres, being a part of the east half of section 16. This town is better known as Alton Junction, and is named Wanda station by the railroad corporation. The I. and St. L. railroad transfer and feed all the stock passing over the line at this point. The road has six long switches here, and one switch engine is kept busy in making transfers, etc. The Tile works of M. H. Bowles & Co., are located a little above the station, and are one of the most extensive industries of the kind in this part of the state. Not less than \$100,000 have been invested in establishing the works, and they give employment to about twenty men. All sizes of tile are manufactured from two inches in diameter to the largest sewer pipe. There are two general stores at the station. John Koch and George Smith are the proprietors. The former is also post-

master. There is also a blacksmith shop conducted by David D. Tomlinson, besides five saloons and two boarding-houses. The town contains about 250 inhabitants, and has an air of considerable push and business.

Salu was laid out and the plat placed on record August 1st, 1825, by Bennett Maxey, Erastus Brown and Zachariah Allen. It is situated in the southwest quarter of section 6, on the first high, rolling ground from the river. It long since merged into Upper Alton, as the latter place grew in importance, and *Salu* is now known only in history and on paper. According to the census of 1880, Wood River township contained a population of 4,885, composed of various nationalities. S. B. Gillham has the honor of representing the township in the county board since township organization in 1876.





B. H. Mills

BARTLETT HINDS MILLS, was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of October, 1815. He married Delia Halsey, at Fairfield, N. Y., August 26th, 1841. The family for a time lived on the paternal farm, west of Montrose. He afterward taught school and made some preparation for the practice of the law, and was editor of the *Independent Republican*. This with a short engagement in mercantile pursuits occupied him until January, 1852. There were born of the marriage in and near Montrose, Charles Francis Mills, born 29th day of May, 1843, Martha Lewis Mills, born 18th day of March, 1845, and Henry Edmund Mills, born 24th day of June, 1850. In January 1852, the family removed to Candor, Tioga county, New York, where was born Ruth Catharine Mills, on the 3d day of May, 1853. In 1854, the family moved west, and settled at Upper Alton, Illinois, where Mr. Mills continued to reside until his death, July 30th, 1877. On coming West Mr. Mills became interested in the cause of Temperance, principally laboring with the Independent Order of Good Templars. He was for many years Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, having an office in St. Louis, and

for several terms was Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the National Lodge of the United States and Canadas. For eleven years he published the official organ of the order known as "The Good Templar." At the breaking out of the war, although past the age for active engagement and not being physically strong enough for service, he took an active interest in encouraging those who could go, and in sustaining them by aid and comfort at home. He was one of the charter members of the first Union League started in Upper Alton, which was among the first organized in the State. He organized the first Ladies' Union League, composed their ritual and caused the organization to spread over the entire State, thus starting a movement which caused large amounts of money, clothing and sanitary stores to be collected for the use of the army in the field besides educating public sentiment to the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He had imbibed strong anti-slavery sentiments from his father, Josiah Mills, who had been an old revolutionary veteran.

He was for some time Financial Agent and a Trustee of Shurtleff College. In 1868 he became engaged in the in-

surance business in St. Louis, still making his residence in Upper Alton, and in 1870, became editor of the *Western Insurance Review*, which he continued to edit until his death, furnishing copy to the last number which appeared before his death. He became a member of the Baptist church while yet a young man, and was a regular attendant upon the services of the Upper Alton Baptist Church, and a frequent attendant upon the meetings of the Edwardsville Baptist Association.

The immediate ancestors of Bartlett H. Mills, were Josiah Mills, who married Elizabeth Sturdevant in January 1812. Josiah Mills, was born in Roxbury, Mass., on the 7th of October, 1763. In his 14th year, then a homeless orphan, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army as a drummer. After a year's service he received a musket which he carried until the close of the war. Was at the battles of White Plains, with Gates at Stillwater and Saratoga, with Washington at Trenton, Princeton, the march through the Jerseys, Valley Forge and Yorktown. Emigrated soon after the war to Joy, Oxford county, Maine. In 1804, he received a commission (now in possession of the family at Upper Alton) as Captain of Massachusetts volunteers, Maine, being then a province of Massachusetts. Removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and with Bartlett Hinds (after whom B. H. Mills was named) made the first settlement near Montrose in 1817. He died on his farm west of Montrose, March 23d, 1833. He was a pensioner of the Revolution. See Blackman's history of Susquehanna county, Pa., pp. 313 and 314.

Elizabeth Sturdevant Mills, mother of B. H. Mills, was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1771, and died in Montrose, Pa., in September, 1841. Her father was Elder Samuel Sturdevant of the extensive Sturdevant family of Braintree, Skippers Eddy and Lacyville, Pa. Their ancestry is traced back to an original Sturdevant, who was stolen from London Bridge when a boy, and brought to America and sold for his passage. From his looks and clothing he was supposed to be of noble birth, and in his last years was advertised for in England, but owing to his age and the rigors of the voyage he did not go to answer the call.

Delia (Halsey) Mills, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, on the 5th day of February, 1817, and was married to B. H. Mills, August 26th, 1841. After the death of her husband in 1877, she removed to St. Louis, and lived with her son, Henry E. Mills, until the summer of 1881, when she removed to Greenville, Illinois, to live with her daughter, Ruth C. Mills, Principal of Almira College. Her immediate ancestors were Sylvanus Halsey and Cordelia (Sayre) Halsey. The Halseys were descended from Thomas Halsey who died in 1678, at Southampton, Long Island, and was one of the twenty original settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1637, he was a resident of Lynn, and in 1638, he owned there 100 acres of land. His first wife was murdered by the Indians (See Howell's History of Southampton and Prime's History of Long Island, pp. 94 and 96.) The arms of the family in Hertfordshire, England, are Argent, three boars' heads, couped in pale sable. He came from England in the Speedwell in 1635. The original Thomas Halsey, d. 1678, had a son, Thomas Halsey. The 2d Thomas

had a son Josiah b. 1656-7 Feb. 15; David b. Apr. 12, 1663, d. 1732 and others. 1st Josiah d. 1739 had a son, Deacon Josiah, b. 1692, d. 1744. Deacon Josiah had a son, Israel. Israel, had a son, Willman, b. 1750, d. 1786. Willman Halsey had a son Barzillai, a son Sylvanus, father of Delia (Halsey) Mills. Her mother, Cordelia (Sayre) Halsey, was a descendant of Thomas Sayre, the first of that name in Southampton, and one of the eight original "Undertakers," so called because they bought a vessel and came in it to Southampton. The great age to which these early settlers lived in the salt atmosphere and on the abundant oyster and fish diet which they enjoyed would have proved profoundly discouraging to modern "Undertakers." He came to Southampton in 1640, and was originally from Bedfordshire, England. (See Howell's History of Southampton, p. 18.) In 1638, he and his son Job had each 60 acres of land allotted to them in Lynn, Mass. The arms of this family in Bedfordshire, England, are Gules, a chevron ermine between three sea gulls, Argent, Thomas Sayre d. 1670, b. about 1594, had a son 2 Francis, and others. Francis had a son, Ichabod, 10 Ichabod had a son 1 Joshua, who was in the Revolutionary war with General Clinton. 1 Joshua had a son 2 Joshua, who had a son Paul, b. Oct. 22, 1766, who married Mary Halsey, Dec. 9, 1784, and had among other children Cordelia Sayre, who married Sylvanus Halsey, and was the mother of Delia (Halsey) Mills. The Sayre or Sears family is traced to one Richard Sears who lived in 1507. The name is evidently French, and Captain Thomas Sayre, of Southampton, claims that there is evidence that the family were originally Huguenots, and settled in England after some hostile edict in France. It is recorded that one Stephen Sayre left Southampton and returned to England and became High Sheriff of London, which office he held at the time of the Revolutionary war, when his American sympathies could not be repressed, and for their expression he was compelled to retire to France. There he found relatives of their original stock with whom he remained until his subsequent return to America.

Charles Francis Mills, was born in Montrose, Pa., on the 29th day of May, 1843. Attended Shurtleff College up to the Sophomore year. Enlisted as private in the 124th Regt. Illinois Vols. Was appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. A. by Western Depot at Camp Butler, Illinois, and at Nashville, Tenn. After the war, was engaged in the insurance business in St. Louis, and subsequently removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he is engaged as Assistant Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Illinois, and also in the breeding of Clydesdale Horses, Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Swine, in all of which enterprises he has achieved success. He was married on the 26th day of May, 1869, to Mary E. Bennett, and has three children, Minnie, William and Carrie.

Martha Lewis Mills, was born on the farm in Bridgewater township, near Montrose, on the 18th day of March, 1845. Was married to Captain Joseph H. Weeks, now Postmaster at Upper Alton, and died in Upper Alton, in 1869, leaving one son, Charles Henry Weeks, born in Upper Alton, on the 3d day of August, 1866. Henry Edmund Mills, was born

in Montrose, Pa., on the 24th day of June, 1850. Was graduated at Shurtleff College, in June, 1869, taught school one year and entered the St. Louis Law School, and was graduated in May, 1872, having passed the best examination in his class of 21 and being awarded the prize of \$50 for the best Thesis. Received the degree of A. M. from Shurtleff in June, 1874. Was married to Emma Brown Sprague, at St. Louis, Mo. August 30th, 1877, and has two children, Edith Cynthia, born, in St. Louis, July 2d, 1878, and Constance, born at St. Louis, July 15th, 1880. In 1878 he published a work entitled a Treatise on the Law of Eminent Domain which was favorably received by the press and the profession. In July 1881, purchased his present residence in Upper Alton, and continues the practice of the law in St. Louis. Is a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and author of several valuable treatises on law.

Ruth Catharine Mills, was born in Candor, Tioga county, New York, on the 3d day of May, 1853. Was graduated from Shurtleff College in June 1876, receiving the degree of A. B. Was instructor in Latin, French and Literature at Mount Carroll Seminary, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, for five years. In 1881, took charge as principal of Almira College, Greenville, Illinois, in which capacity she is at present engaged.

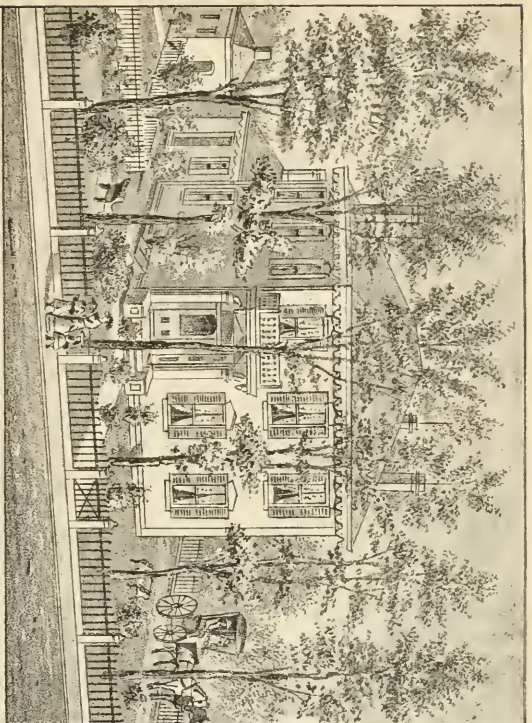
Emma Brown (Sprague) Mills, was born on the 19th day of September, 1855, in Lowell, Washington county, Ohio, and was married on the 30th day of August, 1877, to Henry E. Mills at St. Louis, Missouri. She has devoted herself to instrumental music in which she has become proficient both on the piano and pipe organ, having been for five years organist at Dr. Brooks' Church, in St. Louis.

CAPT. JOHN A. MILLER,

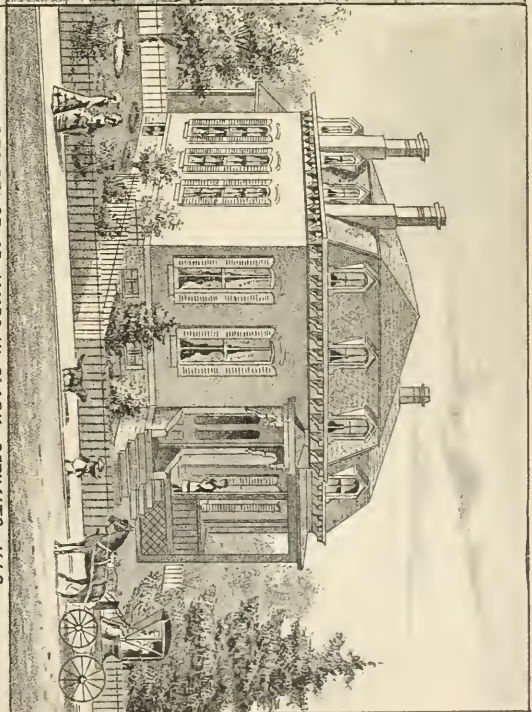
Is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born June 26th, 1826. He is the eldest child of Samuel L. and Susan (Kirby) Miller. His mother died in Baltimore when he was a child of five years of age. His father subsequently married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Frances Belk, a native of Leeds, England. He was born in Baltimore in 1802, emigrated to Alton in 1834, where he was among the first to engage in the manufacture of lime. This employment was succeeded by that of brick-maker, which, in turn, gave way to farming, near Omph-Ghent, in which avocation he passed the evening of a well-spent life. Mr. Miller was one of the pioneers of Odd Fellowship in the West, and aided in establishing the first lodge of that order west of the Alleghanies. He was a charter member of the Lodge at Alton, and was regarded with the highest esteem and veneration by his brethren of the Mystic Tie wherever he was known. He was an earnest, active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he became an elder. His life was characterized by devotion to principle, earnestness of purpose and exemplary action. He died in August, 1880.

The subject of this sketch was married on the 17th of March, 1853, to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Jane Hagerman, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where Mrs. Miller was born November 10th, 1822.

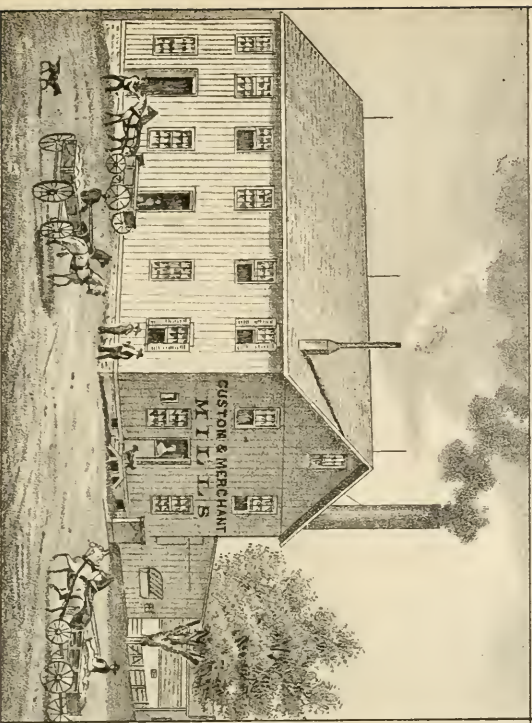




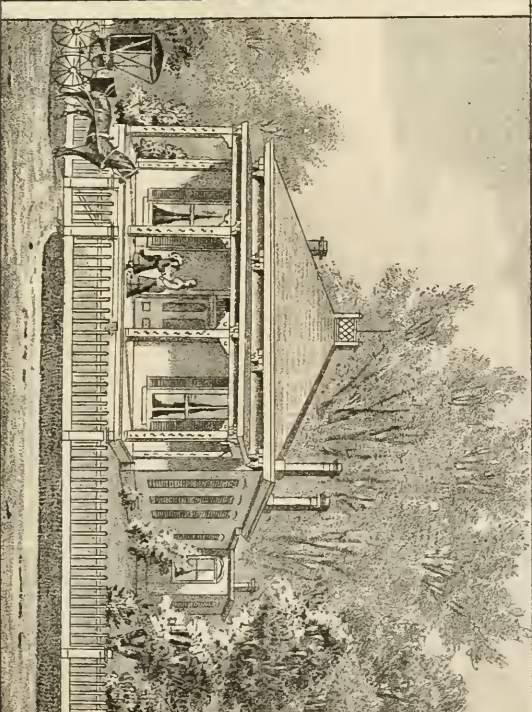
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WIDMER, BETHALTO, ILLS.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. CLARK, BETHALTO, ILLS.



CUSTOM & MERCHANT MILLS, BETHALTO, ILLS.
THE PROPERTY OF J. T. EWAN.



THE RESIDENCE OF J. T. EWAN, BETHALTO, ILLS.



JOHN WIEDMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

THESE MILLS ARE RUN ENTIRELY

PRESIDENT MILLS, BETHALTO, ILLS. PROPERTY OF JOHN W. KAUFFMAN.



OF THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

PARK MILLS ST. LOUIS, MO. PROPERTY OF JOHN W. KAUFFMAN.



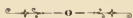
Major Franklin Moore

THERE is, perhaps, nothing of which a man may be more excusably proud than of gallant service in the cause of his country, nor is there any service which lives longer in the grateful memory of a people. Major Moore was among those who early offered their services to their country in its hour of peril, and who never deserted their posts until a conquered peace had crowned their efforts. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, September 2d, 1826. His parents were North Carolinians, from whence they first emigrated to Kentucky, thence to Wood River, this county, in 1808. They had in all eight children, of whom Franklin was the youngest. Franklin's first attendance at school was to that taught by Sophia Loomis (Edwards) in his father's cabin in 1832. He subsequently attended Shurtleff College. He was married to Telitha Elliott, near Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, June 4th, 1846. By her he had six children, one of whom died during the war of the Rebellion, and the others are much scattered. One, a doctor, in Dallas, Texas ;

another, a farmer, same State ; a daughter, now the wife of Shields Preuit, lives in Fort Worth, Texas ; another, the wife of H. E. Rupert, Dallas, Texas ; the youngest is a student in Shurtleff College. His wife died May 31st, 1872.

Major Moore has principally followed farming, although for six or seven years he operated a saw-mill on Wood River. Major Moore's military record is quite fully set forth in the chapter devoted to such history. His patriotic ardor found full vent on many a hard contested field of battle, where he was ever eager to discharge his full duty and more. Wounded by a rifle ball, August 27, 1862, we find him again a leader of the fight on September 3d following. As a commander, he was kind to his men, and ever aggressive towards the enemy. He accepted fearful odds, but his military genius ever triumphed. In political faith an earnest Republican, the Major has contributed no little to his party's success in various campaigns. Companionable himself he enjoys the society of hosts of friends.

HELVETIA.



HIS township is situated in the southeast corner of the county. Its name is of recent date, to wit: 1876. In prior years it was known as Highland precinct, 1840 to 1876; from 1812 to 1817 it was part of Sugar creek precinct, and after the organization of Bond county, became a part of old Silver creek—a township extending from the St. Clair county line in the south to the southern boundary line of Canada in the north. The township is designated as No. 3 north, 5 west of the 3d principal meridian line. The boundary lines, south and east, were established in April, and the northern one in May, 1808, by Messenger and Moore, United States surveyors. Section lines, etc., were run some five years later. The field notes of Madison county state that the area of this township contains 22,998 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres.

The first arrival of white settlers may have been in 1804, when Joseph Duncan with a few others made the extreme southeast corner of the county their home. At, or very nearly the same time the Higgins and the Hobbs arrived also. Mrs. H. Hobbs stated she knew the settlement to have existed in 1808; the principal part of the settlement, however, was located in Clinton county, only one-half mile south of the Madison county line. The buffalo had barely disappeared from the state; the elk was still seen at times, deer were roaming in herds, large carnivorous animals—the panther, the lynx and bear infested the timber, and when at night stillness was expected to reign, numberless wolves raised their hideous voices. The Carolina parrot yet roosted in the trees, and each season of spring rains brought countless numbers of water-fowl to lakes and ponds into which the prairies were then converted. The surfaces of these prairies were covered with high grass; the hill tops bore occasional groves of trees, and the general proportion of timber and prairie was subject to alternate changes, caused by prairie fires, which at times swept down into the immediate vicinity of the creek banks.

The Howards settled in the southwest corner of township 4-5, in the year 1809, but it is not certain whether they then knew anything of the existence of the Duncan settlements, six miles south of them. No progress seems to have been made in settling this part of the county prior to 1815. The war of 1812, between the United States and England, had broken out. England succeeded in making allies of the Indians on the frontier, who had before been friendly and inoffensive. They had roamed through this and other

counties as peaceful hunters, and were often seen at the log cabin of the pioneer. Now they were foes. Reports of murders and depredations reached the isolated settlers, and they realized the terrible fact that the greatest calamity of border life, Indian warfare, was upon them. It became a period of anxious care. Liable to surprise by a merciless foe at any hour of the day or night, the few scattered families huddled together in block-houses enclosed by a row of strong posts, called forts, whenever alarm was given. In the intervals they tilled their small fields, with the rifle on the shoulder. Cox's fort, near Old Aviston, afforded shelter to the settlers on Sugar creek. It was never attacked, but a Mrs. Jesse Bailes, daughter of one Bradsby, then living on Silver creek, was shot in 1814, by Indians on Sugar creek. She fled across the prairie to her father's house, where she died of her wounds. Mrs. Bailes was a relative of Joseph Duncan, probably a sister-in-law. Peace was concluded in 1814, and the Illinois settlements were generally restored to tranquillity. Joseph Duncan, James Good, Gilbert Watson and Jonathan L. Harris made their settlements on Sugar creek now permanent. Duncan had been a ranger during the war, and on his return located on the east side of the creek, on section 15. Duncan was a man of fair education for that day. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1817, and when the office became elective in 1827, his neighbors chose him and continued to elect him their justice term after term. Duncan filled that office for nearly forty years. In later years he had a post office established at the place and was for many years postmaster. He died in 1852. His wife was a Cuddy, aunt of George Cuddy, so well and favorably known by the present generation of the township. The Duncans raised a family of five children, four daughters and a son, Hugh M., who became the father of a large family, and was looked upon as one of the best and most respected men of his time. He lost his life by accident; being thrown out of his carriage while on his way to attend a funeral. The daughters, none of whom survive, were: Linnie, who married John S. Carrigan; Sarah, Alexander Forrester; Rebecca, B. C. Plant, and Mary, married James A. Berry. Mr. Duncan and many others lived for years on their lands as squatters. The records of the county contain the following in reference to *entering* land: William Morrison * entered section 36 on the 10th of April, 1815, and thus became the first *bona fide* landowner

* William Morrison bought those lands on speculation; he had been a resident of Randolph county since 1790; was a merchant and contractor, and died in 1837.

of the township. Gilbert Watson, the friend and companion of Joseph Duncan, entered the southeast quarter of section 22, directly south of where Duncan had squatted, and James Gingles (Jingles), the southeast quarter of section 26, on the 14th of November, 1816. Watson remained a resident of the township until his death; none of his descendants, however, remained in the county. His farm is now owned by A. Thalmann. The Gingles, or Jingles lived nearly fifty years in the township, but none of them are residing there this day. James Good, also a companion of Duncan, remained in the township until his death, but none of his descendants have remained.

John L. Hearrin entered 160 acres in section 35, December 12, 1816, and James Ramsay, 160 acres on the 23d of December, 1816. Duncan and Good, who had been squatters since their arrival, entered their tracts on the 27th of October, 1817. J. Duncan's farm, which has remained in possession of the family to this day, is the oldest farm in the township. Jonathan L. Harris settled in the edge of the timber on the old trail from Duncan's to Carlyle. He had a horse-mill there, which he continued to operate until 1834. He left the county in 1840, and now resides in Clinton county, only a short distance from his old place.

Robin Craigg came to the settlement about the year 1818. He improved a farm on the east side of Sugar creek, and remained there the balance of his days. Madison Craigg, a son of Robin, was a skillful mechanic, cartwright, and established himself in business at Edwardsville. Henry and William, his brothers, were farmers, and their sister became the wife of R. Shields.

Lee Cuddy, brother-in-law of Joseph Duncan, brought his family, consisting of George, John (still living), Shelby, Ephraim, Anna, and Elizabeth, his children, to Madison county in 1823, settling in the immediate vicinity of Joseph Duncan. The Cuddys had resided for many years in Union county, Illinois. Lee Cuddy cultivated a farm on the west side of Sugar creek, now known as the Bellm place. Subsequently he moved to Deck's prairie, where he died.

John Gracey settled on the north half of section 11 as early as 1818, cleared some 30 acres and continued his residence there until 1835, when he removed to Hancock county. His brother, Joseph, had also cleared a small field in the same section, sold his improvement to Alexander Forrester, and removed to Bond county.

Allen Bryant, also an early settler, improved what is now known as the Anton Schuler place in section 2. He died on the farm, but none of his children, two girls and four boys, have remained in the county.

B. Gullick settled the H. Drancourt farm in section 26, and established a distillery there; which he operated for many years. He died on his farm; his family left Madison and went to Bond county, where one of his sons is now sheriff.

Alexander Forrester says he came to the township in 1829. The families mentioned on this page, he says, were all personally known to him as living there at the time of his arrival. Forrester raised his first crop, a little patch of corn near Highland, just north of the township line. He

had come in company with Thomas Carr from Sumner county, Tennessee, intending to start a tan yard. This plan was soon abandoned, bark being scarce and lime high-priced. Carr returned south after sojourning three years in the township. But Forrester remained, enlisted in the service during the Black Hawk war, and then joined a ranging company, on an expedition west, where the company had to act as guards to traders freighting across the plains. This ranging company was enlisted out of Bond, Madison and Fayette counties, 100 strong, commanded by Captain Matthew Duncan of Vandalia. After having served eleven months the men were discharged and sent home. In 1833, Forrester bought Joseph Gracey's improvement, and married Sarah H. Duncan, daughter of Joseph. He now went to work in earnest to improve his place. After the first year he moved his buildings to the edge of the prairie where he now lives. He has been married three times and raised a family of ten children. Mr. Forrester is 80 years of age, hale and hardy enough to be taken for a man of 65 or 70 years; a trip to Edwardsville and return (nearly 50 miles) on horseback in one day is but sport to the old gentleman.

Norris W. and James Ramsay came into the township at an early day. They were sons of John Ramsay, who settled in Clinton county in 1818. They first located in the south part of the township where James had bought 160 acres of land as early as 1816. In 1834, they settled the W. T. Ramsay place in section 12, where they farmed in common for many years. Norris was married early in life, and raised a family of ten children, of whom only four, one son and three daughters, lived to the age of maturity, two of whom are now living. William S., on the old place, and Rachel, now Mrs. James Lessley, living at Sparta, Randolph county, Illinois.

Elder James Ramsay did not marry until he was of middle age. He raised no family; he was a Presbyterian preacher. Norris died in 1863, and James in 1864, both on the home place.

Norris W. was road supervisor when the Carlyle and Edwardsville road was laid out and opened to road from the east line of the township to Highland. Was a great worker, and started in life with nothing but his energy. The proceeds of his labor in breaking 40 acres of prairie land and making 4900 fence rails, enabled him to buy his first "property," a horse. Norris owned, at the time of his death, 1,016 acres of land and quite an amount of personal wealth. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Democratic politician.

Herbert Hobbs, mentioned above, was a North Carolinian. He settled on the northwest quarter of section 34, in 1824, where he improved a small farm but never entered the land. About 1842 he entered land in section 32, and continued to live on that land until his death, in 1846. His widow was living as late as 1876. Two of his sons, T. A. and Frank Hobbs, are residents of the township to this day.

John Hobbs, a brother of Herbert, settled the Calvin Lee place (section 33) in 1826, and lived on the land until he died. James R. Hobbs, the only surviving son of a family of seven children, resides now in Joplin, Mo.

Thomas Savage settled in the township as early as 1827, and improved a small farm. He met with an accident in St. Louis, that caused his death some 25 years ago. He left a widow and seven children.

Adam Kile, a son of Adam Kile, Sr., one of the pioneers of Marine township settled in this township in 1825, a neighbor of Savage.

The settlements in the west half of the township were of later date, and less numerous than those of the east half. The prairie lands were at first overlooked and ignored. Their advantages being once understood, they soon attracted the greater part of new arrivals.

Up to this time immigration was scarcely perceptible, and the increase of population very slow. The first white child born in the township was H. M. Duncan. His older sisters, born in 1806 and 1809, saw the light of the sun first in Clinton county, where their father's first cabin had been erected. Altogether, up to 1830, not more than 25 families inhabited the township, and they may have cultivated five hundred acres of ground. The agricultural pursuits were simple and limited; each family cultivated from ten to twenty acres of ground, a farm of 40 acres tilled being almost deemed a hazardous enterprise. Corn and wheat were their main productions, and until 1830 they also raised cotton for home use, picking it in September.

The families held but a limited intercourse, mostly among themselves. The nearest church was at Pocahontas, in Bond county, ten miles off. Divine service, after the Presbyterian creed, was held, however, on Sugar creek, in a private cabin. In 1824 George Ramsay taught school there also. James A. Ramsay succeeded in 1828, and John Shinn in 1830. It seems that James A. Ramsay caused a school and meeting-house (church) to be erected about the year 1825 or 1826. It stood near Craig's improvement, was constructed of hewn logs, and known as the Ramsay church (Presbyterian). Mr. Forrester remembers to have attended church here in 1829, and it is in this building where James A. Ramsay and John Shinn taught school. Subsequently the congregation built a church on section 28. This building was bought by R. N. Ramsay, and is now used as a tenant house. The neighborhood church is now in Clinton county, one mile south of the Madison county line.

About this time townships 3-4 and 4-5 formed an election precinct, and the elections were held at Joseph Duncan's residence, called Pleasant Hill. In subsequent years but few additions are to be made to the pioneers of American birth, among whom mention is to be made of Calvin Lee, a native of Illinois, born in Fayette county, Ill., who died here in 1844. His three surviving sons, Calvin, Pinkney and Green, farmers, are to this day residents of the township.

Oliver Hoyt, a New Yorker, settled on the farm where he now resides in 1836. He was the second man in the neighborhood to risk prairie farming. He bought the improvement of a man named Gilman, near Sugar creek, and moved the cabin and what rails there were to his place on the prairie. He occupied the cabin for seven or eight years as his dwelling; he subsequently erected better and more comfortable buildings, and the house now occupied as a

dwelling is the third one built on the same site. The farm of Mr. Hoyt has in the course of time—forty-five years—become one of the finest and best farms of the township.

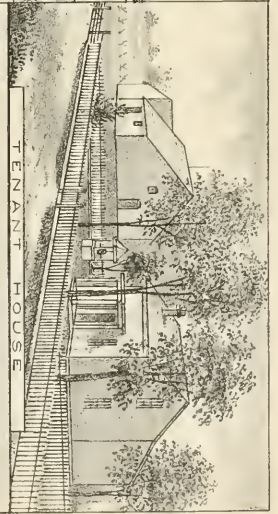
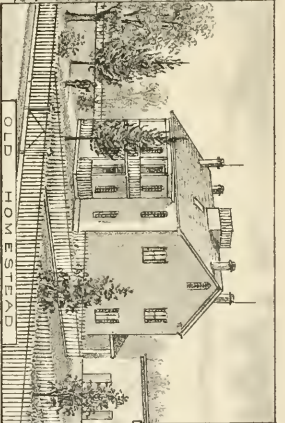
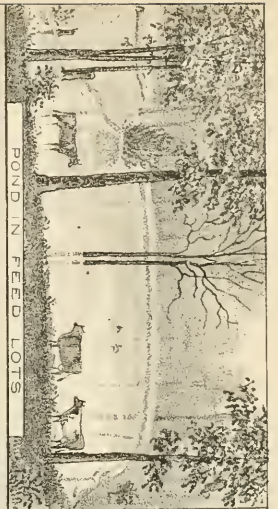
James Billingsley tried prairie farming a year or two earlier on W. Hagnaur's land. He afterward moved to Pike county, and from thence to Texas, where he died.

E. M. Morgan, born in Clinton county, just across the Madison county line, January, 1817, settled in 1844 on section 31. He was the only son of John Morgan, the pioneer of Clinton county, Illinois. A sister of E. M. Morgan, Mary A., was married to George Richardson, who resided at the old Morgan homestead during his life. E. M. Morgan was a good man in the truest sense of the word. He was from 1857 to 1861 appointed associate justice of the Madison county court. In later years he opened a store on his land on section 31, and had a post-office established there, with himself as postmaster, and named St. Morgan. Judge Morgan died May 16, 1881, and was interred with all the honors and ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity. The site of the former post-office, St. Morgan, has now developed into a little village, with the tavern of Nicholas Zopf—the old democratic wheelhorse of his vicinity—as centre place, Frederick Hanzelmann as blacksmith, and John Kaeser as wagon-maker.

The attention of European immigrants was called to the fertile soil of Illinois at an early date; a number of them had shared in the trials and hardships of actual pioneer life, as stated in the chapter on Immigration. The township of Helvetia was now to receive her full portion of the foreign element, and a full portion it proved to be.

The first Europeans arriving did not exactly make this township their home, but were so intimately connected with the inhabitants of it as to become a part of them. Under the leadership of Dr. Caspar Koepfli, of Sursee, canton Lucerne, Switzerland, a cluster of Swiss parties arrived in 1831; among them Joseph Suppiger, whose name is honorably connected with every enterprise in the locality. He was one of the most useful men which the township ever possessed, equally devoted to the interests of the locality and to those of the country at large. For nearly twelve years he had filled the office of justice of the peace; higher offices, though repeatedly tendered, had no charm for him, and were politely but decidedly refused. Mr. Suppiger died April 24, 1861. Anthony Suppiger, a younger brother of Joseph, was also of the party, and he alone remains to speak of their manifold experiences. Mr. Anthony Suppiger, a public-spirited man and exemplary citizen, has repeatedly been called to fill local offices, and in 1865 he became a member of the county court.

Dr. Koepfli was accompanied by his sons, Joseph and Solomon; Bernhard Koepfli, and Dr. Caspar Koepfli, Jr., arrived later. These earlier pioneers were re-enforced by constant arrivals. They all clustered around the homesteads of the Suppigers and Koepflis. In 1836 an event occurred that made the northern part of Helvetia township the centre of life and activity of this Swiss colony. It was the foundation of



FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. RAMSEY SEC. 12, T. 3, R. 5, (HELVETIA Twp) MADISON CO., ILL.



THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND.

The era of town and city foundations in Illinois is cotemporary with the internal improvement fever. A railroad leading from Mount Carmel to Alton, and passing through this township, was in contemplation. General James Semple, then a member of the House of Representatives of the ninth General Assembly of Illinois, from this county, together with Joseph Suppiger and Solomon Koepfli, selected section 5 of this township for the site of a future town. The new railroad was formally recognized by the State, and an appropriation of \$1,600,000 made for the construction of this and the Alton (—) Shawneetown railroad, February 27, 1837. General Semple was Speaker of the House during the term of the tenth General Assembly, 1836 to 1838, and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who represented Sangamon county at that time. The question of naming the town was mooted by the parties interested, the names of New Switzerland and Helvetia being suggested. Semple thought those names to be rather foreign, and being by birth a Scotchman of the Highlands, and his associates hailing also from elevated regions, the name of *Highland*, as complimentary to the three founders was adopted. The original plat of the town, as recorded, shows not only the projected railroad, but also the depot grounds and an additional railroad, named "*Die Belleville und St. Louis Zweigbahn*," (branch road to Belleville and St. Louis.) The road was never built.

The foundation of the town was succeeded by the terrible commercial crisis of 1837. The little community was virtually without any circulating medium in the form of money for years. No debts could be paid except in cattle or produce, but even these were nearly worthless. Despite all these discouraging surroundings, the population developed a certain activity. A steam mill was erected as early as 1837 by a copartnership, Joseph Suppiger & Co., consisting of Joseph Suppiger, Dr. F. Ryhiner, and Caspar Meyer. The capacity of the mill was then about 30 barrels of flour in 24 hours. It had a saw-mill attached to it. From 1840 to 1850, the firm was composed of Joseph, Melchior, and Bernard Suppiger, James Reynolds, and David Thorp. A fourth brother, David, bought Bernard's share in 1850. In 1854, James Reynolds sold out to Bernard Suppiger, who then became again a partner of the firm. In 1866, the mill passed into the hands of David Suppiger, Robert Suppiger, (oldest son of Bernard), Hale M. Thorp, and Henry Weinheimer. The latter sold his share to Otto Suppiger, (youngest son of Bernard), and Edwin J. Raith in 1880. H. M. Thorp's interest, 1, was recently bought by Adolph Ruegger, the present treasurer of Madison county. The name of the firm is now David Suppiger & Co. The first building was put up by Joseph Suppiger, and the machinery for both grist and corn mill by an eastern millwright, named Gale, a brother of the late "Benny" Gale, who lived in section 14 in this township until recently. Additional improvements were constructed in 1845 by Ingersoll, also an eastern man. In 1857 the whole mill was remodeled, the saw-mill removed,

and a new engine constructed under the supervision of Captain Julius Raith* the father of the present partner.

These mills have ground three and a half millions of bushels of wheat since 1837, of which three millions have been ground since 1857. Their products have found a market in St. Louis, Terre Haute, New Orleans, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, England, Ireland, Scotland and Belgium. The present capacity is 250 barrels per day. The highest price paid for wheat was \$2.45 in gold in 1858, and \$3.50 in greenbacks in 1867. The lowest price, 62½ cents, was paid in 1851. Flour brought then \$3.50 per barrel, \$14.00 gold in 1858, and \$17.50 greenbacks in 1867. The mills have now been operated 45 years, and the proprietors state with pride and satisfaction, that during all this time no accident causing the loss of life or limb has ever occurred, nor have the works ever been injured by fire. The company have always used French burr stones for grinding wheat. The gross value of all mill products turned out in 1881 exceeds the sum of \$200,000, and that of all products since 1837 reaches almost five millions of dollars.

The first mechanic of Highland was a wagon maker, named Krucker, from St. Gall, Switzerland. His first wagon was completed in 1839. Krucker had formerly worked at gun carriages for Carrera, the celebrated half breed ruler of Guatemala, in Central America. Lang, a blacksmith, removed to Nauvoo in 1840. Charles Kinne started a harness shop about the same time. The first store in Highland was opened by Elijah Ellison, on the site of the Highland House. David Thorp opened a store at the site of the present bank in 1838 or 1839, and became first postmaster of Highland, which heretofore had to send to Clifton, in Clinton county, and then to Troy for their mails.

Jacob Eggen, who had arrived in 1833, started a brickyard soon after, and connected, in company with Labhard, a pottery with it. The first vessels for the St. Louis White Lead Works were made in this pottery. Mr. Eggen was also the founder of a distillery, and later a bakery, the first in Highland, and still in existence, now conducted by R. Baumann. The first hotel of the town was opened by Anthony Buchmann.

In 1843, the town became a station on the stage route between Vandalia and St. Louis, and a proud day it proved for the town people when the first stage coach, drawn by four horses, came thundering along through the town.

A wool carding machine was erected by N. Smiley in 1843; in after years it passed into the hands of Mr. Stahl, who converted it into a yarn factory. The works were greatly enlarged by Bosshard and Feickert, but never became remunerative.

BREWERIES.

John Guggenbuehler was the founder of this industry. He started the *Jefferson Brewery* in 1843, which afterward passed into the hands of Daniel Wild. In 1865 it was consolidated with the

* Capt. Raith had won his captaincy in the Mexican war. He commanded a regiment in the civil war, and fell in the battle of Shiloh, leading a charge.

Highland Brewery, founded in 1854, by Charles L. Bernays, who in 1856 took Gerhard Schott and M. F. Schott in as partners. Bernays sold his whole interest to these parties in 1857. Soon after Gerhard Schott sold his interest, and Martin F. and Christian Schott remained sole proprietors until 1870, when Christian Schott withdrew from the business. It has been since and is now most successfully managed by M. F. Schott. The capital invested is \$40,000; the capacity of the brewery is 6,000 barrels per year, and gives occupation to 12 laborers, whose wages amounted to \$8,000 in 1881. The value of products sold in 1881 was \$45,000, and about \$400,000 since 1870.

DISTILLERY.

Jacob Eggen, together with Ludwig Gruetli, started a distillery in 1844, with Henry Hermann and George Ruegger as partners. In 1849 the business passed into the hands of Anthony Miller, Henry Hermann, and J. J. Spindler, and was successfully continued until 1865, when the partnership was dissolved. The capacity of the works was about 15 barrels of high wines per day. Amount of corn used, 200 bushels per day. A rectifying apparatus was connected with the distillery since 1849. Henry Hermann continued in the business another year, when he turned his attention to the erection of the

HIGHLAND CITY MILLS.

Henry Hermann, John Leder, and C. H. Seybt, partners—capital stock, \$100,000. The old firm has undergone some changes, and at this day, the capital stock is composed of 7 shares, of which Henry Hermann and C. H. Seybt own each 2; and John Hermann, Emil Hermann and Mrs. Blakeman, each 1 share. The products of these mills are favorably known in both hemispheres, and command first prices. Last year's transactions amounted to over \$300,000.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The founders of Highland made great efforts to provide for the education of the children at the very beginning of the settlement, ready to sacrifice the last dollar for that purpose. A Miss Slater was retained as teacher, although there was no school-house provided; she taught in the houses of the various families. Joseph Suppiger, the man who taught and labored for all, succeeded at an early day—probably in 1839 or 1840, to raise funds enough to erect a school-house. It was built by Joseph Mueller, on what is now called Methodist Hill, at an expense of \$300. Religious services were held occasionally, as itinerant preachers of any creed or denomination happened to come into the settlement. The school-house on Methodist Hill was open to all. Joseph Rieger, a Lutheran preacher, who had for years been a missionary among the Indians, made regular visits to Highland until 1841. Father Maragno was the first Catholic priest to come to Highland. Protestants and Catholics united to erect an edifice for public devotion for all Christians, irrespective of dogmas and rites in 1844.

Music, vocal and instrumental, was practiced from the very beginning. Some few of the old guard are surviving,

and it is with pride and delight that the old self-constructed bass, serviceable to this day, is shown, although the materials out of which it was so skillfully "built," were "annexed," or appropriated without price.

The musicians of 1840 were, Edward Hammer, 1st violin; Charles Kinne, 2nd violin; Fritz Kinne, bass. (Hammer and Fritz Kinne, cabinet makers, had procured the materials while in Louisville, and built the instrument). David Suppiger, clarionet; Joseph and Melchoir Suppiger, violins; and John Suppiger, flute, united with the old guard soon after their arrival.

Theatrical performances commenced in 1848 with Anthony Beck (Saline), Mrs. Durer, Miss. Staffelbach, Melchoir Suppiger, Rudolf Fischer, C. Wasen, and — Schubert on the stage. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boernstein and also Mrs. C. L. Bernays participated with great zeal in 1849 and 1850.

Vocal music was cultivated by an organized society, in 1850, composed of Jacob Kleiner, Christian Branger (dead), Henry Zobrist, Dominic Brey, Christian Rubin (dead), Chr. Feutz, Samuel Krebs, Vincent Steiner, Hugo Reichert, Joseph Schepperle and Albert Waldschmidt, (dead).

The village was now past its infancy. The stormy years of 1847 to 1849, when the whole continent of Europe seemed to be in a state of revolution, had driven large numbers of immigrants to America, and Highland received its full share. The town developed rapidly, many business houses threw their doors open to the public, the shops of the mechanics resounded with the bustle of busy labor, the prairies surrounding the town had been converted into fields of plenty, and all seemed to prosper. But the breaking out of the civil war called the men to arms. The mechanic of the workshop threw down the hammer, the farmer boy left his plow, the teacher his school, the clerk his pen, to take up the gun in defense of the republic, which had given to all a cherished home, with a promise of a future of plenty.

The war over, those who had been spared, returned to their former fields of labor. The town had now a population of nearly two thousand inhabitants. The log cabins and light frame buildings were disappearing, substantial houses built of brick, perhaps 200 in number, gave the town a city-like appearance.

An agitation to incorporate the town resulted in the adoption of a town charter, which was enforced April 1865. The names of the town officials are here introduced:

1865, Prest., Jacob Eggen.	1867 Trus., Chas. Kinne,
" Trus. Jos. Speckars,	" " Dr. A. Felder,
" " Henry Weinheimer,	" " Alvis Bruegger,
" " Xavier Suppiger,	" " Andrew Just.
" " Frank Appel.	" Clerk, John Blattner.
" Clerk, B. E. Hoffmann,	1868, Prest., Joseph Harnisch.
1866, Prest., John Buchter.	" Trus., Stephen Schwarz.
" Trus., Leopold Knoebel,	" " George Ruegger,
" " J. R. Blattner,	" " Henry Hermann,
" " Alvis Bruegger,	" " Andrew Just.
" " Christopher Menz.	" Clerk, B. E. Hoffmann.
" Town Magistrate, Chas. Boeschstein.	1869, Prest., Charles Kinne.
" Clerk, B. E. Hoffmann.	" Trus., Stephen Schwarz
1867, Prest., J. H. Willmann.	" " Dr. A. Felder,
	" " Chas. Feickert,

- 1869 Trus., Martin Hahn.
 " Clerk, John Blattner.
 1870. Prest., Chas. Kinne.
 " Trus., J. J. Spindler,
 " " Xavier Suppiger,
 " " Martin Hahn,
 " " Stephen Schwarz.
 " Clerk, John Blattner.
 1871, Prest., John Suppiger.
 " Trus., Lorenz Winter,
 " " J. J. Spindler,
 " " J. J. Briner,
 " " Christ. Hotz.
 " Clerk, John Blattner.
 1872, Prest., Charles Kinne.
 " Trus., Jos. Speckard.
 " " Fritz Pagan,
 " " J. J. Briner,
 " " Louis Apple.
 " Police Mag't., Jacob Eggen.
 " Clerk, Chas. Boeschenstein.
 1873, Prest., J. H. Willmann.
 " Trus., Lorenz Winter,
 " " Jacob Kamm,
 " " Arnold Stockling,
 " " Christian Hotz.
 " Clerk, Alexander Beck.
 1874, Same as in 1873.
 1875, Prest., J. H. Willmann.
 " Trus., Louis Kinne,
 " " Timothy Gratz,
 " " Chas. F. Kuhnlen,
 " " George Dumbeck.
 " Clerk, John Menz.
 1876, Prest., J. H. Willmann.
 " Trus., Stephen Schwarz,
 " " Dominik Weber,
 1876 Trus., Chas. F. Kuhnlen.
 " " George Dumbeck,
 " Clerk, Chas. Boeschenstein.
 1877, Prest., J. H. Willmann.
 " Trus., Stephen Schwarz,
 " " Dominik Weber,
 " " John Wickenhausen,
 " " Fred. Zimmermann.
 " Clerk, Adolph Ruegger.
 1878, Prest., Moritz Huegy.
 " Trus., L. Grapp,
 " " Dominik Weber,
 " " John Wickenhausen,
 " " John Buchter.
 " Clerk, Chas. Hagnauer.
 1879, Prest., Moritz Huegy.
 " Trus., L. Grapp,
 " " Dominik Weber,
 " " John Guggenbuehler,
 " " Jac. Grossenbacher.
 " Clerk, Chas. Boshard.
 1880, Prest., Fred. B. Suppiger.
 " Trus., Henry Muelier,
 " " Dominik Weber,
 " " John Guggenbuehler
 " " Jac. Grossenbacher.
 " Clerk, Charles Boshard.
 1881, Prest., Fred. B. Suppiger.
 Above Trustees re-elected.
 " Clerk, Alexander Beck.
 1882, Prest., Fred B. Suppiger.
 " Trus., L. Grapp,
 " " Edward Boeschenstein,
 " " Henry Hediger,
 " " Jac. Grossenbacher.
 " Clerk, Alexander Beck.

The government of the town was an easy task. The officers have invariably acted with prudent economy; as at a time of the all-prevailing railroad fever, the citizens voted a subvention of \$10,000 to the Vandalia road—August 12, 1867,—the town board wisely levied a special tax to meet interest and payment of amount borrowed at fixed periods of time; the last payment on account of this railroad debt became due and was paid in 1875, eight years after the creation of the debt. The town has not paid a corporation tax since, has its streets and sidewalks in good condition, no debts to pay, and \$2500.29 in its cash-box,—March 31, 1882.

The town is divided into four wards, some of which have been classed as follows: 1st Ward is known as the *Red Quarter*; 3d Ward, *Fort Sumter*; and 4th Ward, *Methodist Quarter*; why the second Ward has been slighted is unknown to the writer. The name of "Fort Sumter" is of recent—war times—date. Some of its valiant denizens were decidedly loud in the denunciations of secession, and it was on their account that the ward was given this name.

Some of the leading manufactories of the town have been named above. We may add here the Highland foundry,—a stock concern,—N. Rohr's planing mills and door and sash factory; Grossenbacher's Custom Mills, the Highland Mineral Water Factory.

Grain-elevators, erected near the depot grounds, facilitate the shipment of the agricultural products of this and adjacent townships.

Great sacrifices have been made in endeavors to open coal mines, but without success. Artesian wells have been sunk, and are now supplying some of the manufactories with water.

The population of the town, nearly all of direct European immigration, have retained a great many features of their native lands. The "Vereine" (societies for rational enjoyments and recreation) are as numerous, or more so, than in any of the villages of the "Fatherland." A few lines may be devoted to a brief sketch:—

SOCIETIES AND LODGES.

Highland Library Association, organized December 9th, 1859, A. E. Bandelier, President.

First Board of Trustees.—Frederick Ryhiner, Joseph Suppiger, Solomon Koepfli, John Suppiger, and A. E. Bandelier.

This association collected a valuable library, carefully selecting works that would answer the respective needs of pupils, teachers, and people of all vocations in life. In order to create a desire for study and self-education, courses of lectures on natural science were arranged during the winter months, and practically illustrated by an expensive physical apparatus. The lecturers were: Professor Baer, Julius Hammer, Drs. Ryhiner, Suter, Bernays and Halter, and Messrs. A. E. Bandelier, C. L. Bernays, A. F. Baudelier, and others. See personal mention below.

Highland was at its best. The library of 1859 has been constantly enlarged, and is now in charge of the literary section of the Turn-Verein, open to all in the comfortable reading room of the society.

JOSEPH SUPPIGER heretofore mentioned, born in Lucerne, Switzerland, was educated for the pulpit at the Jesuit College. Not being disposed to devote himself to this vocation, he entered the cloth factory of his father and uncle, Joseph and John Suppiger, as book-keeper. He emigrated to the U. S. in 1831, as stated heretofore. Father and uncle followed in 1833.

SOLOMON KOEPLI. The families of Koepfli and Suppiger were by no means in favor with the Ultramontanes of their native Canton, and this circumstance, together with the prospect of finding a larger field of occupation for their numerous families, induced them to emigrate. Solomon Koepfli, a son of Dr. C. Koepfli, mentioned heretofore, was, as Hon. G. Koerner in his work, "Das Deutsche Element," speaks of him, as prudent and calculating, as active and enterprising. His main aim was to advance the prosperity of the Swiss colony, as well as the town of Highland. He lent a helping hand to every public enterprise, was untiring in the improvement of public roads, and, in later years, in his efforts to secure railroad facilities for his town. The authorities of the county, as well as the committees of the Legislature, were incessantly besieged by him with petitions and propositions. His labors, though not always accom-

panied with success, triumphed in the end, and gave to him a wonderful political influence. The American population held him, who was always in the lead and never seemed fatigued, in higher estimation than the German. His energy was by many regarded as egotism and self-aggrandizement, and envy took every opportunity to question his motives. It may be that he insisted too rigorously on what he thought to be his rights, and that his decided and sometimes hasty acts gave offense. However, he was the proper man in the proper place. The rapid growth of the settlement, the good reputation it enjoys, even beyond the limits of the state, are, in part, his work, as well as that of Joseph Suppiger.

Solomon Koepfli, though deeply interested in political life, never sought office, only once, in 1862, consenting to become a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois. His over-fatiguing labors during the session of this convention undermined his otherwise robust health. He tried to improve it by repeated visits to Europe. At his last sojourn at Zurich, he occupied his time with preparations for the execution of his favorite plan—to found a high school at Highland. He was also engaged in a literary work, the history of the Swiss Colony in Madison county, but death intervened soon after he returned to Highland, 1869. His labors in the improvement of public schools should also be mentioned, as well as his readiness to materially aid the public schools at home.

DR. F. RYHNER, born December 7, 1806, died July 14, 1879. Dr. Ryhner was a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, had frequented the Universities of Vienna, Prague, and heard lectures in Paris. Became military surgeon of his native city, Basel, in 1833. He got entangled in political troubles on account of his broad and liberal views, and became disgusted with affairs generally. He came to the U. S. in 1835, and became a resident of Highland in 1837. He has always been known as a public-spirited man. As a physician he was peer to all.

A. E. BANDELIER, a native of the Jura region, the French part of Canton Berne, Switzerland, educated for the legal profession at Lausanne, he became a member of the Superior Court, when scarcely 21 years of age and presiding judge a few years later. "The happiest period of my life soon ended, for unfortunately," says Mr. Bandelier, "did the sovereign people see fit to elect me to the legislative council, although I had never felt any inclination for political labors."

Mr. Bandelier was soon after called to the government council. The political troubles of those years caused a radical change; a new constitutional convention was called, of which Mr. B. became a member. He was again offered the presidency of the superior court, but refused to accept and chose, as he says, to look for once beyond the narrow boundaries of Switzerland. He visited Brazil in 1847, in company with his friend, J. Balsiger, and arrived in 1848 in Highland, where in 1854, he in company with Dr. F. Ryhner and M. Huye, opened the well, and to this day favorably known banking house of F. Ryhner & Co. He is the only surviving partner of the firm. The Home Government of Switzerland, remembering the sterling qualities of this man, made him consul of that Republic at an early date; his

consulate embraced not only the Mississippi valley to New Orleans, but extended southeast to the Carolinas.

Mr. Bandelier's labors as school director of Highland from 1858 to 1860 are still remembered, as elevating the schools to their present proud rank.

PROFESSOR BAER, an educated and eminent pedagogue of Zurich, had for years tried "Latin" farming in Texas. Horace's celebrated ode:

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium
Rura paterna bobus exercet suis
Solutus omni foenere. — etc.

found but indifferent application in Texas, and Mr. Baer, bidding farewell to the lone star state, hastened to the Swiss Eldora, where he took charge of the public schools as principal and with the assistance of but two other teachers, succeeded to manage, instruct and greatly advance not less than 300 pupils. His labors were not appreciated by all, for many were incompetent to comprehend them. He laid down the ferule in 1862. His weary head was laid to rest in the same year. A grateful community erected a monument in honor of this pioneer pedagogue. The writer of these sketches conducted the mourning children to the grave of their beloved friend and teacher in September, 1862, to decorate it, and the monument with the choicest flowers of the beautiful gardens of Highland.

JULIUS HAMMER, *candidatus theologicæ*, a somewhat eccentric gentleman, but of sterling qualities, was cast on the shores of America, in consequence of insurrections and civil wars in Germany. He bore the joys and ills of bachelor life with the ease of a philosopher for many years, and when painful and incurable disease seized upon him, he died as only stoics can.

CARL LUDWIG BERNAYS, a journalist of note, and connoisseur of fine arts of distinction, came to Highland in 1848, engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits. Ill luck seemed to have pursued him. Losses by fire made him, comparatively speaking, a poor man; but men of fertility of brain as Bernays enjoyed are never without resources. Adversity might bend him, but never break him. He was a splendid writer, a man of most liberal views. His articles published in the "Anzeiger" of St. Louis, from 1858 to 1861 were forcible and pointed, and made the German element of St. Louis a unit in opposition to secession. Bernays was U. S. consul at Zurich, and Helsingaer, and after resigning this position he entered the U. S. army, advancing to the rank of colonel, and remaining in the field until the war was ended. After the war he took up the journalistic pen again, plying it as pointedly as every before, never laying it down until 1880 when he was called off to attend the grand parade of the mysterious realms beyond.

ADOLF F. BANDELIER, born August 6, 1840, came to Highland in 1848. His education is principally the work of his parents. A great linguist, he mastered various modern languages and has studied the classical works of France, Germany and England. In later years he perfected himself in the Spanish tongue and now understands the language of various Indian nations in Mexico. His researches

in Mexico have raised him to a national prominence. The scientific world, deeply interested in several pamphlets published by him, at the request of Prof. Morgan, of Rochester, are now awaiting with anxiety, the publication of a work contemplated by A. F. Bandelier, who has, for several years, braved the dangers of life among the savages, for the sake of science.

HELVETIA SCHUETZEN VEREIN—SHARPSHOOTERS,—1861.

Henry Hermann first presiding officer. This society is still in existence. Its rolls contain the names of 139 members, many of whom, however, have fired off their last cartridge, and now are awaiting the often mentioned horn of Gabriel to recall them to action. This society has done much to make Highland as attractive as it is now. A beautiful park, donated by Joseph and Solomon Koepfli to the society in trust, has been embellished at great expense, and has ever since 1863 been the favorite place of resort. Thousands have gathered there from almost every state of the Union to participate in the festivities by this society. List of names:—

Hy. Hermann.	Aug. Flecklies.	J. Obeding.
Geo. Ruegger.	John Faessler.	H. Blattner.
Jno. Baechter.	Chas. Feickert.	M. Streiff.
Dr. R. Halter.	Jac. Zimmermann.	P. Jacober.
Fritz Pagan, sr.	C. F. Kuhn.	S. Kleiner.
B. A. Suppiger.	C. Schott.	A. Ott.
David Suppiger.	Hy. Riedlinger.	F. Schneider.
Jacob Weber, sr.	R. Baumann.	J. Mueller.
Dom. Wiget.	C. Baer.	J. Bircher.
Martin Schott.	Chas. Bosshard.	C. Bircher.
Geo. Steinegger.	F. Kaempff.	F. Streiff.
J. U. Kurth.	S. T. Mason.	J. Kamm.
Peter Voegeli.	J. F. Cooper.	O. Schlegel.
Nic. Voegeli.	Jno. Guggenbuehler.	C. Suppiger.
Hy. Laengli.	H. Metzger.	Ad. Ruegger.
Tho. Mengi.	L. Appel.	J. Riche.
Fr. Heger.	M. Fellhauer.	Nic. Rohr.
J. H. Willmann.	Peter Streiff.	Jac. Menz.
Tim. Grmaz.	Rud. Widmer.	Jac. Krutz.
J. Spoeni.	Wend Heger.	J. S. Hoerner.
B. Hurlmann.	Sam. Blattner.	Jas. Keith.
Aug. J. Pagan.	Dr. A. Felder.	Jno. Wettstein.
Rud. Blattner.	B. Suppiger, sr.	L. Ruhr.
John Menz.	Const. Rilliet.	C. Hoffmann.
F. Rychnier.	Celestine Brossard.	F. Gleyre.
Ad. Bandelier, Jr.	A. Hoendli.	J. Hermann.
Louis Kinne.	Val. Krenzer.	Chas. Lamblet.
Moritz Huegy.	Mich. Kaempff.	Hy. Wirz.
E. C. Ryhiner.	Con. Meyer.	L. Englehorn.
F. Unger.	Xavier Suppiger.	Dr. J. Wirth.
J. F. Ackermann.	Bern. Durer.	F. B. Suppiger.
Arnold Freitag.	A. Bruckner.	J. Bachmann.
Jos. Koepfli.	Jno. Suppiger.	Hy. Mueller.
X. Suter.	And. Wehrly.	Hy. Riniker.
S. Koepfli.	J. F. Wachsmuth.	S. Leutwiler, Jr.
Wm. Schaeffer.	Rud. Duckhard.	J. Amser.
An. Hammer.	Rob. Suppiger.	Jas. F. Law.
Wm. Zeller.	M. Hofer.	J. G. Dumbek.
Seb. Hafler.	J. Grossenbacher.	John Ehrhard.
Jul. Lani.	J. Fischbach.	J. C. Garbald.
B. E. Hoffmann.	J. P. Fries.	Wm. Schaeffer.
Ad. Bandelier, sr.	Caspar Kaum.	Jacob Buehlmann.
J. Amser.	D. Wild.	Rud. Bruner.
D. Weber.	J. Weber, Jr.	Aug. Iberg.
F. Senn.	Hy. Weinheimer.	L. Senn.
Hy. Gleyre.	F. Hegner.	John Kraenchi.
Val. Kreuzer.		

HIGHLAND TURN VEREIN—ORGANIZED MAY 1866.

This society has enjoyed the greatest popularity ever bestowed upon an organization of the kind in the town. Donations have poured in from all sides, enabling the "Verein"

to erect a public hall of fine architecture, large enough to comfortably seat 700 persons. The musical organizations of the day, theatrical troupes, amateur or professional, political meetings find accommodations in the building. We append an alphabetical list of the members—87—is added:

Adelmann Theo.,	Kinne Louis.
Ammann Jos. C.,	Knoebel J. B.,
Appel Jac. M.,	Kuhn Chas. F.,
Appel Louis,	Leutwiler Sam.,
Appel Louis J.,	Laon Dave,
Appel William,	Maehtlin C. L.,
Baer Erwin,	Machten Jac.,
Bandelier Ad. Eug.,	Manhart Louis,
Bandelier Ad. F.,	Mason Leroy,
Beck Athos,	Menz Jacob,
Blattner John,	Meyer Henry,
Blattner Louis,	Miller Jas. H.,
Boschenstein Chas. sr.,	Mueller Adolph,
Boschenstein Chas. jr.,	Mueller Gustave,
Boschenstein Edward,	Nohe J. T.,
Bollmann Henry,	Oehler Arthur,
Bosshard Chas.,	Osthoff Albert,
Briner J. J.,	Palst Selmar,
Buehlmann Jacob,	Raith Edw. J.,
Chipron P. C.,	Toth Geo.,
Christian Jacob,	Ruegger Adolph,
Debrunner Albert,	Ruegger Arnold,
Dumbek George,	Ryhiner F. C.,
Ernest Louis,	Schott Chr.,
Freuler Fritz,	Schott M. J.,
Grantzow Louis,	Schott Otto,
Gruaz Tim.,	Siedler Robt.,
Gubler Frank,	Schuepbach Ad.,
Guggenbuehler John,	Spindler J. J.,
Guggenbuehler Xavier,	Stamm M.,
Haller Ernest,	Stamm Adolph,
Hellmuth P. F.,	Stoecklin Arnold,
Hermann Emil,	Suppiger Chas. B.,
Hermann John,	Suppiger David,
Hermann Robert,	Suppiger Leo,
Hoerner Jno. S.,	Suppiger Otto,
Hoffmann B. E.,	Todd Joseph,
Kamm Robt.,	Weber Dom.,
Kamm William,	Weber Fred. E.,
Keith James A.,	Weber John,
Kempff Fritz,	Wibbi John,
Kinne Fritz,	Wildhaber Henry,
Kinne Emil,	Wiggenhauser John,
Zimmermann Jacob,	

HARMONIE SINGING CLUB—ORGANIZED, DEC. 8, 1867.

First president, F. Kaeser.

Charter members: Jacob Weber, Samuel Weber, —Vogt, Jacob Morath, Fritz Kaeser, John Kaeser, Alfred Bosshard, Erwin Bosshard, Mi. Butikofer.

Additional members:—Jacob Menz, Fritz Frenler, Gottlieb Huber, Jacob Frenler, Fritz Siegrist, J. J. Briner, John Moser, Christian Koch, Henry Hediger, and Casper Blum. Jacob Simons has been musical director since 1876.

Lovers of vocal music, after all the best can be produced, must be delighted to hear this club. The writer was fortunate enough to listen to some of their most beautiful pieces at a recent day, and takes pleasure to make mention of it in these pages.

HIGHLAND LODGE 583 A. F. AND A. MASONS—CHARTERED OCTOBER 6, 1868.

On the 11th of September, 1867, Jerome Gorin, Grand Master of Masons of the state of Illinois, granted a dispensation to Curtis Blakeman, Robert Halter, John B. Knoebel, G. Ruiz, H. E. Todd, Robert Suppiger, H. M. Thorp,

and Henry Laengle to meet and work with John Beveus of Marine Lodge 355 as Worshipful Master. On the 6th day of October, 1863, a charter was granted to Highland Lodge No. 583, with the above and Otto Brodtbeck, Louis Kinne, and Louis Appel as charter members. The first officers were Robert Suppiger, W. M., H. M. Thorp, S. W., Louis Kinne, J. W., Curtis Bleakeman, Treasurer. Galens Rutz, Secretary, Otto Brodtbeck, S. D., Louis Appel, J. D., and H. E. Todd, Tyler, who were installed and the lodge constituted by S. V. Crossman as proxy of the M. W. Grand Master, November 19, 1868.

The present officers are: Edwin J. Raith, W. M., John Guggenbuehler, S. W., Ernst Hoeffle, J. W., L. E. Kinne, Treasurer, Robert Suppiger, Secretary, J. C. Ammann, S. D., H. M. Mason, J. D., Albert Debrunner, Tyler.

The present membership is 40. Since the granting of the dispensation the lodge has had 66 applicants, 49 of which were accepted, five of which have not received the master's degree. By death the lodge has lost five members, to wit: Curtis Blakeman, April 26, 1875, Robert Hult, October 4, 1877, G. W. Herrin, January 29, 1879, P. D. Mervin, April 18, 1881, and W. J. Collins, October 7, 1881.

Druids. Highland Lodge 44, V. A. O. D., organized September 19, 1871.

Charter members: Martin Hahn, Frank 'Lorenze, Arthur Oshler, Charles Boeschenstein, Frank Weiss, and Fritz Kunz. The lodge has now eighteen members in good standing, officers as follows: J. J. Briner, E. E., Henry Hebrank, Martin Hahn, and Daniel Grossenbacher.

Odd Fellows. Highland Lodge, No. 651, I. O. O. F., instituted, February 1, 1878.

The charter members were: James N. Jarvis, J. B. Purviance, Charles Boeschenstein, Arnold Stoecklin, and Jacob Buehlmann.

This lodge has now 24 members in good standing. The present officers are: Ernest Hoeffle, N. G., Jacob Maechtleu, V. G., Charles Boeschenstein, Secretary, and Arnold Stoecklin, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor. Highland Lodge, No. 1605, K. of H. was instituted May 15, 1879, with 29 charter members, to wit: Arnold Stoecklin, Charles Boeschenstein, H. E. Todd, James H. Miller, Robert Hagnauer, Charles Bosshard, Fritz Kunz, Frank Weiss, Jacob Maechtleu, James A. Keith, Jacob Zimmermann, Dr. J. Wirth, L. L. Maechtleu, E. J. Raith, W. J. Collins, T. J. Richardson, Louis Grantzow, Emil Chipron, Adolph Mueller, J. V. Roseberry, Fred Harnist, J. C. Ammann, S. Pabst, Jacob Menz, Henry Riniker, E. B. Huegy, F. B. Suppiger, H. Meyer, and P. C. Chipron.

The lodge has lost one member, W. J. Collins, by death, October 7, 1881.

It is now composed of 49 members, officers as follows: F. B. Suppiger, S. P. Dictator, Robert Suppiger, Dictator, C. L. Maechtleu, V. D., J. H. Miller, A. D., H. E. Todd, Guide, Emil Chipron, Chaplain, E. J. Laith, Reporter, S. Pabst, F. R., A. Mueller, Treasurer, H. J. Wildhaber, Guardian, and P. C. Chipron, Sentinel.

The Highland Agricultural society founded January,

1869, by A. E. Bandelier, Jacob Eggen, John Balsiger and others, has developed great activity. In later years agricultural and mechanical exhibitions were introduced, and have proved a decided success.

The *Gruetli Oerin* a society organized with a view of mutual assistance in need or disease, as well as for the purpose of mental culture, was founded in 1871 by Charles Boeschenstein, F. Kunz, and Jacob Weber.

Highland is now, 1882, one of the most enterprising and prosperous towns of the county. The commercial interests are represented by the Banking House of F. Ryhiner & Co., and the mercantile houses of C. Kinne & Co., J. J. Spindler, Lorenz Winter, Ammann Wildi, J. H. Wilimann, C. F. Kuhnen, George Roth, P. C. Chipron, Thorp, Kinne & Suppiger, L. Grantzow, August Majonier, A. H. Junod, Robert Suppiger and others; the leading tradesmen and mechanics are M. Stamm, J. J. Briner, Arnold Stoecklin, Charles Suppiger, Henry Hediger, Wiggenhauser and Streif, M. Kempf, O. Schlegel, John Riffel, Jacob Freuler, A. Marxer, J. Mueller, Louis Knoebel, Stephen Schwarz, Henry Mueller, Joseph Speckart, Caspar Kamm, Otto Spellerberg, Charles Tuffli, etc. Professionals: T. J. Richardson, John Blatter, Law: Dr. A. Felder, Dr. J. B. Knoebel, Dr. G. Rutz, Dr. J. Wirth, Dr. Walliser, Dr. P. E. Hellmuth. Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. Timothy Gruaz, Notary, Financial Land and Insurance Agency; Alexander Beck, Insurance, Charles Boeschenstein, Notary and Justice of the Peace.

Hotel accommodations, as comfortable as may be desired, by Albert Orthoff, Jacob Zimmermann, Peter Giesler, Casimir Hoffmann, J. G. Dumbeck, Mueller Wick and others. Highland counts a number of retired farmers among its inhabitants, who of late are being jocularly named "*Zinsli Buere*."

The public buildings of the town, Churches, Hospital, and School-houses, have been mentioned elsewhere.

An effective volunteer fire brigade, with complete apparatus, have in all cases fought the fire fiend with success.

The publishing houses of J. S. Hoerner and C. Boeschenstein, are mentioned in the article on the Press.

As stated above, the town, and in a measure the township, are essentially a Swiss colony, but mention should also be made of other nationalities identified with the growth and subsequent developments of both.

Soon after the laying out of the town of Highland, the Swiss colonists were reinforced by a numerous immigration from the grand duchy of Baden. In 1840, the families of Bender, Meyer, Haunmer and Bader arrived. Seventy-two persons arrived in 1841, among whom were Hotz, Federer, Rall, Trautner, Fellhauer, Essenpreis, Weber, Kustermann, Holzinger, Voegele, Schwarz, Frey, Schaefer, Bellm, Barth, Koch, Winter, Woll, Ehrhardt, Hirsch, Weidner, Knopf, Metzger, Hoffmann, and Zopf. Calentin Krenzer, a Bavarian had preceded those parties a few years. Most of these families settled east, or northeast of Highland, in a semi-circle, extending not more than six or seven miles from Highland.

They all had to become "pioneers," for their means were insufficient to buy improvements. Their privations were

numerous, and many not used to the tropical heat of the American summer, nor the terrible cold of our winter blizzards, would exclaim—"Oh, had we remained in the fatherland?" Their frugality and diligence enabled them to overcome all privations, and their toils were richly rewarded. Fields of plenty appeared in the course of a few years throughout the settlement, which in time had become as prosperous as any other in the blessed county of Madison. These people were all devout Catholics, and in 1844 they were able, with the assistance of their Swiss friends, Solomon Koepfli, Dr. Caspar Koepfli, and Jacob Durer, and others, to erect their first church edifice. The first permanent priest of this congregation was Rev. Father P. Limacher, 1850.

The ecclesiastical chapter gives a succinct and accurate account of the wonderful development of this church, and of the noble works of priests and members.

We next turn to what is called the "French Settlement" in the township. It is of more recent date. Swiss colonists from the French Cantons, among them A. E. Bandelier, John Balsiger, Constant Rilliet, and F. Vulliet, had domiciled among their countrymen as early as 1848. Wielandy, Pury, and others, had done likewise, without forming a distinct French settlement. In 1856, however, steps were taken to colonize the French speaking immigrants in the eastern part of the township.

This French settlement, located south of the town of Sebastopol, was then started by L. Tremblay, a resident of Clinton county. He was well acquainted with the village life in the agricultural parts of France, and succeeded in selling his lands in Madison county to these new comers in small tracts, frequently containing only five acres, or even less. The northeast forty of the northwest quarter of section 24 has thus been divided into nine tracts, all highly cultivated now. It looks more like a small village than a number of "farms." John B. De Fountain erected a wind mill in 1858. It grinds corn and saws lumber. The churches built here are mentioned in another chapter. L. Tremblay was a native of France, but had arrived many years prior to the foundation of his settlement. He died last year (1881), leaving a widow and four children, three of whom reside in the settlement, the fourth having removed to Bond county.

SEBASTOPOL.

The town of *Sebastopol*, the centre of attraction for the neighborhood, was laid out by Timothy Gruaz in 1860. Mr. Gruaz had opened a store in the settlement in 1858, and erected the store building, now occupied by John C. Steiner, in 1859. The name of the town originated in a humorous conversation between T. Gruaz and Norris Ramsay, who, as the nestor of the settlement, was asked by the former to name the projected town. Ramsay declined doing so, when Gruaz cautioned him, saying: Mr. Ramsay, you had better give my town a name, and do it soon, for these Frenchmen around here will presently invent some long outlandish and jaw-breaking name, Sebastopol, for instance, if you don't name it. The store at the time was full of French custom-

ers, laughing at the conversation and the odd name suggested. On the next day, Mr. Ramsay came around to the store, as was his wont, and entered it with the question: "Well, and how is *Sebastopol* to-day?" The name was established. The village is now composed of about a dozen houses, has a general store, owned by J. C. Steiner, two blacksmith shops, John C. Luchsinger and Elisha Demoulin; cartwright, Rudolf Kaufmann; one shoemaker shop, August Keiser. The town has never had a post-office, but by courtesy of the post-master of Highland is daily supplied with a mail, carefully packed up in a U. S. mail bag, and conveyed to Steiner's store by his freight team.

The retrospect of less than 70 years, during which the township has become what it is at the present day, gives satisfaction. Sixty-seven years ago not an acre of the 23,000 acres in the township was in private hands; now every acre is made useful. Sixty years ago there was neither a public place of worship nor a school house in the township, and now there is a score of them. The population, less than 500 in 1840, has increased to 3,300 in 1882.

Official statistics of 1881 give the following figures in relation to productions: 162,420 bushels of corn, 228,450 of wheat, 35,223 of oats, 23,235 of fruit, 52,400 gallons of wine, 1,557 tons of hay, other field products in proportion. Dairy products were valued at over \$10,000, and the receipts from the sale of fattened cattle and hogs amounted to over \$30,000.

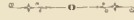
The lands, 18,220 acres, of which, under the plow, represent a cash value of \$900,000, the town property is worth \$325,000, and the personal property amounts to a value of at least \$400,000, aggregating \$1,625,000. The taxes of 1881, for all purposes, amounted to \$13,834.48, of which \$40.15 remained unpaid.

The township, a political corporation since the adoption of township organization, April, 1876, was represented in the county board until 1882 by H. M. Thorp, whose sterling qualities soon secured him a most prominent position in the board, although his party, the Republican, was largely in the minority there.

At present, 1882, *Helvetia* township is officered as follows: Louis Latzer, Supervisor; Lewis Feutz, Clerk; H. E. Todd, Assessor; Robert Hagnauer, Collector; Christian Hotz, Christian Koch, and Christian Baumann, Highway Commissioners; David Suppiger, Lewis Latzer, and William Hagnauer, Trustees of Public Schools; Robert Suppiger, School Treasurer; and Charles Boeschenstein, and John Buchter, Justices of the Peace.

Several of the citizens of *Helvetia* have filled county offices, among whom mention is to be made of the late E. M. Morgan, associate justice from 1857 to 1861, succeeded by Constant Rilliet in 1861. The late Garrett Crownover, member of the House of Representatives, 1860 to 1862; Hon. Henry Weinheimer, ditto, 1872 to 1874; the late George Ruegger, sheriff, 1864 to 1866; B. E. Hoffmann, county clerk, 1869 to 1877, and Adolph Ruegger, oldest son of G. Ruegger, county treasurer since 1877.

BIOGRAPHIES.



TIMOTHY GRUAZ.

FEW men have passed more active lives than Timothy Gruaz; fewer yet have accomplished more. Belonging to the class of thinkers, he mapped out for himself an independent course in life—distinctively his own. A fair share of success has fallen to his lot; that it has not characterized all his ambition is partly due to the fact of his physical disability. He was born in Lyons, France, June 8th, 1831, of Swiss parents. His father, John Francis, was a merchant. His mother was Mary Anna Lerck. In 1838, when Timothy was a lad of seven, his parents returned to the land of their nativity, locating in Lausanne. Here the subject of this sketch enjoyed rare opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge under the direction of such master teachers as La Harpe, Monnard and Vinet. His parents were Wesleyan Methodists in faith, their minister being the eminent missionary, Rev. Cook. Those of this belief were subjected by the Swiss authorities to persecution, which caused many to seek a home in free America. Of this number were the Gruazes; they came to Highland in 1849. In 1856, Mrs. Gruaz died here. In 1868, John Francis Gruaz returned to his native land where he died January 13, 1881, having attained the good old age of eighty-four years. Timothy Gruaz' first labor in this country was as teacher in the household of Captain Ledugerber, near Shiloh, St. Clair county, then of Adolph Bandelier; then as assistant in the store of Huegy & Bandelier. On the 1st of July, 1854, these parties opened a bank in Highland and installed him as book-keeper, teller and cashier, at a salary of \$8 per month. This salary looked large at the time in comparison with the \$4 per month he had formerly earned and out of which he saved sufficient to purchase a couple of cows which he gave his father. Being of a speculative turn he commenced laying the foundations of his successful business career by buying the present village site of Sebastopol and laying out the town. In company with Huegy & Bandelier he prosecuted merchandising here for three years, when ill health compelled abandonment of such pursuits. In 1862 he bought the *Highland Bote*, of which he remained proprietor and editor for six years. In 1868 he visited Europe, traveling extensively over the Continent. Upon his return he enlisted his energies in real estate and insurance, a business he has since prosecuted. A traveler from taste he has passed much time abroad. His letters to the St. Louis papers and the local press have attracted much attention by their force and vigor. Particularly is this true of his letters from Mexico, a country whose customs are happily set forth by his ready pen. Politically, Mr. Gruaz is a Democrat. He was married June 8th, 1872, to Josephine Ruegger, *nee* Durer, widow of George Ruegger.

CHARLES BOESCHENSTEIN, JR.,

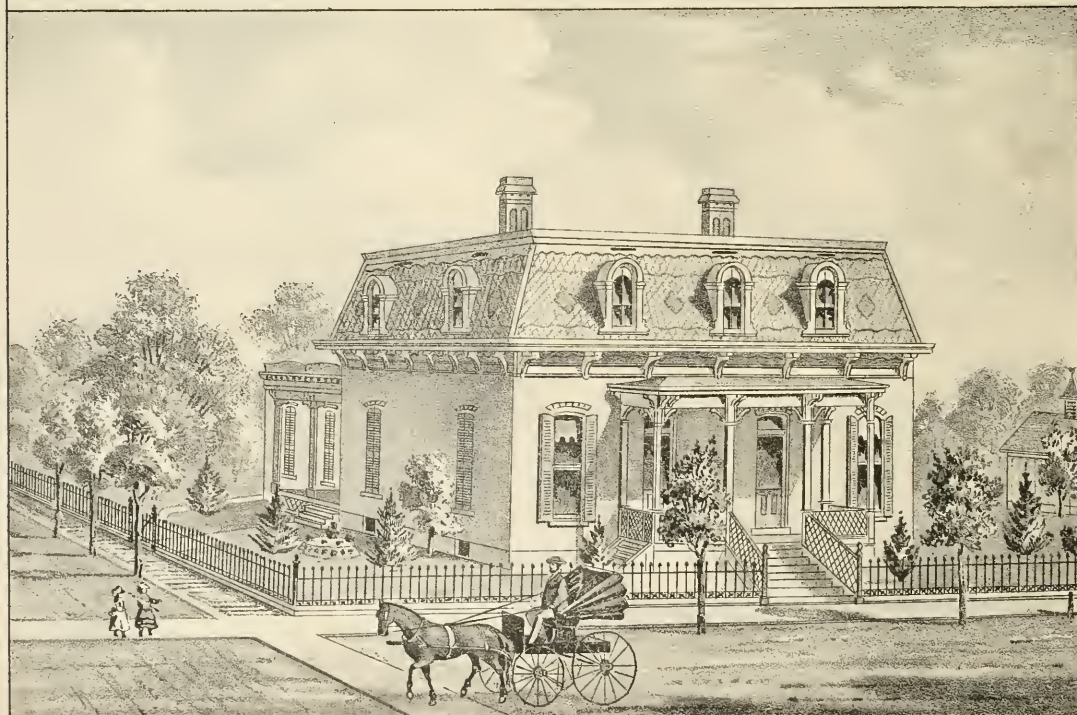
EDITOR and publisher of the *Highland Herald*, was born October 27, 1862, in the town of Highland, Madison county, Illinois. It was here, in the common schools, that he received his early education. However, he attended Smith Academy for a time, and when the *Highland Herald* was about to collapse, he then discontinued his studies to take charge of the *Herald*, in August, 1881. Politically he is an ardent Democrat, and his paper wields a large influence in the ranks of this party. His father, Charles Boeschenstein, Sr., was born on the 9th of March, 1829, at Stein Am Rhein, canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, immigrated to America in 1848, and arrived at New Orleans in February, 1849. After working about in South St. Louis which was then known as "Wiebush," he came to Highland in 1850, where he has lived ever since. After arriving at the latter place, he made his living by working on farms and putting his hand to work at almost anything. For years he carried the mail between Highland and Trenton, on the O. & M. railroad, and between Highland and St. Louis. In 1857 he was married to Rosette Heder. Of this union there were eight children, four of whom are dead. Of those living Charles is the oldest. In 1861 he was elected constable, and in 1865 justice of the peace, which office, together with the office of notary public, he still holds. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Druids and Good Templars (the latter lodge is disbanded), and of Gruethi, Turner and Singing Societies. He was for years a member of the board of education, and as such was secretary of the board. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters and public enterprises. During the war he was a staunch Unionist, and a leader of the liberal league; in 1872 he joined the Greeley movement and is now a Democrat.

C. P. CHIPRON.

PROMINENT among the energetic, pushing business men of Highland is C. P. Chipron, who was born in Paris, France, March 30, 1834. His father was a commission merchant in that city. In 1848 he came to America, his objective point being St. Louis. After remaining here a year he moved to Highland, where he died, September 23d, 1880. The subject of this sketch, familiarly known as Paul, had the advantages of the best schools in his native city, and early manifested a genius for invention. He followed farming near Highland until 1867, when he commenced operating in agricultural machinery. This was a field of labor much more congenial to his tastes, and one too which afforded him opportunities to exercise his peculiar talents to



LAENGLE'S HOTEL - HENRY LAENGLE PROPRIETOR. ST. JACOBS, ILLINOIS.



RESIDENCE & OFFICE OF TIMOTHY GRUAZ, NOTARY PUBLIC & FINANCIAL AGENT, HIGHLAND, ILL.

their highest degree. In 1868 he erected the machine shops with which he has since been connected. Whilst a farmer in 1860, he invented an improvement in self-rakers which he disposed of to D. M. Osborn & Co., and which has been largely used since. The second patent issued to him was for a corn sheller, bearing date February 11, 1868. This sheller has taken premiums wherever exhibited, notably at the Illinois State and the St. Louis Fairs. The award of these premiums where competition was great—entering into generous rivalry with many makes—was certainly very gratifying to Mr. Chipron and his hosts of friends.

Self-binders arrested his attention, forced as he was in selling agricultural machinery to handle them largely, and an improvement made by him seems destined to be universally adopted. It is saying only what is richly deserved when Mr. Chipron is declared to be one of the best and most expert machine men in the State.

He was married to Mrs. Alice Wielandy, March 2, 1858. By this union there have been born six children, two of whom are now teachers in good positions. Politically he is a pronounced Republican, taking an active part in every campaign and contributing largely to his party's success. He is especially proud of the fact that his first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln for President. He has held the position of Chief of the Fire Department, city of Highland, and under his charge the efficiency of the department was materially enhanced. In business circles he is recognized as being energetic, zealous and successful. His mechanical ingenuity finds full exercise in the prosecution of his business.

JOHN S. HOERNER,

THE able editor of the *Highland Union*, was born January 28, 1846, in Remlingen, Bavaria, Germany. He came to

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America with his parents in 1856, arriving in Edwardsville in October of that year. After obtaining a common school education, he commenced as apprentice to the printer's trade, October 17, 1860, in the office of the *Madison Advertiser*. From there he went to the office of the *Free Press*. In order to perfect himself in the art he learned to love, he served an additional apprenticeship in the large book and job printing house of A. Weibusch & Son, St. Louis, Missouri. Having quite mastered his trade, he went to Alton, where he worked in both the *Telegraph* and *Democrat* offices. Thence he went to Highland in the fall of 1865, where he took charge of the *Union* office as foreman. In December of the same year he purchased the *Union* office in connection with Dr. G. Rutz, and in 1874 became sole proprietor of that office. As editor and proprietor of the *Union*, he has established a fine reputation, and his is one of the best equipped offices to be found in southern Illinois.

His father died in 1859, three years after reaching this country. Thenceforward the support of a widowed mother devolved upon him, and well did he discharge his duties as a son. During the first year after his father's death, he was compelled to saw wood for neighbors to gain a livelihood. His mother died in Highland, January 2d, 1874. He was married to Rosa Eggen, daughter of Jacob Eggen, May 9th, 1878.

Mr. Hoerner is a pronounced and active republican. As editor of a republican paper he has contributed much to his party's success. He is a member of several orders, in the workings of which he takes a lively interest. Among them are the Masonic, Knights of Honor, and Turnverein.

Mr. Hoerner is an honor to his profession,—a live, thorough-going business man, of that systematic class who succeed.



JARVIS.



THIS TOWNSHIP, the boundaries of which coincide with those of congressional township, 3 North, range 7 West, was so named in honor of the Jarvis family, members of which were among the early settlers of this part of the county.

The first settlers in the township arrived in 1803. In the spring of that year, the Greggs, (sometimes spelled Gragg), came from Kentucky, and Robert Seybold from Virginia. In an address delivered by Dr. John S. Dewey, on the 4th of July, 1876, he states that "Jacob Gregg, the father, settled the Baird place and planted the old pear tree in 1804, which has done faithful service since, and in 1864, yielded a crop which sold in Dubuque, Iowa, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Philip Gregg settled the place owned by Julius A. Barnsback; Titus, the place owned by Ignatius Riffin; John, James H. Taylor's place on the west of the prairie, and Herman Gregg, the site of Troy. Robert Seybold made a settlement on section eight, not far from John Gregg and near the head of Cantine creek. The township was not surveyed till the year 1806. These pioneers were soon followed by other settlers, among whom were William F. Purviance, John Jarvis, Robert McMahan, Jesse Renfro, William Hall, James Watt, and some others, all of whom had made their homes here previous to the organization of the state government in 1818. The first entries of land in the township were made on the 10th of September, 1814, by Titus Gregg and John Jarvis. The former entered the north half, and part of the south half, in all five hundred and twenty acres, in section four. Robert Seybold entered one hundred acres, part of the northwest quarter of section seven, Oct. 20th, 1814. September 23d, 1815, David Gaskill entered seventy-nine and a half acres in section seven. May 1st, 1815, Pierre Menard entered one hundred and sixty acres in section one.

William F. Purviance, whose name appears above as one of the early pioneers, was born in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1783, and came to Illinois in 1809. He first worked at the trade of a wheelwright with Titus Gregg, who was a wheelwright and blacksmith, and carried on those branches of business on the present farm of Ignatius Riffin, north of Troy. After paying a visit to Tennessee, he was married in 1811 to Rebecca, daughter of Robert Seybold, and then settled two miles north of Troy, in what is now Pin Oak township. About the year 1816 he moved back to Jarvis township, settled on section seven, west of Troy,

where he lived till his death in December, 1870. He was a member of the first grand jury convened at Edwardsville after the organization of Madison county, and survived longer than any other member of that body. He was once appointed a justice of the peace while Illinois was yet a territory, but never transacted any of the duties of that office. For many years he carried on a wheelwright shop on his farm. In the early times he made spinning wheels, both for spinning flax and cotton, and at his wheels the pioneer women of the country spent many a busy hour. Two of his children are yet living in the county; James Purviance, who was born in 1811 and resides on part of the land which his father entered, and William H. Purviance, a citizen of Troy. James Purviance is now one of the oldest persons living in the county, who was born within its limits.

George Bridges and Daniel Semple settled southeast from Troy in 1808, and Walter Denny and William Skinner also came up at a very early period. John Lamb became a citizen of this part of the county in 1810. All these were from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Robert McMahan settled on Ridge prairie, two miles and a half southwest from Troy. He was born in Virginia, emigrated thence to Lexington, Kentucky, and in that state married Margaret Clark. He removed to Illinois in 1793, and settled near New Design. His wife and four children were killed by the Indians, and he and his eldest daughter taken prisoner. He married a second, wife and raised a large family. He died in 1822, at the age of sixty-three. In 1795, John Jarvis, a native of Virginia, became a member of the settlement on the 1st of January, 1813. He moved from Turkey Hill, a short distance southeast of Belleville, in St. Clair county, where he had settled about the year 1806. The Turkey Hill settlement was the only American settlement made in St. Clair county previous to the year 1800, and in the history of St. Clair county we find that Franklin Jarvis, a brother of John Jarvis, was a member of the original colony which settled Turkey Hill in 1797. John Jarvis bought of Herman Gregg his improvement. On the 10th day of September, 1814, he made the first entry of land from the government ever made in Jarvis township. He kept a house of entertainment for the accommodation of the emigrant travel moving, westward, and in 1816 built a band mill. This mill was a great convenience to the settlers. The travel to it caused the convergence of the rude bridle paths and cart ways to this point, so that the site of the mill became the most desirable place in the vicinity for the establishment of a store. Jarvis' band mill may

thus be said to have been the origin of the town of Troy. Jarvis left behind him the name and reputation of a good man. Although in his youth accustomed to slavery he became conscientiously opposed to the practice of holding human beings in bondage, and sacrificed his own pecuniary interests in slaves. He was probably the first practical abolitionist in Jarvis township. He requested that his faithful old slave, Ben, should be buried near him. He died on the 29th of October, 1823. He had three sons (by the second marriage,) John, Wesley and Fletcher, who grew up and lived in Troy till they died. Many of their descendants still reside at Troy.

George Churchill, who settled on section eight, west of Troy, was one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in the township. In early life he had learned the printing business and after coming to the township, he at intervals went to St. Louis and worked in the printing offices of that place. He remained a bachelor, and his habits were peculiar and eccentric. He, however, was held in high estimation by the community, and was several times sent as a representative to the legislature. Here, though he was no orator, and indeed never attempted to make a speech, his talent as a ready writer came in play, and he drafted a considerable part of the bills brought forward by his side of the house. He was one of the most active opponents of the efforts to introduce slavery into the state in 1824. His votes in the legislature excited the displeasure of those opposed to his views, and he and Nicholas Hanson, a fellow member of the assembly, were burned in effigy, at Troy.

Jesse Renfro, who lives a mile and a half east of Troy, is now one of the oldest residents of Madison county. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1796. In the year 1810, when he was fourteen, his father, James Renfro, emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois. The family spent the winter of 1810-11 in Ridge Prairie, three miles south of Troy, a short distance from Downing's station, a fort erected for the protection of the settlers against the Indians in the edge of the present county of St. Clair. In the spring of 1811, the family moved to section twenty-four of township three, range eight. James Renfro died in the fall of 1814, while on a visit to Kentucky. In the spring of 1814, Jesse Renfro, then not quite eighteen, enlisted as a mounted ranger in Capt. Samuel Whiteside's company which was engaged in the protection of the frontier settlements. He served a year as a ranger and six months additional in the militia service. In September, 1817, he married Letty West, daughter of Isaac West, one of the pioneer settlers of the present Collinsville township, and settled in section eleven of Jarvis township, where he has resided ever since. This marriage ceremony was performed by Joseph Eberman, a son-in-law of John Jarvis, who at that time filled the office of justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Renfro lived together quietly on this spot nearly sixty-five years, till the death of Mrs. Renfro, which occurred in March, 1882. In the year 1817, when Mr. Renfro settled at this place he remembers the following persons who were living in the township:

At Troy, John Jarvis to whom reference has already been made.

Joseph Eberman, a son-in-law of Mr. Jarvis. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, having received his appointment soon after the war of 1812-14. He built a house at the corner of Main and Market streets, on the spot now occupied by Fred. Auwarter's store, which he used as a tavern. Titus Gregg, who lived north of Troy on the present farm of Ignatus Riggins. Mr. Renfro remembers him as a conservative and unprogressive man who grumbled excessively at the passage of the law establishing a free school system to be supported by taxation. He thought every man should school his own children. The land on which Herman Gregg lived covered the site of Brookside. About the year 1818 a Kentuckian by the name of Laban Smart began making an improvement on section one. Samuel Wood, who lived on section five, was a native of Kentucky. He was a Baptist preacher, and an honest, upright man, held in estimation by the community. His son, Andrew Wood, is still a resident of the township. Calvin and Horatio McCray came to the township and made settlements on section five in the year 1816 or 1817. They were from Connecticut. Most of the early settlers were of Southern origin, and the McCrays on account of their New England birth, were called "Yankees," a term which had been brought into some disrespect by the sharp tricks of some Yankee clock peddlers and itinerant vendors of various articles, who had traveled through the country. The name, however, was subsequently redeemed by settlers from the eastern states who set the community good examples of sobriety, thrift and enterprise. Horatio McCray was one of the first to give much attention to the raising of stock. Calvin McCray was for some years engaged in the mercantile business at Troy. About the year 1830 he started on his farm a mill for grinding grain which was in operation only a short time. It was worked by means of a tread power and a yoke of oxen. Bennett Posey, one of the early residents of section six, is still living in Pin Oak township. His father, Jubilee Posey, came to this county during the winter of 1810-11, and took an active part in the ranging service during the war of 1812-14. James Whiteside made an early improvement on section six. His father, Joel Whiteside, and his uncle, Capt. Samuel Whiteside, were among the first settlers of what is now Collinsville township. Gaines Moore, a son-in-law of John Jarvis, lived in 1817 on section eight. Jesse Rountree in 1818 began making an improvement on part of the land entered by Jesse Renfro in section eleven. He afterward moved to one of the counties north of Madison. David Hendershott, a Virginian by birth, was one of the early settlers on section ten. He was in favor of slavery, and is said to have been one of those connected with the burning of Churchill and Hanson in effigy at Troy for their opposition in the legislature to the efforts of the pro-slavery men to secure in Illinois the adoption of the slave system. He thought that the establishment of slavery would raise the price of land and he would be enabled to sell out at a good figure. William Vinyard, previous to 1820, had made a settlement on section two. In section twelve Stephen Collyer was an early resident. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on a tan yard on his farm.

The first house on section thirteen was built by a man named Nowland. He was a local Methodist minister and preached occasionally. He sold his place to one Maxey, and though the property has since passed through several different hands, part of the original log house now used as a barn, is still standing. Section fourteen was first settled by two brothers, John and Jacob Hagler. Cleveland and Benjamin J. Hagler were sons of John and Jacob Hagler. William Good was also an early resident on this section. The Haglers and Goods lived within a short distance of one of the oldest schools in the township, a circumstance which was of much convenience, for Benjamin J. Hagler had thirteen children in his family and William Good fifteen. William R. Hagler, an early resident of the county, was a native of North Carolina. After residing some years in Tennessee he came to Illinois and settled in Jarvis township in 1818. He died in 1832. On section sixteen the early settlers were Abraham Van Hooser, Daniel Reese, and Coulson Townsend. Van Hooser's land remained in the possession of his descendants till within a year or two. J. P. Anderson had settled south of Troy, at a comparatively early date, and was prominent and active as a business man. To the south of Troy, John and Charles Edwards were early settlers. John Edwards filled for many years the position of justice of the peace, and discharged the duties of this office in a satisfactory manner. William Hall became a citizen of the township in 1815, and selected a location on section twenty-nine. He had a family of six sons and two daughters, and many of his descendants are now honored and respected residents of the county.

James W. Watt settled in the prairie two or three miles south of Troy in 1817. He came to Illinois from Green county, Kentucky, and was the son of James Watt, who had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Watt was for fifty-eight years a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in December, 1861. He left several children residing in the county. John Cook, the father of Harrison, William and Wesley Cook, was an early resident of the township. The place originally settled by John Gregg, in section seven, was afterwards purchased by Sylvanus Gaskill, a native of the State of New York. Gregg moved to Arkansas. Between 1825 and 1830 Gaskill carried on a horse mill at this place. Early Methodist meetings were frequently held at Gaskill's house. S. W. Cowles, who is now a resident of Troy, became a citizen of Jarvis township in 1829. His step-father, James Mills, with whom he came, settled two miles south of Troy.

Josiah Caswell came from Vermont in 1823, and after living for a time east of Troy, purchased the place now owned by William Donoho, west of the town. On the west edge of the town, from 1834 to 1838, he kept a store. He moved to Macoupin county in 1838, and afterwards died in Green county. His son, O. H. Caswell, is still a resident of Troy. John Cook, father of William Cook, now residing in the township, first settled in the present Collinsville township, and afterward became a resident of this township. The house which he built is still standing. Morris M. Armstrong,

a native of Warren county, Kentucky, and now a citizen of Troy, has been a resident of the county since 1816.

We give in this form a list of the early settlers of the township. Many of their names have been already referred to:

Titus Gregg,	William Hayes,
John Jarvis,	David Moore,
Joseph Eberman,	Gaines Moore,
Abraham Van Hooser, sr.,	Henry Hall,
Abraham Van Hooser, Jr.,	William Hall, jr.,
Henry Peck,	William Kingston,
Daniel Reese,	Samson Kingston,
Josiah Armstrong,	Samson St. John,
William Robinson,	Baptiste McCormack,
Job Robinson,	Rivers McCormack,
Josiah Caswell,	Stephen Dewey,
George Churchill,	William Beard,
William Howard,	Israel Turner,
William Vineyard,	John Riggins,
Jesse Renfro,	Milton Hall,
Cleveland Hagler,	William W. Hall,
Benjamin J. Hagler.	George Bolton,
Andrew Stice.	Thomas Bolton,
William Hall,	James Downing, of Down-
John Hall,	ing Station,
Robert McMahan,	John Harrington,
Noah Hall,	David Hendershott,
Lyman Gillet,	Field Jarvis,
Jonathan Denton,	Samuel Vincent,
Sylvanus Gaskill,	Anderson Smith,
David Gaskill,	James Simmons,
Jacob Gregg,	Andrew W. Waddle,
William F. Purviance,	Hardy Warren,
Valentine Van Hooser,	Walter Denny,
Joseph Snodgrass,	Isaac Clerk,
Isaac K. McMahan,	Giles Kelley,
Robert K. McMahan, jr.,	G. W. Kerr,
Thomas S. McMahan,	Elijah Renshaw,
Andrew Moore,	Harry Riggins,
John C. Riggins,	James Newell,
Dr. Thomas Baker,	James Riggins,
Calvin McCray,	Whitmill Harrington,
Horatio McCray,	Nicholas Russell,
Samuel Wood,	John Painter,
Alexander Conlee,	Henry A. Longstaff,
John Conlee,	Jesse Rountree,
Isaac Conlee,	Andrew Black,
	James Watt.

The first school taught in the township, was on the western line of section eight in the year 1811. The teacher was Greenberry Randle, who agreed to teach the principles of arithmetic as far as the "Double Rule of Three." In this school the Kiuders, Jarvises, Gaskills, and others of the early settlers received the first elements of an education and laid the foundation for their subsequent usefulness as honored and respected citizens. No school was established in Troy till the year 1824. One of the early teachers of the township is still living, Jesse Renfro. He one year taught a six months' school on section ten for one hundred dollars, and furnished the necessary books to all the scholars.

Among the early churches of the township was the Gilead Methodist church, which stood on section fourteen. This was the first building erected in the township for religious purposes, though early Methodist meetings had been held at the house of John Jarvis and elsewhere. The church was also used as a school-house, and Jesse Renfro taught here several years between 1830 and 1840. The old church was a plain, square frame structure, about twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, weather boarded on the outside with clap-boards. The interior was plastered. Logs split open with pins fastened in the round side formed the benches.

The edifice was of course, destitute of paint. Among the early preachers here were the Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, John Dew, J. H. Benson, and Washington C. Ballard, a local minister.

On the southwest corner of the same section (fourteen) a church was subsequently built by the Baptists, in which preaching was only held a few years. In the northern part of section fourteen is an old graveyard still in use, in which the first interment was the wife of John Hagler. An Old School Baptist church was established on section sixteen. The Methodists of the western part of the township found the Zion Methodist church on section nineteen; the present building was erected in 1838.

A Roman Catholic church was established on section twenty-seven, with the services in the German language.

The land of Troy township is a good average in fertility and value of the lands of Madison county. About one-third of the township is embraced in Ridge prairie, than which there is no better land in the county. The bottom of Silver creek, which flows south through the eastern part of the township, is unusually wide and subject to overflow, which lessens its value for agricultural purposes. South of Troy, is what is known as the "black jack" district. It contains a good deal of fine land, is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, and the farms here sell at high figures. This part of the township is inhabited mainly by a German population, most of whom are good farmers.

SUPERVISORS.

Ignatius Riggins was the first elected in 1876, and served two terms, and in 1878 was succeeded by J. A. Barnsback, who by re-election has continued in the office to the present.

TROY.

The land on which the town of Troy is mainly built was entered by John Jarvis in September, 1814. In 1818, the year Illinois became a state; there was a store carried on here by Stephen Dewey, a tavern by Joseph Eberman, and the place was called Columbia. Jarvis had a horse mill at his residence. In the year 1819, Jarvis sold ten acres of the land lying south of his residence to James Riggins and David Hendershott, who surveyed the tract into lots and laid off the town of Troy. Ten dollars an acre was the price paid for this land. The name of Troy was given to the place by James Riggins.

James Riggins and his brother, Harry Riggins, had come to Troy in 1818, and afterward, in 1822, were followed by another brother, John C. Riggins, father of Ignatius Riggins, now a resident of Jarvis township. They were born in Sevier county, Tennessee. Their father was a Methodist preacher who traveled a circuit in East Tennessee eight years, and then went to farming with the view of securing a better support for his family.

After the town was platted a store was started in which James Riggins, Harry Riggins, and Samuel Reid were partners. All were alike without means or any previous knowledge of the mercantile business, but with Henry Hayes who lived in the Six-mile prairie in the Bottom as their backer,

they bought three hundred dollars worth of goods and began business. Afterward, George W. Carr, came out from St. Louis, to help run the establishment. He had a good education, bright talents, and was a good business man though inclined to dissipation. From him James Riggins learned the business, but the store not proving profitable, he loaded the goods in a one-horse wagon and moved them to Lebanon, where he engaged in the mercantile business for many years, and accumulated considerable property. Harry Riggins moved to Menard county. In 1829, John C. Riggins purchased the farm north of the town originally settled by Titus Gregg. The money with which to buy this land he secured during a trip to the Galena lead mines in 1828. He lived on this farm till his death in 1869.

One of the earliest buildings in Troy was a house on the southwest quarter of Main and Market streets, built by David Gaskill. It was so rough in its construction that Mr. Carr and others, in a playful spree, tore it down and burned the rough, round logs that they might not again disgrace the town. On the northwest corner of the same streets stood a building which in 1822 was occupied by Calvin McCray as a storehouse. McCray was one of the early merchants of the town, and carried on business for a number of years. He owned the whole block. A log cabin stood on it, and to this a frame addition was made, and in this Horatio McCray, a brother to Calvin, kept "accommodations for travelers." The block passed into the possession of Jacob C. Gonterman, who continued the tavern. A frame store-house was built by Riggins and Hendershott on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets, and on the southeast corner Joseph Eberman built a frame house for tavern purposes.

The growth of the town was slow. It was not till many years afterward that the inhabitants were accommodated with a post office, and then the appointment was given to George Churchill, whose house was in the Ridge Prairie a mile and a quarter west of the town. This was in the year 1833.

In the year 1831, the firm of White & Merritt conducted the only store in town. It stood on the corner where Fred Auwarter's store now is. Lewis Scantland kept a public house which occupied the site of the present White Horse hotel. He subsequently sold out to a man named Hickman. A harness maker, named Abner Kelly, was also a resident of the place at that time.

The town plat on which the names of William Henderson, John Reed, Frederick T. Kraft and Theodore J. Kraft appear as proprietors, was placed on record on the fifth of March, 1839. Mechanicsburg, laid out by Josiah Caswell, is recorded as an addition to Troy.

Andrew Mills has lived in Troy since March, 1842, and has always been intimately connected with the business affairs of the town. Since 1860 he has filled the office of police magistrate. Troy contained but few inhabitants when he became a resident of the place. The only store was kept by John Brady in a small building on Market street now occupied as a barber shop. The building on the southwest corner of Main and Market streets, now used as the *Bulletin* office, had been occupied a short time previously by Fred

Kraft who had erected the building and carried on a store there for some time. This building was without an occupant in the spring of 1842. William Henderson kept tavern in a building, one end of which was log and the other frame, which stood on the site of the White Horse hotel. John Henderson, now a resident of Christian county, a son of William Henderson, had hired a journeyman blacksmith and carried on the blacksmith business. The same year, 1842, a man named Curtis came to the place and began work at his trade of a blacksmith. George Hulme at that time served the community as tailor, but shortly afterward moved to a farm east of the town. Thomas P. Moore and Andrew Kimberlin kept groceries. Moore's place was in a building erected by a man named Bardsley which stood on the opposite side of the street from the White Horse hotel. His building is still standing and looks about the same now as then. Moore lived in a two-story frame house on Market street east of the present post-office, still standing and owned by Mrs. Martin. His place of business now is on the north side of Market street, opposite the post office. Daniel Peterman was engaged in the carpentering business. In the spring of 1842, Dr. Green was the only physician. The succeeding summer he removed to Marine, and his place was supplied by Dr. J. K. Reiner, who practiced his profession here for a number of years and died in Minnesota. The post-office was kept in John Brady's store, though George Churchill being west of the town, held the commission as postmaster.

Among those prominently identified with the business interests of the place still living is Julius A. Barnsback. He opened a store in Troy in 1846, and for several years carried on a large and prosperous business. He acted as postmaster, and also as agent for J. P. Yorin & Co., the proprietors of the St. Louis and Terre Haute stage line. When Mr. Barnsback came to Troy in 1846, the place contained about a dozen houses and a population of less than one hundred.

The route of the National Road, which had been constructed as far as Vandalia, had been surveyed through Troy. Over this route passed a daily line of stages running between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Indiana. The arrival and departure of these stages was the great feature of the day. The stages going east left St. Louis in the morning and reached Troy during the forenoon. Going west they usually passed through the town late at night. Troy was the first station out from St. Louis at which horses were changed. After the building of railroads connecting with the East the through stage line was taken off. A hack line was then established between Highland and St. Louis, which passed through Troy and Collinsville, and carried the mail. This line was kept up till the building of the Vandalia railroad.

In 1842 there was no polling place at Troy, and the voters had the privilege of casting their ballots at any polling place within the limits of the county. The most voted at Edwardsville. The Troy voting precinct was established about the year 1844.

It was not till the year 1824 that a school was started at Troy, and not till 1842 that a church was organized. The latter year the Rev. William Chamberlin, who had been

appointed itinerant missionary for Southern Illinois by the Presbytery of Alton, and the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, the first Sabbath-school in the state, held a protracted meeting in a grove or block twenty-two, west of where the White Horse hotel now stands. This meeting resulted in the organization (on the sixth of October, 1842,) of the Presbyterian church. The original thirteen members were Dr. J. K. Reiner, Cyrus Scott, Benjamin Posey, Mrs. E. C. Reiner, P. Scott, G. W. Scott, James Perigo, S. A. Scott, E. Davis, Cintha Scott, I. Perigo, E. Scott, and E. Goodwin. J. K. Reiner and James Perigo were ordained elders. In 1843, the members strained their means to erect a rough house of worship in block thirty-nine of W. Jarvis' addition to Troy. Twenty dollars were paid for the lot on which the church was built. Dr. J. K. Reiner, Wesley Jarvis and Andrew Kimberlin, the latter two having become members of the church, were prominent in securing the construction of the church edifice, which was a neat frame, twenty-four by thirty feet in dimensions. The studdings were hewed poles, covered in with split weather-boarding. The floor was made of one foot wide, unmatched plank. The old oak seats were the gift of the Collinsville Presbyterian church. Among the early pastors were the Rev. William Chamberlin, the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, the Rev. J. R. Dunn, and the Rev. Calvin Butler. The old church gave place to a fine brick structure erected in 1871, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, during the pastorate of the Rev. Robert Stuart. Rev. J. D. Gehring is the present pastor.

In 1843 a Methodist church was also built. Its site was then in the woods. Dr. Dewey, in his Centennial address, remarks that by some of the members the church "was said to have been built by the devil, as most of the movers were irreligious, and were actuated by strife against the Presbyterians, and not by religious motives." The building was erected for no particular denomination, but when completed was given by vote to the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Afterward, in 1847, a bell, which had belonged to a sunken steamer, was bought of James B. Eads, of St. Louis, who was then a diver and wrecker on the river, and placed on the church. This bell was afterward removed to the school-house. The old church was succeeded by the present brick structure on Main street, the erection of which was largely due to William J. Barnsback and William Donoho. The Rev. C. J. T. Tolle is now pastor of this church.

The Baptists built their first church on Main street in 1848. This building was supplanted by a larger and more handsome structure in 1876. Among the ministers who occupied the pulpit at various times were the Rev. John M. Peck, the Rev. Mr. Harris, Elijah Dodson, Elihu J. Palmer, T. W. B. Dawson, John Padon, John H. Mize and W. D. Ross.

The Evangelical Lutheran church was built in Gonterman's addition to the town in 1865. The church has a large membership among the German population. The Rev. Mr. Cleppesch is pastor. In connection with the church the Lutherans maintain a school, which is quite largely attended by the children of the congregation.

The church of the German Reformed congregation was built in 1876.

In 1856 a large and substantial brick school building was erected. It is two stories in height, and contains four recitation rooms. The principal of the school is Arthur G. Caedey, with Jane Mills, Jennie Rawson and Alice Badgley as assistants.

In addition to the public school facilities there will soon be in operation a High School, which will afford to the young people of the town educational advantages of a superior order. By the will of the late Angeline McCray Dewey, widow of Dr. John S. Dewey, her estate, estimated as worth in the neighborhood of thirty thousand dollars, is left to five trustees, citizens of Troy, with directions that the income shall be used in the erection of a suitable building for school purposes, and the maintenance of a high school. The benefits of this institution are extended gratuitously to any person under the age of twenty-six years residing in the town of Troy, or within the limits of the common school district or districts, in which the territory of the town of Troy may be included. The trustees have purchased the former residence of Dr. Dewey, in which suitable changes will be made, with the view of placing the school in active operation at an early date.

Dr. John S. Dewey was a native of Massachusetts and became a resident of Troy in 1846. He stood high as a physician, and secured an extensive practice. He was surgeon of the 109th regiment Illinois Volunteers during the war of the rebellion. He was twice elected to the legislature. His death occurred on the 17th of July, 1879. His wife was the daughter of Calvin McCray, one of the early settlers of Jarvis township.

The first number of the *Commercial Bulletin*, the first newspaper in Troy, was issued on Saturday, April 20, 1872. James N. Jarvis was the publisher. This was the foundation of the *Troy Bulletin*, which has been regularly published since May, 1872. Henry B. Morriss is the present editor and proprietor.

In 1848 the members of Neilson Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, erected a hall on Main street. The upper part of it is used for lodge purposes, and here all the secret societies of Troy hold their meetings. School was held occasionally in the lower part of the building till the erection of the present school-house. The lower floor is now occupied as a public reading room, carried on under the auspices of the Royal Purple Temperance Association of Troy, of which William Donoho is president, and Jane Mills secretary.

The *Troy Cemetery* had its origin in the gift to the town of an acre of ground to be used for burial purposes by Wesley Jarvis, about the year 1843. The town afterward purchased additional ground. The cemetery now embraces three and one-half acres. It contains a number of handsome and tasteful monuments erected to the memory of the dead, the most costly of which is that which marks the graves of Dr. John S. Dewey and members of the McCray family.

The *Troy Park Association* was founded in February, 1882, with the purpose of procuring and preserving a public square or park. The Association has a capital stock of one thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each.

A square of ground immediately south of the school-house has been purchased, which is to be laid out as a park. The officers of the Association are: President, Dr. F. A. Sabin; Vice President, William Freudenau; Secretary, Henry H. Padon; Treasurer, Frederick Gerfew. The four persons above mentioned, with David Seligmann, comprise the board of directors.

INCORPORATION—BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Troy was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1857. No changes have since been made in the charter. The first president of the Board of Trustees was John Padon.

The population of the town is now about one thousand, and with Brookside, the settlement formed south of the town about the railroad depot, is considerably in excess of that figure. The plat of the town of Brookside was recorded September 26, 1873: Susan Taylor, Sylvania E. Ground, James M. Taylor and Julius A. Barnsback, proprietors.

MILLS.

The milling business has been the most active and important manufacturing industry.

The *Troy City Mills*, were built in 1856, by John R. Swain & Brother. Mr. Swain, who was a prominent citizen of Troy, and at one time sheriff of the county, had erected a mill on the same spot some years before which burned down. It is supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary. The present mill is constructed of brick, and at the time it was built was considered one of the finest mills in Southern Illinois. It has an excellent situation, adjacent to a pond of water, fed by springs, which has never been known to be dry. The mill has a capacity of about three hundred barrels per day. The present proprietors are Gustav Vetter & Co.

The *Brookside Mills*, near the railroad depot, were built in 1877, and have a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour per day. William Donoho is the proprietor. This mill is provided with machinery of the most approved description, and manufactures flour by the new patent process.

Brookside Coal Co.—In 1880 work was begun on a coal shaft near the railroad depot. A five and a half foot vein of coal was found at a depth of three hundred and thirteen feet. It was ready for operation in the early part of the year 1881, and the work of mining and raising coal has since been successfully prosecuted. This mine is the farthest east on the line of the Vandalia railroad in this State. Beside supplying the local demand and that of towns farther east on the line of the railroad considerable quantities of coal are shipped to St. Louis. William Freudenau is president of the company.

The remaining business interests of the town are represented as follows:

General Merchants.—Samuel Rawson & Bro., F. M. Auwarter, David Seligmann, Stolte & Feldner, Louis Karges & Son (Brookside).

Hardware, Groceries and Drugs.—Henry A. Risser.

Hardware and Tin.—Jacob Gebauer.

Stoves and Tin Ware.—William Hampe.

Furniture.—J. Stienhaus.

Drug Stores.—S. Kingston, J. P. Lytle & Co.

Lumber.—Henry H. Padon.

Agricultural Implements.—James B. Thomas, Henry Martin, Frederick Gerfeu.

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.—Frederick Gerfeu.

Blacksmith and Plow Maker.—Elias Barke.

Blacksmith.—John Riebold.

Carpenters and Builders.—John Seybold, James Seybold, John and James Peterman, Stolte & Salter.

Shoe Shops.—Joseph Kiesel, Andreas Klein, Bennett Smith.

Watches and Jewelry.—Fred. Simon.

Livery Stable.—S. W. Cowles.

Saddler and Harness Maker.—Frank L. Hampton.

Tailor.—Julius Nill.

Butchers.—John Diemling, Ernst Albrecht.

White Horse Hotel.—William Meiners.

Johnson House.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson.

Physicians.—Dr. F. A. Sabin, Dr. Fred. Zenders, Dr. Charles Schott, Dr. J. J. Brown, Dr. Fred. Zenk.

Postmistress.—Mattie Johnson.

Justices of the Peace.—Frank L. Hampton, James N. Jarvis.

Police Magistrate.—Andrew Mills.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

NEILSON LODGE, NO. 25, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

Was instituted on the 14th of July, 1847. The charter members were J. K. Reiner, John S. Dewey, John R. Swain, T. J. Brady, Thomas McDowell, and Andrew Kimberlin. The present officers of the lodge are, George B. Henderson, N. G.; Dr. J. J. Brown, V. G.; George Rawson, Secretary; Henry A. Risser, Treasurer.

TROY LODGE, NO. 588, ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

Was chartered October 6, 1868. The original members were Samuel Rawson, Dr. F. A. Sabin, Stephen G. Barnes, Dr. John S. Dewey, A. Lindermann, Jesse Padon, William Donoho, George Rawson, John Carney, Julius A. Barnsback, William Shaw. The officers now are: Elias Burke, W. M.; Dr. F. W. Zenders, S. W.; M. W. Powell, J. W.; Julius A. Barnsback, Treasurer; George Rawson, Secretary.

PISGAH ENCAMPMENT, NO. 104, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

Was instituted October 11, 1870, with Samuel Rawson, Fred. W. Zenders, T. H. Bell, F. A. Sabin, J. P. Anderson, J. W. Staton, and G. W. C. Gates, as charter members. The present officers are: Andrew Rawson, C. P.; Henry H. Padon, S. W.; F. W. Zenders, H. P.; George Rawson, Scribe; Henry A. Risser, Treasurer; Joseph Granger, Junior Warden.

MAYFLOWER LODGE, NO. 1586, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

Was instituted May 1, 1879. The present officers are: James Bosomworth, Dictator; Joseph Granger, Vice Dictator; Henry H. Padon, Asst. Dictator; Frank L. Hampton, Reporter; Andrew Rawson, Financial Reporter; George Rawson, Treasurer.

MADISON COUNCIL, NO. 356, LEGION OF HONOR,

Was instituted in December, 1880. Elias Burke is now Commander; William Freudenau, Post Commander; Gustav Vetter, Vice Commander; Philip Eckert, Treasurer; Jacob Clipper, Secretary.

The present board of trustees of the town of Troy is composed as follows; Julius A. Barnsback, John F. Jarvis, William J. Vetter, David Seligmann, William Schultz.

PIN OAK.



OMPRISES the whole of town four, range seven. It is bounded on the north by Hamel, on the east by Marine, on the south by Jarvis, and on the west by Edwardsville township. Silver creek flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part of the township, entering at section 1 and passing out section 36. Along this stream the land is considerably broken, and there is a heavy growth of young timber. When the township was first settled, it is said a deer might have been seen at a great distance, from point to point, across this stream. Only here

and there a large tree, and no undergrowth, interrupted the view. Since settlement began the fires have been kept out and for the past sixty years the timber has grown rapidly. At present large trees thickly cover what once, within the memory of man, was a vast undulating plain, covered only by the grasses indigenous to the soil. On section 16, at the head of a small stream, there was a Pin Oak grove, from which the township took its name. Here, in the early times, was the militia training ground.

Joseph Bartlett, Lockhart and Taylor, were the first settlers. The latter two made small improvements near the Pin Oak grove. Uncle Joe Bartlett, as he was familiarly

called, located in section 21. They settled here in 1809. Bartlett became a permanent and prominent citizen. He was born in the state of Virginia, January 13, 1775, and emigrated to the vicinity of Knoxville, Tennessee, where he resided many years. From there he went to Kentucky and thence to the territory of Illinois in 1807. He first located near the old village of Milton, in the Wood river settlement, where he remained until 1809. He then settled as above stated. During the Indian troubles he served as a ranger, and took part in the building of Fort Russell. He also built a fort or block house on the west eighty of the northwest quarter, section 21. This block house stood about three hundred yards west of where his daughter now resides, on the north side of the road. He was one of the party that gave chase to the Indians that committed the Wood river massacre. He was also in the Black Hawk war, accompanied by three of his sons. He built a double log-house on the state road on the tract that is well known as the Bartlett place. His block house remained standing until about 1834, when he tore it down, moved it near his residence and converted it into stables. Mr. Bartlett was married to Patience McCoy, April 5, 1798. She was born February 22, 1778. He raised a family of seven children, and died January 1, 1864. Martin settled a place on the southern line of Hamel township. Nicholas located a short distance north of his brothers. William settled the place where C. B. Gonterman now lives. Jesse, the youngest son, lived in the old homestead. Sarah married George Day, who settled a place in the north-eastern part of section 9. Rachel, the youngest, became the wife of Daniel E. Adams. She is the only survivor of the family, and now a widow. Lydia married William Kirkpatrick, who settled in Montgomery county. She had two children, and died many years ago. Uncle Joe attended school only eight days. He often related this fact. In after life, by close application and intuition, he qualified himself quite creditably. He was the first assessor and treasurer of the county. A former writer has said of him, "He was a man of domestic habits, and did not even visit the neighboring city of St. Louis, though less than twenty-five miles distant, for forty-four years previous to his death, which occurred December 25, 1863. The horse ferry had just been established about the time of his last trip there, in 1819, and his surviving friends state, that having but little curiosity for things new or strange, he never went to see a steamboat or railroad, neither did he visit a county fair nor camp meeting during his life, a period of ninety-one years, preferring to devote his whole time to his domestic affairs and his books. He was a man of excellent mind, well stored with information, especially in politics. In his day he was considered a walking history of Tennessee, and for many years acted as justice of the peace. He was county treasurer, and held other offices of trust and responsibility. He had a large and well-selected library, and also a file of the papers then published in this state and Tennessee."

Paul Beck located on section 5, before the war of 1812. During that struggle he was a ranger. His cabin was built in the style of a block house, in which he lived many years.

September 6, 1814, he entered the northeast quarter of section 5. The same day George Hutton entered one hundred and sixty acres. These were the first land entries in 4-7.

George Coventry, a native Englishman, came to Madison county from Christian county, Kentucky, in 1813. He was married in Kentucky to Sarah Stanford, August 10, 1805. He had four children born to him in that state, two of whom died. John W. and Indiana he brought with him to this county. The latter has since died; the former is one of the well-known citizens of the county. Two children were born in this county, William M. and Elciann; the former lives in Davenport, Iowa, and the latter is now Mrs. George Bayless, of Montgomery county, Ill. Mr. Coventry was a millwright by trade. Upon coming to the county he first stopped with Thomas Davidson. Subsequently he came to Edwardsville and kept a public house. At an early day he bought the Paul Beck place, which consisted of a block house, several other small buildings, and a horse-mill. He operated the horse-mill for some time. The place was afterward known as the Governor Cole place. Mr. Coventry afterward moved to Belleville, and subsequently returned to the county and located near Salem, in the bottom, where he died July 15, 1819. His wife survived him until May 24, 1874, when she died, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

September 10, 1814, John Robinson entered the northeast quarter of section thirty-two, and the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, where he started an improvement which he afterward sold to Jubilee Posey. April 14, 1815, John R. Jones entered the greater part of section fourteen. All other entries were of a later date.

Jubilee Posey, a native of Georgia, came to Madison county in 1811, being at that time about seventeen years of age. He came to the territory in company with an older brother, Chesley Posey, who settled in St. Clair county. Jubilee Posey was a ranger during the war of 1812, and rendered valuable services in guarding the settlers during that eventful period. Immediately after this he was united in marriage with Catharine Smith. He purchased an improvement, started by John Robinson, on section thirty-two, where he afterward improved a good farm and resided until his death, which occurred August 4, 1878, when he was eighty-five years of age. In the latter part of his life he drew a pension. He was twice married, and raised a large family of children. Of his children by his first wife, four still survive. Bennet Posey was born in the county in 1823. He is a farmer and resides on part of his father's estate. Julia is now the widow of John McKee; Martha married James Thomas; Chesley is a farmer, living in Clinton county, Illinois. Of the second marriage there were born to him three girls. He accumulated a considerable amount of property, and in every relation of life maintained the name of an honorable and honest citizen, and died regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Laban Smart came to the county in 1816, and settled in section one, town three, range seven. He was a native of North Carolina and came here from Kentucky. He continued farming until about 1833, when he lost his wife. They had raised a large family of children with whom the

old gentleman lived until his death, some three years later. He served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension. Wiley Smart, the oldest son that came to this county, (for some members of the family were left in Kentucky), was among the first settlers in the northern part of the county. About 1832, he exchanged farms with Peter Long and then located on the Long farm, where he continued to reside until his death in 1856. He raised quite a large family of children, some of whom settled in Shelby county, Illinois, and others went west. He was twice married, and served in the war of 1812. Peter Smart, the next son, improved the Gerhardt Struckoff place, in section 36, as early as 1820, where he resided until 1849, when he moved west. He died in Putnam county, Missouri, some ten years later. His family was not large. Henry B., the next son, was born in the year 1830. He settled on section 35, where his son, H. A. Smart, now lives, as early as 1830. Here he improved a large farm. He died in 1882. His wife was a Miss Thompson, who came here with her uncle, Thomas Ray, in 1818. They raised a family of seven children. Alsey S. and Henry A. are farmers in the township. Maria, now Mrs. John Smith, and Martha E., now Mrs. Whiteside, also live in the township.

Jacob Gonterman, son of Henry Gonterman, a native of Germany, was born in Maryland, March 27, 1764. He moved with his parents to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he afterward married Hannah Stark, daughter of Jonathan Stark. They moved into Christian county, where ten children were born to them. They emigrated from Kentucky to Madison county, and landed here in the fall of 1816, and immediately located on section 20, where he began an improvement. Shortly after his coming, he built on his place a horse-mill that was operated for many years. His oldest son, Caleb B., was born August 20, 1797, and was married to Elizabeth Miller, March 14, 1819. He resided in this township, and raised a family of nine children. For many years, in early times, he was captain of a militia company, and ever after he was known as Captain Gonterman. His death occurred September 11, 1861. C. B. Gonterman, Jr., his youngest child, lives in section 17. Rev. Thomas Ray, a Kentuckian, came in 1818, and settled in the northeast part of section 11; now the place of his daughter. He was a member of the Baptist church and one of the early preachers in this settlement. He was a successful farmer, and gathered about him a good deal of property; he was twice married and raised two daughters by his second marriage: Adeline, now Mrs. John Keown, and Mary, now Mrs. Mary Fruit, of Edwardsville. The old gentleman terminated his pilgrimage on his place, October 21, 1854, in the eighty-first year of his age. James Pearce, a nephew of Joseph Bartlett, settled the H. Kuhn place, in section 21, in 1815, where he lived three years, and then located in the southern part of Leef township. Alvis Hauskins came to the county in 1819, from Rutherford county, Tennessee, with his step father, Willerby Adams. He was then twelve years of age. In 1825, he began farming near Bethalto. In 1832, he entered a farm in section 10, where his son, Elias, now lives. Here he built a cabin in the spring of 1832, and resided until 1863.

He has been twice married and has raised a family of twelve children. The old gentleman, for some years, has been a transient resident; not claiming any special place as home. Elias Hauskins was born on the place where he now resides, in 1832. John Minter, from Kentucky, was one of the early settlers of the county. He first located in Montgomery county when he came to the state. He settled the place where John Minter, Jr. now lives, more than fifty years ago. The latter was born on this farm. The elder Minter lived here until his death. He raised a family of six children, four boys and two girls, five of whom are now living. Thomas and John are unmarried, and reside on the old homestead.

James Tunnell was the fourth son of William and Mary Tunnell, of East Tennessee. In 1814 he was married to Dicy Hauskins, and in 1816 he came to Illinois with his family and became one of the pioneers of Fort Russell. He purchased land of Rev. William Jones, near Bethalto, which he afterward sold to W. Adams. His death occurred in 1825. His widow married Rev. Thomas Ray, of this county, in 1827. The family then became residents of Pin Oak township, where they continued to reside. Mr. Tunnell had two children: Nancy Elvira and William West. The former married Levi Harnsberger. They have a family of three children living, viz: Mary Jane, wife of Harrison Wood, now residing in St. Jacobs; William Augustus, of Kansas City, and Charles E., residing with his parents at Greencastle. William West Tunnell was born February 23, 1824, in Madison county. He was married to Letitia McKee, February 7, 1850. He reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living, viz: Robert F., Ella F., wife of A. M. Ghost, of Denver, Colorado; James E., Charles W. and Frank W., all of whom reside in Edwardsville. He died October 7, 1865. Mrs. Tunnell was born July 1, 1833, and died January 4, 1874.

Mathias Handlon, from Kentucky, came here with George Kindler, about 1810, at the age of nineteen years. He subsequently married Miss Harriet Walker, and improved a place near Lamb's Point, where he remained several years. Upon leaving this locality, he settled in the southern part of Pin Oak, in the edge of the timber on the east side of section thirty-two, where he bought an improvement of a man named Burroughs. This was before 1825. He built the house and barn where his son George now lives in 1831, and resided there until his death in 1856. He left a widow and seven children, four girls and three boys. George and Walker, his sons, are farmers in the township. The elder Handlon was a Ranger in the war of 1812. He also went through the Black Hawk war. He was a successful farmer, and when he died left his family in good circumstances. Samuel McKitrick, a native of Ireland, was one of the early settlers in the southern part of the township. He bought an improvement on section twenty-eight before 1825. He afterwards improved the place where his son William now lives, and made it his home until his death. He raised a family, all now deceased except William and Elizabeth. The latter is now Mrs. James Montgomery. Edmond Fruit was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, November 1st, 1786. When about sixteen years of age, his father, James Fruit,

went to Christian county, Kentucky, where he afterward died. Edmond was married in that county to Miss Polly Gray, a native of South Carolina, who came to Kentucky with her parents when quite young. They had one child born to them in Kentucky, Cicero, who died a young man. In 1811, Mr. Fruit came to the Territory of Illinois, but on account of the Indian troubles returned to Kentucky. In 1817, he, in company with his two brothers, Enoch, and Alexander, and John Walker started west again. Coming to Illinois, the two brothers proceeded to what is now Missouri, because of the chances of its becoming a slave State. Walker lived here for some time, and then moved to Oregon. Mr. Fruit in the spring of 1818 located in the northeast corner of section nineteen, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in March, 1861. Before the State was admitted into the Union, he was appointed by the Territorial Governor a justice of the peace, but he returned the commission, not accepting the office. In after years he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He improved a large farm. He was twice married, and reared a family of ten sons and five daughters that lived to become men and women. His second wife was Jane B. Robinson, a daughter of Alexander Robinson, of Bond county, Illinois. His sons were Cicero, Franklin, Washington, John, Perry, Jefferson, Enoch, William, James, and Henry. The daughters were Eliza, Amanda, Mary, Sarah, and Maggie. John and Jefferson are farmers in Hamel township. Mary, now the widow Wilson, resides in Edwardsville, and Maggie lives with her. Amanda married Jackson Hedges, and is now a widow living in Nebraska.

James Keown was one of the early settlers of Olive township. As early as 1830, he began an improvement on the southern township line of Pin Oak, in section thirty-five. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the engagement at New Orleans. He raised a large family, but only a few of his descendants now live in the county. Michael Dunn, who lives on section three, came to the county with his father, Patrick Dunn, in 1836, from Ireland. Patrick settled in Fort Russell township. In 1846, he went to Hancock county, Illinois, where he remained only a short time, and then returned to Madison. He died at his son's a number of years ago. When Michael Dunn settled the place where he now lives his cabin was among the first built out in the prairie. He bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of Andrew F. Young, at two dollars per acre. J. B. McKee, who lives on section three, is a descendant of one of the old families of Madison county. John McKee, Sr., a native of Kentucky, came to the county in 1816, with a family of eight children, viz.: James, John, Joseph, Paten, Samuel, Mary, Luitia, and Miram. James was killed when a young man by the falling of a limb, while chopping in the woods. John married Melinda Watt, daughter of James Watt, one of the early settlers of Madison county, and lived on his father's homestead place for a long time. His last years were spent in the neighborhood of Troy, where he died. Joseph married Emma Wright, daughter of James Wright, and improved a place south of his father's, on the same tract of land where Joseph McKee, Jr., now lives. Paten married

Miss West, daughter of Tilghman West. For a number of years he was employed in the land office. He afterwards improved a farm southwest of Edwardsville, known as the Ballard place. Subsequently he went to Belleville, Illinois, where he died. Samuel married Miss Mary Thompson, daughter of Rev. Samuel Thompson, who was, for many years, a practicing physician in Edwardsville, and who now lives in Kansas. Mary married William Watson, and Luitia became the wife of Robert McKee.

John McKee, sen., lived many years in Edwardsville, and was the first register of the land office, which he held from 1816 to 1818. He then improved a good farm (now the George Kinder place), on the Troy road, south of Edwardsville. He accumulated a large estate here, where he died more than half a century ago. His wife survived him many years, and afterward married Rev. John Barber, sen., a pioneer Cumberland Presbyterian preacher.

Robert McKee, a nephew of John McKee, sen., came to the county with his uncle John in 1816. He was at that time a young man, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. He married Luitia McKee soon after his coming here. He entered the southwest quarter of section 24, Edwardsville township, and immediately commenced the improvement of a farm, where he resided until his death. He was twice married, his second wife being Nancy Cornelison. He raised a family of five children by his first wife, three girls and two boys, viz.: Mary Ann, who married Carroll Parkenson, and now lives in Wisconsin; John, who married Julia Posey, now deceased; Margaret, who became the wife of Peter Parkenson, now deceased; Sarah A., who married John P. McFarland, and now lives in Iowa; and James B., the youngest of the family, who was born in 1828. He married Miss Helen F. Ottwell, daughter of one of the prominent old residents of Madison. He located where he now resides in 1852, and has a finely improved farm. Robert McKee had a family of six children by his second wife, viz.: Luitia, Miram, Jane, Joseph N., Robert, and Nancy M. Luitia married William W. Tunnell, now deceased; Miram became the wife of Charles Fangenroth, now deceased; Jane married Robert Kinder, and lives on the old home place; Joseph N. is a farmer of Edwardsville township; Robert died at the age of twenty-two; Nancy M. married Thomas Judy, of this township. Thos. J. Barnsback, who improved one of the finest farms in the township, began his improvement in 1854. January 13, 1842, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Montgomery. His death occurred March 9th, 1880. He left a widow and a family of four children.

William W. Barnsback, also a prominent farmer of the township, was born in the county, January 24th, 1813. He learned the blacksmith trade in Potosi, Missouri. He married Miss Nancy Watt, April 23, 1834. After his marriage, he started the improvement where his widow now lives; he also opened a blacksmith shop here, and made a specialty of plows and farm implements. It is said that he made the first iron mould-board plow that was used in this settlement. He worked at his trade here twenty-two years, where he continued to reside until his death, which event occurred April 4th, 1872. He left a widow and four children.

Jacob Barnsback died March 10th, 1861; was twice married, leaving a widow and eight children.

Elias Hayes settled on section 25, northeast quarter, in an early day.

Joseph Gaskill settled the J. H. Smith place, section 24, before 1830. Alfred Riggis settled on the same tract.

Oliver Bolster settled the H. Bremermann place, section 24. He owned a large tract of land here, and died in Marine township in 1865, without rearing a family.

Major Geary settled the place where G. Loos now lives, section 13. He owned a large tract of land here, and when he died, left a large family, all of whom have since left the state. Many of his descendants are now living in Missouri. The last five settlers above mentioned located in the township about the same time.

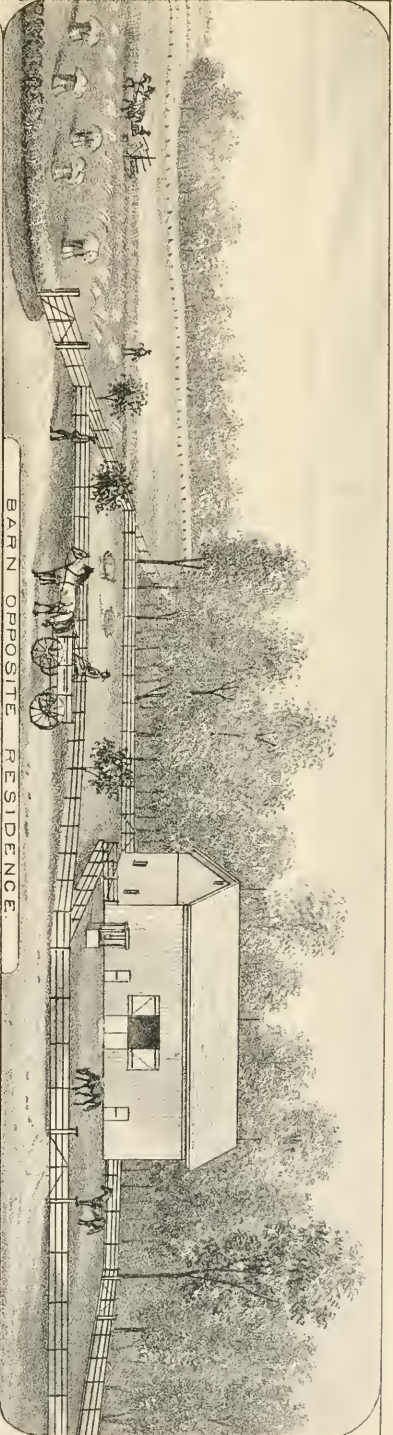
Among the first Germans to locate in the township were: F. Schrumm, old man Gusevelle, and John Eichmann. The first school was taught by a Mr. Atwater, in a small log building that stood on section 32. In the early times, school was kept in an abandoned cabin that stood near the cabin of James Keown, and on his land, in section 35. Among the early teachers were Thomas S. Waddle, who improved a farm on the same section, southeast quarter, where he died nearly forty years ago. His wife died about the same time, and they were buried in the same grave. A great many deaths occurred in the settlement, about this time, of a disease called by the early settlers "a plague." Mr. Waddle was one of the early justices of the peace, and served the county as commissioner. He was a Whig in po-

litics, and a very influential citizen. None of the family or descendants now live in this settlement.

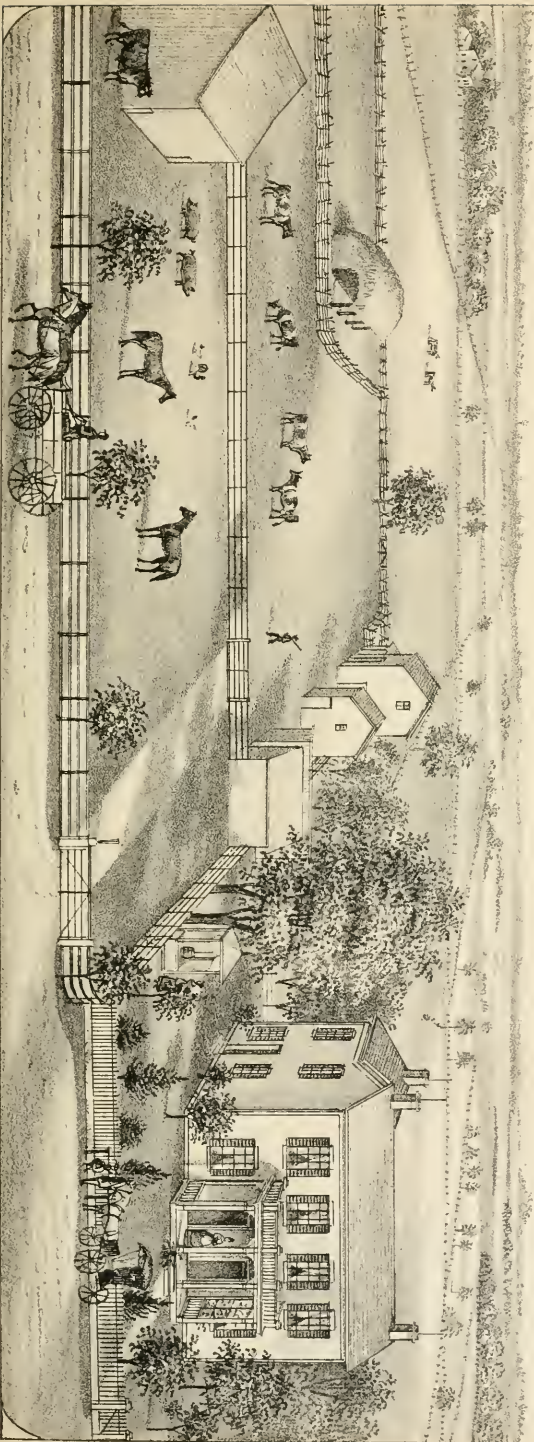
There is quite a large colored settlement in the township. The first colored man, Robert Crawford, was located here by Governor Cole, who gave him a small farm situated in section 9. Crawford was a preacher, and he induced others of his race to settle here. Michael Lee came and bought a small farm, now part of the Blair estate, where he resided until his death. Crawford afterward went to Montgomery county, where he died. Other early colored settlers were: Samuel Vanderburg, Henry Daugherty, and Thomas Sexton. They were generally honest and upright in their dealings. Henry Blair, the most successful, died in 1880, leaving quite a large estate. His widow and family live in the old place. This settlement increased steadily until it numbered fully three hundred. It is now considerably diminished. They built two churches on section 15, of the Methodist and Baptist denominations respectively. They have a separate school district, and conduct their own school, generally employing colored teachers.

The gentlemen whose names appear below, have served the township as supervisors: James B. McKee was elected 1876, and was in office one term. George Handlon, elected in 1877, served one term. D. A. Hagler was supervisor for 1878-79. James B. McKee was re-elected in 1879, and served one term. Alsey S. Smart, elected in 1880, held the office two terms. Elias Hauskins was elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent.



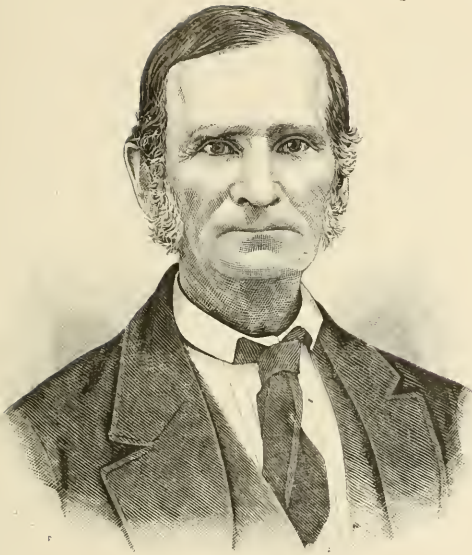
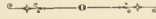


BARN OPPOSITE RESIDENCE.



RESIDENCE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF JOHN H. SMITH SEC.24, T.4, R.7, (PIN OAK TWP) MADISON CO., ILL.

BIOGRAPHIES.



Thomas J. Barnsback.



Nancy J. Barnsback

THE Barnsback family is of German ancestry. George Frederick Julius Berenback was born in Osterode, Germany, July 23d, 1781, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1797, touching first at Philadelphia, from whence he soon removed to Kentucky. He was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Thomas Minter, about the year 1807, and from thence removed with his family to St. Clair county, Illinois in 1809—there being but two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, organized within the limits of the State at that time. In the year 1840 Mr. B. changed the orthography of his name to Barnsback, since which the family retained it in that manner. His family consisted of ten children, as follows: Jacob J., born April 21st, 1808; George J., born March 2d, 1810, and who died November 21st, 1839; William J., born January 24th, 1813, died April 4th, 1872; John J., born April 10th, 1815; Thomas J., born March 29th, 1817; Hannah J., born July 13th, 1819,

and married to Shadrach Gillham June 20th, 1837. Henrietta J., born December 10th, 1821, and died August 7th, 1823; Marianna J., born April 7th, 1824, and died January 13th, 1839. Julius J., born May 14th, 1826, and Isabella J., born January 4th, 1829, and married to Jeremiah Job in the year 1846. The children and grandchildren of the family above given, now make a large proportion of the population of Madison county.

Thomas J. Barnsback chose for life-partner Nancy J., daughter of William Montgomery, and sister of Nelson Montgomery; they were married January 13th, 1842. Their family consisted of six children: John, who was born January 27th, 1844, and died June 6th, 1845; Sarah Elizabeth, born October 22d, 1846, was married to William W. Jarvis, now a prominent citizen of Troy, in this county, December 1867; Julia Ann was born April 6th, 1850, and married Frederick W. Wolf, November 25th, 1868, and reside near

Edwardsville, in this county; Jeremiah, born August 18th, 1851, and died January 20th, 1853; Lucy Jane was born December 21st, 1854, and Fannie was born March 7th, 1860. Thomas J. Barnsback died March 9, 1880. In his life he was more than ordinarily successful, and by his superior judgment and good management succeeded in acquiring a large property. He took a great interest in stock raising, and in breeding fine stock, and in that particular did the county much good. He belonged to the enterprising class of citizens; was public-spirited; and enterprises that had for their object the advancement of the material interests of the county, always found in him an active friend. He was adverse to speculation of any character, but was devoted to his occupation as a farmer and stock raiser. As a citizen he was much respected. All unite in saying that in every transaction he was honest, upright and honorable to a fault.

JOHN H. SMITH

Was born in Frederick county, Virginia, January 26th, 1827. His father, James Christopher Smith, who was a native of same county, went with his father, Christopher, to Ohio about 1828, and there died. James C., his son, moved to Holmes county, same state, in 1829, and in 1839 went to Lawrence county, Indiana. In the fall of the same year he came to Effingham county, Illinois. One year later he went to Clay county, which was his home until January 13, 1843, when he died. He married Elizabeth Tewalt, a native of Frederick county, Va. She died in November, 1843. There were eight children by that marriage, five sons and three daughters. Five children are yet living. John H., the subject of this sketch, is the third in the family. He was raised on the farm, and received his education in the common schools, which ceased when he was twelve years of age. Mr. Smith remained at home until 1847, then went to St. Louis, and in January following, 1848, came to Madison county, and stopped in the town of Alhambra, where he and W. W. Pierce hunted game for the St. Louis market. The next spring he came down to the part of the country where he now lives, and worked on a farm, first for seven, and afterwards for ten dollars per month. He soon after bought one hundred and sixteen acres on Smart's Prairie, forty acres of which were improved, and continued there until January, 1853, then sold the farm and bought one hundred and ten acres in section twenty-four of Pin Oak township. The latter was slightly improved, and had on it a small log cabin, and there he has lived ever since. He has built a large, fine dwelling-house, barns and out-houses, and has now a beautiful place, as will be seen on another page of this work.

On the 23d of August, 1849, he married Miss Maria Smart, daughter of Henry and Sally Smart, old settlers of Madison county. Henry Smart was a native of North Carolina, and Mrs. Smart of Kentucky. Mrs. Smith was born near where she yet lives. Twelve children have been born

to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, eight of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are: James H., who married Miss Elizabeth Boliger; Martha Jane, wife of F. M. Bartlett; William A., married Miss Elvina Shadrick; Sidney L., married Miss Julia Dietz; Mary Alice, Itha Rachael, John A., and Narcissa E. Smith. Those that are married live in the township, and the others are yet at home. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Smith has been a Democrat since 1852, when he cast his vote for Franklin Pierce for President. He is an honored member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and belongs to Troy Lodge No. 588. He has been reasonably successful in life, all of which is owing to his industry and energy. He is a good man and much respected in his neighborhood.

CALEB B. GONTERMAN.

THE Gonterman family, on the paternal side, is of German ancestry. Henry Gonterman, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany. Caleb B., the father, who was better known as Capt. Gonterman, was born in Kentucky. He came with his father, whose name was Jacob, to Illinois, in 1818, and settled in what is now known as Pin Oak township, and there entered and bought land, and followed the occupation of farming until his death. The latter event occurred in September, 1861. He married Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Michael Miller, of Monroe county, Illinois. She died in 1848. He afterward married Mrs. Gillenwaters *nee* Hall. She is also dead. By the first marriage there were five sons and four daughters, six of whom have survived the parents. Caleb B. is the youngest of the family; he was born in section 27, in Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, October 1st, 1834. He grew to manhood on the farm, and remained in the county to the present time, except two years, when he was absent in Ohio. In 1858 he bought eighty acres of land in Marine Prairie, and farmed it for eight years, then sold out and purchased the land where he now resides. It was slightly improved, but all the buildings, (of which there is a large and commodious farm-house on the place), have been erected by him. There he has resided since 1866. On the 22d of December, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Bartlett, old and prominent settlers of Madison county. She was born in Madison county, May 16, 1837. The Bartletts were among the first settlers in the county. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gonterman three children, whose names are Thomas E., Jessie O. and Laura A. Gonterman. Mr. Gonterman has been a staunch Democrat since 1856, when he cast his first vote, which was given for James Buchanan for President. The Gontermans, as will be seen by the foregoing, belong to the pioneer families of Illinois. Several generations have been born and passed away since they came to Illinois. They were all, in their occupations, wedded to the soil, and were then, as they are now, among the substantial farmers of the county.



Jesse Bartlett

Was a native of Madison county, born February 5, 1810. He was the son of Jesse Bartlett, who was one of the pioneers of the state. Here he grew to manhood, and May 12, 1831, married Nancy Ann, daughter of Daniel E. and Sarah (Ingram) Adams, who died May 21, 1855. In May, 1857, he married his second wife, whose name was Sophia Stallings. By the first marriage ten children were born, whose names are given in the order of their birth: Joseph, who married Nancy Ann Whiteside, by which union there are five sons and one daughter; Daniel, who is dead. He married Sarah Elizabeth Sappington, and left three children. Lydia is the wife of Caleb B. Gonterman, and they have three children. William R. is dead. He married Mexana Green, and left six children. Sarah, wife of Elias Hauskius, who has four children. Nancy Catherine has been thrice married, lately to William Senacer. She has two children living

by her former husbands. Martha Elizabeth, wife of Frederick W. Berger, who have four children. Rhoda Adeline, who is the wife of William S. Judy. They have three children. Jesse Allen, died in his fifth year, and John in his infancy.

By the second marriage of Mr. Bartlett there were seven children, whose names are: Anna Eliza, James M., Austin (dead), George Sherman, Lincoln S., Charles F., and Martin E. The latter three are also dead. Mr. Bartlett remained in Madison county until August, 1870, when he removed to Chariton county, Missouri, and there remained until his death, January 11, 1873. His body was brought back, and now lies interred in the old burial ground on the old homestead. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and was first lieutenant of a company.

WILLIAM MAY

Was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 3, 1833. He came to America in 1847, with his father, Valentine May; landed at New Orleans; came up the river to St. Louis, and in April of the same year came to Madison county, and settled one mile north of Marine, where he bought land, and lived until his death, which occurred August 2, 1878. He married Catharine Steg, a native of Bavaria; she died in 1860. There were thirteen children, seven of whom are living; William is the eldest. He remained at home until his twenty-third year. He then followed teaming for a few years. In 1856 he bought eighty acres of land in section 24 of Pin Oak township, and the next year moved on it and commenced its improvement. To that eighty he has added until he now has about seven hundred acres of as fine land as there is in the township. All of it is improved, with fine buildings. A view of the place can be seen on another page. On the 13th of February, 1856, he married Elizabeth Widmar, a native of Bavaria, born October 22, 1833. She came to America in 1835. Thirteen children were born to them—twelve living. Their names and births are given: William, born April 26, 1857; Lena, July 28, 1858; Henry, March 25, 1860; Otto, November 17, 1861; Emma, born September 23, 1864, died September 14, 1865; Anna, born December 27, 1867; Mina, November 7, 1869; Louise, July 17, 1871; Karl, April 29, 1873; Albert, March 15, 1875; Daniel, March 24, 1877; Leo, January 9, 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. May are members of the Presbyterian church. He has been a Republican since 1856, at which time he cast his vote for John C. Fremont. He is one of the representative farmers of Madison county, and one of its most successful ones.

ELIAS HAUSKINS,

Was born in section ten, in Pin Oak township, Madison county, Illinois, March 15, 1832. He is the son of Alvas Hauskins, who was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, March 16, 1807, and who came with his father to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Pin Oak township in this county on the place where he still resides. On the 18th of December, 1828, he married Sarah Lawrence. She died in 1860. On February 15, 1863, he married Mrs. Lydia W. Rathburn *nee* Smith. She died in 1874. By the first marriage there were twelve children, eleven of whom survived the mother. Three of the sons were soldiers in the late war. Thomas enlisted in company I, 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and veteranized with his regiment, and was mustered out and honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was twice wounded, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing was taken prisoner. James Hauskins enlisted in 1862, and went through the war. Edward, another brother, enlisted during the last year of the war. It will be seen that the family are of patriotic stock. In 1852 Mr. Hauskins entered one hundred and sixty acres of land; it is the same on which the subject of this article now resides. Elias is to the manor born. He was raised upon the farm, and attended

the subscription schools in the winter months. He remained home until he was of age, then he visited the land on which he now lives, and continued to lease and farm it until 1870, when he bought it and has made his home there to the present time.

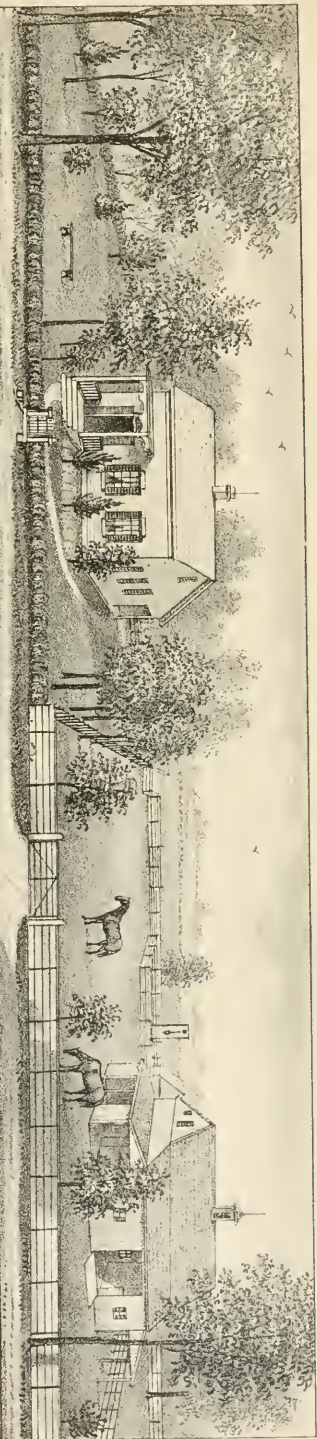
On the 25th of February, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cornelia Stevenson, who was born in Howard county, Missouri. She was the daughter of Augustus Stevenson. She died, February 16, 1865. On the 4th of February, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Sally Bartlett, daughter of Jesse Bartlett, one of the oldest settlers of Madison county. She was born in Pin Oak township, in this county. By the first marriage there were three children, whose names are Sally, Charles, and Fanny Hauskins. By the latter marriage there are four children living. Their names are Jesse Alvas, (Belle died in her eighth year), Mary, Katie, and Jacob Hauskins. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Politically Mr. Hauskins is a Republican. He was opposed to slavery and early espoused the cause of human freedom, and in 1856 when the party was formed which was opposed to that institution he joined its ranks, and cast his vote for John C. Fremont. From that time to the present, he has been an active and consistent member of that political organization. He has been frequently honored by his fellow citizens, with offices of local trust, and at present represents his township in the Board of Supervisors.

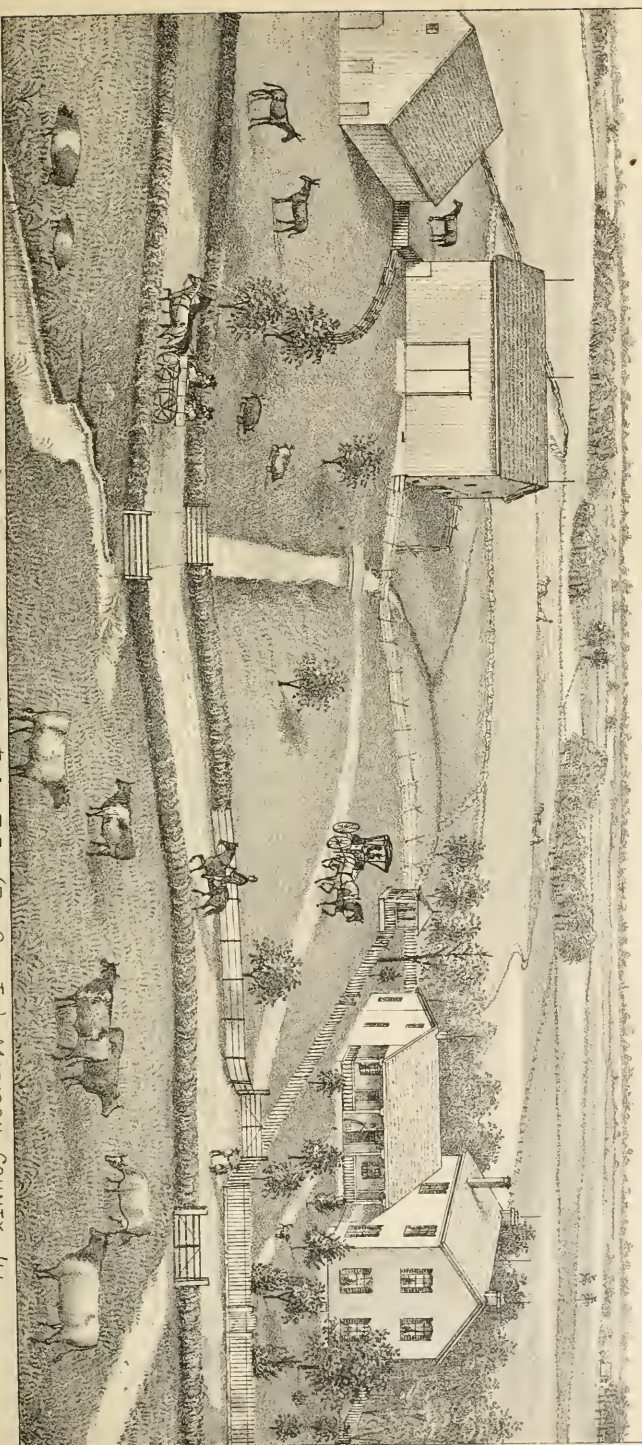
The Hauskins family is an old one in this county. They are of English and Irish ancestry. They came to America prior to the Revolution and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch took part in that memorable struggle. They are also an old family in this county. They came here while it was yet a frontier State, helped to subdue the wilderness and make this country a fit habitation for the people of the present. In the early Indian wars they took part. Lucien the uncle of Elias was a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1831-32. It is with pleasure that we record these brief remarks, and give an outline sketch of the Hauskins' family.

ALSEY S. SMART.

The Smart family are of English ancestry. Peter Smart, the great-grandfather of the subject of the sketch, was a native of the Carolinas, and was born February 7, 1730. He had two sons, named Laban and Amos Smart, both of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and were with Gen. Morgan at the memorable battle of the Cowpens. The present Smart family are the descendants of Laban Smart, who was born November 9, 1758. He married Susanah Simmons in North Carolina, by whom he had ten children, one of whom was Henry B., the father of Alsey S. He was born in Chatham county, N. C., August 25, 1800, and came with his parents to Kentucky in 1806, where they remained until 1816, then moved to the territory of Illinois, and settled in Madison county, in what is now known as Jarvis township, where the father of Alsey afterward



RESIDENCE ON THE PROPERTY OF WM. MAY



RESIDENCE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF WM. MAY SEC. 24, T. 4, R. 7, (P/N Oak Tr) MADISON COUNTY, ILL.

entered land, improved a farm and made his home until his death, which took place January 22, 1882. He professed religion, joined the regular Baptist church, and lived in full communion with that Christian organization during life, and died in the belief and full faith, that he would meet his Redeemer in the world beyond. He was one of the pioneers of the State, and the prairie known as "Smart's Prairie" took its name from the family, as they were the first actual settlers in that section of the county. He married Sally Thompson on November 9, 1826. She was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Ray) Thompson, who were natives of Kentucky. The Rays were among the pioneers of Kentucky, and were companions of Daniel Boone. Mrs. Smart's parents died while she was yet in her infancy, and she was brought to Illinois by her uncle, Elder Thomas Ray, in 1818, and was living in this township when married to Mr. Smart. She died in 1879. There were eight children, the offspring of that union. Their names are, Alsey S., Maria, wife of John H. Smith, Martha E., the widow of Samuel Whiteside, Henry A., Itha J., wife of B. P. Harris, of Chetopa, Kansas. Lucy married Alexander Taylor, died and left five children. Alsey S., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the family. He was born in "Smart's Prairie," Madison county, Illinois, September 23, 1827. In his youth he was in delicate health, and was weak physically, and in consequence it was thought he would be unable to perform manual labor, and was therefore sent to school, and therein gained a better education than usually fell to the lot of boys in his days. When the gold excitement broke out in Califor-

nia in 1849, he in company with a number of others made the trip across the plains and mountains in ox carts to the land of gold. Mr. Smart remained in California for two years mining gold. That change of life and roughing it had the effect of hardening up his constitution, and he regained his health and robust form. In 1851 he returned home by the Isthmus of Panama; here he re-engaged in farming on the place where he now lives, and there has made his home, quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and stock raising until the present.

On the 7th of December 1854, he married Miss Rhoda Giger, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (McAdams) Giger. She died July 25, 1862, leaving two children named, Jerusha, wife of George Anderson, and Sally Smart. On the 20th of October, 1864, he married Miss Mary Joslyn, a native of Greene county, Illinois. She died August 10, 1874, leaving one child, named, Henry W. Smart.

In matters of religious belief Mr. Smart is inclined to be liberal. He is a respected member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Troy lodge, No. 588. Politically he has always voted the Democratic ticket upon State or national occasions. He has represented the township in the Board of Supervisors. In 1877 he was elected one of the Justices of the Peace, was re-elected, and is now serving his third term. Mr. Smart is one of the old settlers of the county, and like them he is a plain, unassuming, honest man, striving to do his duty to his fellow men, and live a life that will be marked by no act that would condemn him in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

COLLINSVILLE.



THE history of the early settlement and subsequent progress and development of the township and city of Collinsville, present many features that are interesting. It is one of the southern tier of townships, bounded on the North by Edwardsville, East by Jarvis, South by St. Clair county, and West by Nameoki. The surface is divided between uplands

and bottom, the former being about two-thirds, to one-third of the latter. The bluffs, which form a chain running almost due north and south, across the western part of the township, are very irregular in size and shape. In many places they are very rugged, and in others, gracefully sloping into the bottom lands. Su-

gar Loaf Mound is the most prominent point on the bluffs in this township. It is cone-shaped, rising to a considerable height, and is supposed to be the work of the mound builders. The territory is well drained by Cantine and Cahokia creeks and their numerous tributaries. These streams also furnish an abundance of water for stock and manufacturing purposes. Originally much of the surface of this township was covered with a heavy growth of timber, most of which has been cleared and replaced with finely improved farms, yet there remains enough along the various streams for all local demands. The fertility of the celebrated American Bottom, is so widely known, that it is needless to mention it here. The soil on the upland is of a lighter character, though as rich and productive as any in the county.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Ephraim Conner, was the first *American* settler in Madison county, and Collinsville has the honor of having had this individual locate within her borders. This settlement was made early in the year 1800, and was twenty miles in advance of other settlements. Conner was a squatter, and one year later, in 1801, Samuel Judy purchased his improvements and settled on the place. This is known as claim number 338, made by Mr. Judy. It lies partly in T. 3, R. 8, and partly in T. 4, R. 8, the residence being in section 5 of T. 3, R. 8 or Collinsville. Samuel Judy, born Aug. 19th, 1773, was a son of Jacob Judy a native of Switzerland, who settled in Kaskaskia in 1788. The elder Judy, was a gunsmith by trade. He resided at Kaskaskia four years' and then moved to the New Design settlement in Monroe county. He had a very early mill, which was patronized by settlers even from a great distance. He died at his mill seat in 1807. Samuel Judy, then a lad of fifteen years, came with his father to Illinois, and became a hardy, resolute pioneer and a conspicuous, honorable and enterprising citizen. In his youth he was ever ready to enter into any campaign against the Indians, and in many of those desperate conflicts Gov. Reynolds says he proved himself to be the "bravest of the brave." In the frontier troubles during the war of 1812 he was always actively employed in the service. He was in command of a company of spies in the campaign under Gov. Edwards, in 1812, against the Indians, also in the year following he was Captain of a company in the army under Gen. Howard. In all of his military services he was active and efficient, and at the same time prudent and cautious. In the fall of 1812 he was elected to the legislative council of the Illinois territory. This being the first legislature that convened under the Territorial Government, was necessarily an important assembly. This position he held for four years, and was an excellent member. He was elected to the office of County Commissioner for many years. Col. Judy was a very energetic man, and improved a large plantation and became wealthy. He manufactured the first brick, and erected the first brick house in Madison county. This was built in 1808, and is located just within the limits of Collinsville township, on the line dividing sections 5 and 6. It is a two story house, and can still be seen in good condition. He was married to Miss Margaret Whiteside, sister of General Samuel Whiteside, and reared a large family. Their children were as follows: Jacob, who married a daughter of Wm. B. Whiteside, May 16th, 1797, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, and died May 15, 1850, in Weston, Mo., of which place he had long been a resident. Sarah Judy was born August 21st, 1800, and married Ambrose Nix; she died January 14th, 1852. Samuel Judy, Jr., was born September, 1801, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Whiteside; they settled in Green county, Ills., and he died there about 1870. Thomas Judy was born December 19th, 1804. Nancy was first married to Moses Whiteside, son of Wm. B. Whiteside; she next married John Owens; her third husband was Thomas Grant; she is yet living, and enjoying the evening of her days among her children and many friends. Katherine died at

the age of seventeen or eighteen years, just entering womanhood. Margaret was first married to John McGaughey and next to Moses Barber; she is now dead. After a long and very useful life, Col. Samuel Judy died January 12th, 1838. Further mention of this family is made in the chapters on Pioneer and Civil History in this work.

In 1802, there were several additional settlements made, including the Whitesides, Robert, Samuel and Cyrus Seybold, Grotts and others. The heads of these families were all brave, hardy pioneers, who had already been in the country for many years and who were accustomed to a frontier life. Robert Seybold and Grotts were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The country was then exposed to Indians, not entirely friendly to the whites, and it required the most fearless men and women to brave the dangers and hardships of the frontier. The Dennis and Van Meter murder had recently occurred in this neighborhood and the settlers were distrustful of the Indians. In the winter of 1802, "Turkey Foot, an evil-disposed and cruel chief of a band of Pottawatomie Indians, while returning home from Cahokia to their towms toward Chicago, met Alexander Dennis and John Van Meter, at the foot of the Mississippi bluff, about five miles southwest of the present town of Edwardsville. The country contained, at that day, very few inhabitants above Cahokia; and Turkey Foot, seeing the Americans extending their settlement towards his country, caught fire at the spectacle, and killed those two men." As above stated, this depredation must have occurred in the northwest corner of this township.

In 1803 Samuel and Joel Whiteside settled and made a claim in the northeastern portion of the township. The Whitesides were a firm and intrepid family, and were among the most noted men engaged in Indian warfare in Illinois. For many years the name Whiteside struck terror among the red skins. Their progenitors were of Irish descent, reared on the frontiers of North Carolina. The old patriarchs, William and John, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and acted well their part in that struggle. These two brothers came to Illinois in 1793 and settled at New Design. They reared large families and many of their descendants are living in the West. Samuel and Joel Whiteside made the first improvements on the uplands in this township. Samuel Whiteside rose to considerable distinction in the frontier wars, and was promoted to Brigadier General. The Whitesides are mentioned more fully in other portions of this work.

We give below the numbers and names of a few claims made in this township. The original claimant of claim 602, was Peter Casterline. It lies mostly in section 32 just west of Collinsville. Casterline settled here soon after 1800, and resided here for some time. Claim 1061 was made by John Whiteside, consisting of 100 acres, mostly in sections 1 and 2. Claim 600 was made by Levi Piggot, and contained 100 acres. This lies mostly in section 29. Piggot was an old resident of St. Clair county. Francis Louval made claim number 331, consisting of 101 acres. This claim includes the military claim of William Young Whiteside, 330, and is located in the northwestern part of the township. Henry Cook settled it. Claim 338 was made by Samuel Judy, 100 acres. There

were four claims located here together, apparently about 1800. Claim 1653 was made by Isaac West. This was surveyed about 1802, and is in section 19. West was an actual settler and had considerable improvements in 1802, and continued to reside on this place until 1812, when he sold out to William Rabb.

The south boundary of the township was surveyed in December 1807, by John Messenger, the east boundary in January 1808, and in May 1810, the township was surveyed and sub-divided into sections.

A Frenchman by the name of De Lorm, from Cahokia, settled in the southwestern part of the township, not far from Cantine creek in 1804. The Indians having become less hostile, several new settlements were made before 1812, when they again became troublesome, which somewhat retarded immigration, and caused some of the French settlers to remove to their villages.

The first land in this township was entered August 22d, 1814, by John Turner. It consisted of 160 acres, in section 25. September 15th, 1814, William Gillham entered 253 acres in section 8. September 23d, 1814, David Gaskill entered 161 acres in section 13. Robert McMahan entered 159 acres in section 13, August 22d, 1814. September 5th, 1814, Micajah Cox entered 80 acres in section 5. Sept. 28th, 1814, Michael Healy entered W. 1/2, S. E. 1/4 of section 11, 80 acres. Section 16, reserved as school land, was sold in 1837.

In 1813, Abner Kelly, Josiah, William, Andrew and John Wallace with their families, settled under the bluffs. The Wallaces soon removed to the Marine settlement, and subsequently went to Boonville, Missouri. Kelly located in the northern part of section 20, near the Sugar Loaf Mound, where he remained for a short time, and removed to the eastern side of the township. He reared a family of seven children. Mrs. Elizabeth Muirheid, residing with her son, William Terry, in Collinsville, is the only one now living. She is sixty-nine years of age.

Michael Squiers settled on section 28, on the Stephen Johnson place, as early as 1814. He had three sons, Amos, Joseph and Wates, but none of the descendants of this family are now living in the neighborhood. Michael Squiers was the first person buried in the Connellsville Cemetery.

John Hadley was born in Maryland in 1776, of English parents, and when a young man went to Kentucky, where he married a lady by the name of Guthrie. This family came from Virginia, and settled in Madison county at a very early date. In 1817, Mr. Hadley removed with his family to Illinois, and settled on Pleasant Ridge, in this township, June 20th of that year. He was a volunteer in the ranging service of 1812. He reared a family of children, who grew up and settled around him. Of his sons, James, Dempsey, and William, only one, William, is now living. Dempsey died here, and James died in Missouri, whence he moved a few years ago. William Hadley was born in Kentucky in 1806, and is well known to many of the citizens of the county. He is a Methodist minister, and was among the early preachers in Madison. At present he is living at Carbondale in this State, while members of his family are still residents of the county.

John Williamson, a native of Virginia, came here from Tennessee with his wife and three children, one son and two daughters, in 1819. He purchased of Michael Squiers 100 acres of land in the S. E. 1/4 of section 28, where he resided till his death in October 1828. Mrs. Stephen Johnson, who is a step-daughter of Mr. Williamson, is the only one of this family living. She is in her seventieth year, still hale and hearty. David Morgan settled where William Combs now lives, about 1817. A Mr. Bennett, Abraham Clapole, Mathews, Moffatt and Richard Muirheid, settled under the bluffs west of Collinsville, before 1820. Muirheid died there. Stephen Johnson arrived in Madison county in 1818. He was present at the treaty made by the Commissioners of the United States, with the Kickapoo Indians, at Edwardsville, August 6th, 1819. Mr. Johnson was a carpenter by trade. He located in Collinsville about 1829, where he married the step-daughter of John Williamson, above mentioned.

After the close of the war of 1812, and treaties of peace had been made with the Indians, the county began rapidly to fill up with emigrants from many of the southern States, and Collinsville received her share of these settlers. In a short time the rattle of the saw and grist mills was heard; the rude log and pole cabins of the pioneers were replaced with larger and more comfortable frame buildings; schools and churches were established, and a country that a few years before was a vast wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and the fiercer red man, was changed to a civilized and highly improved region.

The following named parties were also among the older settlers: William Hall, Philip Teter, Robert Rundle, Sylvanus Gaskill, John Conoway, Richard Long, George Armstrong Luther Drury, Mr. Revis, Lewis Scandlin, Hampton McKinney, Benjamin Johnson, William Wagner, James Hutchinson, Jacob Swigart and some of the Lemens. Guy Morrison was also an early settler, and a very large land-owner at one time in this township. John A. Cook was prominent among the later settlers. He was a native of Virginia, and came to this state about 1833 or 1834. He was married to Mrs. Lucinda Bowman, a daughter of Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair county, April 18, 1836. She was the widow of Samuel Bowman, of Green county, a captain in the Black Hawk war, who was shot through the body by the Indians, on the 21 of August, 1832, in the final bloody contest with that savage chieftain, in this state. In April, 1836, Mr. Cook purchased of Ezra Post the northeast quarter of section 22, and in August of the same year he sold the same to John L. Clark, and bought of Andrew Waddle the northeast quarter of section 1, where he resided until his death, July 15, 1869, in the sixtieth year of his age. His wife, Lucinda, died August 25, 1867, in the fifty-third year of her age. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom but four survive. John L. Clark was also an early settler. The late John Anderson, born in New Jersey in 1793, and a patriot of the war of 1812, came west and located in the Marine settlement, Madison county, in 1820. He subsequently became a resident of this township, where he died April 11,

1875. J. J. Renfro, residing in section 24, was born in Madison county in 1830. His wife, Nancy E. Gaskill, was born in this county in 1839. Fielding Woolridge, a native of Kentucky, settled in the county in 1830. Hon. D. D. Collins, a native of Portland, Maine, a retired farmer, residing on section 27, came to the county in 1843. His wife, whose maiden name is Anderson, was born in Madison county in 1826. Mr. Collins was an associate judge of the county for several years, and is among the prominent and respected citizens of Collinsville. John Anderson, late husband of Mrs. M. L. Anderson, residing on section 23, was a native of New Jersey, and settled in the county in 1822. The above named parties are among the oldest settlers now living in the township.

EARLY MILLS.

The first settlers in Collinsville experienced much inconvenience in milling; they were frequently compelled to travel many miles with ox-teams or on horseback, to have their grists ground, and then often waited several days for their turn. One of the nearest mills was that of Judy's, in Monroe county. The earliest mills were very rude affairs, propelled by ox or horse power, a full description of which can be seen in the Pioneer chapter. About the first mill in this region was that of Talbott's, on Cantine creek, just south of Collinsville. It was first propelled by horse-power, and subsequently by water. Col. Samuel Judy, and others also, had horse-mills.

About 1812 Isaac West sold his claim to William Rabb, who in the spring of 1813 erected a large four-story frame water-mill, with a run of three or four burrs. It was propelled by the water of Cahokia creek, on the banks of which it was located, about a quarter of a mile west of where School creek empties. It was a merchant mill, quite extensive for those days. The flour is said to have been of an excellent quality, and found a good market in St. Louis, New Orleans and other southern cities. Mr. Rabb also had a store, with a complete stock of general goods. He was a German, and a man of considerable ability and prominence. He was elected in 1814 to represent Madison county in the third Territorial Legislature, and held other important positions. In 1820 Mr. Rabb sold his property and business interests to Joseph Hertzogg, who added to it a distillery. Hertzogg continued the business for several years, until his death. Many of the older citizens remember Hertzogg's mill.

Dempsey Guthrie, who settled about two miles northeast of Collinsville, operated a horse-mill that was in existence in 1818. A Mr. Pickern erected a saw and grist mill in 1825, on Cantine creek, south of Collinsville, which after operating several years, he sold to Luther Drury, and it subsequently passed through several hands.

SCHOOLS.

In 1804 or 1805, a school was taught in a log cabin on Peter Casterline's place, about a mile west of the present site of Collinsville. The teacher was one James Bradbury, who continued at this point about one year. The school was

attended by children from all the neighboring settlements. It is related that many grown men and women sought Mr. Bradbury's instruction in learning their A, B, C's. This was undoubtedly the first public school in Madison county. In 1812 a school was taught in Samuel Judy's door-yard, by Elisha Alexander. A Mr. Thompson taught there in 1813, and the year following was succeeded by Mr. Nancy, and after him, in 1816, came Mr. Enlow, who taught a term of six months. Benaiah Robinson, a pupil of Enlow's, finished the unexpired term of the school.

There were several log cabin schools in this township, but little of their history can be gleaned. They were all subscription schools; the teacher "boarded around." At this writing the several districts have large and well furnished school-houses, where school is taught the greater part of the year.* This township has been represented in the Board of Supervisors by B. R. Hite, ever since township organization in 1876.

PLEASANT RIDGE,

located in the centre of section 10, is entirely a German settlement. Henry and William Blum were the first settlers. It is surrounded by a beautiful rolling prairie, adorned with rich and finely improved farms, occupied principally by thrifty Germans. The little village contains a general store and saloon, kept by Charles Anaeker; blacksmith shop, by John C. Shoettle, and a shoemaker, Frederick Nordmaier. The Lutheran society have a fine brick church and school-house, in which is taught a parochial school.

THE TEN MILE HOUSE,

is a general store and saloon, located on the St. Louis road in section 6 of this township.

CONFIDENCE COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This mine is situated two and one-half miles north-east of Collinsville, on the line of the Vandalia railroad. The shaft was sunk in the spring of 1870, by Seybt, Bandelier & Co. In the fall of 1870, the mine was leased to the Bartlett Coal and Mining Co., and it was extensively worked by them until the spring of 1873, when they forfeited their lease and Seybt, Bandelier & Co., began operating it and have continued to the present. The depth of the shaft is 219 feet to the surface of the coal, and the vein will average seven feet. The mine is operated by machinery, run by compressed air. They employ 50 men, and the average amount of coal raised is eighteen car loads per day. The company have in all eighteen buildings including the tiple house, office, boarding houses and dwellings. Most of the dwellings are situated on the bluffs a short distance east of the mine.

HEINTZVILLE

is a new town, surveyed and platted in the fall of 1880, by Walter Rutledge, for J. L. Heintz, the proprietor. The plat contains about ten acres in the S. E. quarter of S. E. quarter of section 27. It was named in honor of the pro-

* See Chapter on Common Schools.

prietor, an energetic and go-ahead gentleman. It contains at this writing twenty-two houses, twenty-six families and about 150 population, quite a rapid growth for two years. The business interests are one store, a blacksmith shop, zinc works, coal mine and stone quarry.

The *Stone Quarry* is located on bluffs on the south side of the Vandalia railroad which passes through the village. The rock is a hard grey limestone, which makes an excellent material for foundation and building purposes. There were about 500 perches quarried in 1881, and the proprietor intends working it more extensively the coming year. It is owned and operated by J. L. Heintz.

Heintz Bluff Mine was sunk in 1876, by J. L. Heintz. It is 165 feet to the surface of the coal, and the vein will average from seven and one-half to eight feet in thickness. July 1st, 1881, Mr. Heintz sold the mine to J. H. Wickliffe, who is now operating it with Mr. Heintz as superintendent. The mine employs about 65 men and raises about 90,000 bushels of coal per month.

CITY OF COLLINSVILLE.

THIS is the largest and most important place on the line of the Vandalia Railroad, in Madison county. It is ten miles east of St. Louis, and about twelve miles south of the county seat, in the heart of a rich agricultural and coal region. Coal mining and manufacturing are the chief interests of the place.

The original town plat was laid out by the representatives of Wm. B. Collins, deceased, Joseph L. Darrow and Horace Look. It constituted a part of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of thirty-three, and a part of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty-four, of three-eighth or Collinsville township. The plat was recorded in the office of county clerk May 12, 1837. Since this date there have been seventeen additions made to the plat.

The first settler on the present site of Collinsville was John A. Cook, who entered land, erected a log cabin, and made some improvements in the eastern part of section thirty-four, about 1816. "In 1817 three brothers, Augustus, Anson and Michael Collins, from Litchfield, Connecticut, purchased the premises of Mr. Cook, and immediately commenced improvements. They soon erected a distillery, of logs, with two stills—one of thirty gallons' and the other of sixty gallons' capacity—a frame store-house, a large, double-decked ox-grist and saw mill, cooper, blacksmith, wagon and carpenter shops, tan yard, and several dwellings. Thus was laid the foundation of the present city of Collinsville. To this place these brothers first gave the name Unionville, which was subsequently changed to its present name." The following letter from the pen of the late Rev. Thomas Lippincott, gives a good description of the place at the time of his visit:

"I think it was in the winter of 1820-21, that I went in company with Major William H. Hopkins to the southern part of the county; and visited a place of business enterprise that even then had begun to attract attention. These were mills—saw mill and flour mill—driven by horses or oxen, a distillery, a store, a tan yard, and a shoemaking shop, all carried on by five brothers who had come from

Litchfield, Connecticut, and were united in the enterprise. I do not know if they had then laid out a village, which they called Unionville, but they did so then or afterwards. At the time of this visit I only saw one of the brothers, who was at work on a large frame house—large, even now—which they were erecting preparatory to the coming of their venerable parents and sisters. The names of these brothers were Augustus, Anson, Michael, William B., and Frederick Collins. A noble band of brothers. While actively and energetically driving their business in the most economical and profitable way, and rapidly accumulating wealth, they were far from being unmindful of the higher interests, social and spiritual, of themselves and those around them. One of their first cares was the erection of a commodious (for those days) and well arranged place of worship; which also served the purpose of a school-house. Only one of the brothers, Augustus, was then married. In due time three others became so. William B. Collins married a daughter of Mr. Hertzogg, of St. Louis, then running a mill in the American Bottom; Michael, a daughter of Captain Blake-man, and Frederick, a daughter of Captain Allen, both of Marine settlement. I said they were growing wealthy. Each attended to a special department, and all worked in unison. It was their aim and boast to have the products of their labor of the best quality. Their whisky was considered first rate, and their inclined wheel ox-mill flour commanded an extra price in eastern markets. Not only had they a store at their own establishment on the Cantine creek, but opened a depot at St. Louis for their commodities. They obtained a post-office, but inasmuch as there was one place by the name of Unionville in the State, the Postmaster General changed the name of this, which, being accepted by them, thenceforth was known as Collinsville." * * * *

"They were convinced at length that the distilling business was *wrong*, was unchristian, and ceased operations; and, instead of selling the machinery, as they might have done for a round sum, they totally demolished the building, broke up the generators, took the huge tanks to their dwellings for cisterns, and sold the wash-tubs to farmers for granaries. I have seen these double hogsheds or tubs at different farm houses, full of wheat or other small grain, while yet there were few or no barns in the county. The partners then separated; Augustus soon died; several went to the Illinois river and established mills, &c. at Naples; and Wm. B. Collins remained alone at Collinsville, carrying on the business—*minus* the distillery—until his death. * * * * * All are now gone, including the oldest son, Amos M. Collins of Hartford, the well-known philanthropist and Christian, but the youngest brother, Frederick, who resides in Quincy, and a sister, the widow of him who has been ever known among Presbyterians as the apostle to the great west, the venerated Solomon Giddings." * * * * * All the members of this family are now deceased.

In 1820, a Mr. Wilcox, from New York, located in Collinsville, and began the tanning business, which he afterward increased to forty-nine vats, and carried on the business successfully for ten years, when he sold out to Hiram L. Ripley. Mr. Ripley continued the business several years,

and is still living in the city. Another New Yorker, Horace Look, came west in 1818, and first stopped in St. Louis, where he married and went to Edwardsville, and in 1821 permanently settled in Collinsville. He was a harness maker, and formed a partnership in that business with Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Look was an early justice of the peace, and was postmaster in Collinsville for nearly thirty years. He reared a family of eight children, four of whom are now living. Oliver P. Look in Collinsville is the only one residing in Illinois. Mr. Look died on Christmas day, 1863. Among other early and enterprising residents were Benjamin Johnson, Aaron Ford, Isaac and Ebenezer Lockwood, James Hadley, Jesse Glover, Aaron Small, Dr. Gunn, Dr. Samuel Hall, Dr. Gurnsey, Dr. Strong, Dr. Henry Wing, Dr. Wm. S. Edgar, Dr. J. L. Darrow, and Captain William N. Wickliffe. Dr. Gunn was the first physician. Richard Withers, a blacksmith, and enterprising man, had, at one time, quite an extensive plow factory. Peter and Paul Wonderly had a distillery, and operated the first coal mine.

Daniel Berkey, a native of Pennsylvania, came west in 1819, and settled in St. Clair county, just south of Collinsville. In 1830, he moved and made this place his permanent home. Jonathan J., the third son of Daniel Berkey, is now among the oldest settlers in this neighborhood. Joshua S. Peers came from New York with his father, who settled in St. Clair county in 1832. Mr. Peers was, for many years, a prominent citizen of Collinsville, and one to whom we are indebted for much of the history of this township and city.

CHURCHES.

The first house of worship was a frame building erected in 1818. It was a union church, used by all denominations, and also for school purposes. The first sermon is said to have been preached by a Baptist divine. Rev. Salmon Giddings organized a Presbyterian society here in 1817. Revs. James and Joseph Lemen, Thomas Lippincott, and Isaac McMahan were among the early preachers. There are at present five churches in the city, viz.: Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic and Lutheran. A complete history of these churches may be seen in the Ecclesiastical chapter.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools were taught in the union church above mentioned. Philander Braley, who had been teaching here for some time, erected a house with his own means, and established a private school. Mr. Braley was a good teacher, and his school at one time had quite a reputation, and was patronized by parties from St. Louis, and other places. He afterwards moved to Carlinville, where he still resides. The Braley school-house which can yet be seen, is a two story frame building, the property of Dr. H. L. Strong, situated on the southwest side of Center street, south of Main. Mr. Braley was followed by Rev. Charles E. Blood, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Blood erected a two story frame building on the same lot as the present school-house, and established an academy. He introduced the higher branches and prepared students for college. This school existed about five years when the building was pur-

chased by the directors, and in it the first public schools were taught. It was used for that purpose until 1867, when it was moved and now forms a part of Wilson's bell factory, and a new three story brick school house was erected. It was built on the same lot, and in 1872 was destroyed by fire. Contracts were almost immediately let for the building of the present house, which was completed in 1873. It is a handsome three story brick structure, with dressed limestone and yellow fire-brick trimmings, surmounted with a cupola. It contains twelve rooms, four on each floor. It is a graded school, employing nine teachers.

Cemeteries.—There are three burying grounds, the Collinsville Cemetery, and the Catholic and Lutheran.

Incorporation.—Collinsville was first incorporated under the general law as a village in 1850. We find on the records, that the following named gentlemen were elected trustees and met in first session, November 30, 1830:—President, D. D. Collins; A. Tufts, clerk; J. J. Fisher, H. L. Ripley and Horace Look. September 30, 1872, there was an election held to vote on city organization, which resulted in one hundred and one votes for, and seventy-eight votes against, a majority of twenty-three votes for city organization. On the 11th of November, 1872, an election was held and the following city officers elected: *Mayor*—John Becker. *Aldermen*—A. W. Brown, James Combs, J. J. Fisher, C. Kalbfleisch, A. M. Powell, J. M. Verneuil. *City Clerk*—J. G. Gerding. *City Attorney*—Edward Wilburn, (*not inaugurated*.) *Appointed Officers.* *City Marshal*—John G. Blake. *City Superintendent of Streets*—John G. Blake. The town from its beginning had only a gradual growth until the building of the Vandalia railroad through here in 1868, which gave it a new impetus, and it soon became more prosperous. Her coal interests were soon developed and became an important factor in her business. Her beautiful heights were sought by citizens of St. Louis, as suburban homes; houses in pleasing variety of architecture were here and there erected, and Collinsville became, not only a mining and manufacturing place but a city of residences. In 1880 it contained 2,893 inhabitants.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

There is a fine body of bituminous coal underlying the whole surface of this region of country, and in the vicinity of Collinsville the vein will average from seven and a half to eight feet in thickness. The coal found at a depth of 160 to 190 feet is of an excellent quality, and is extensively mined. The mines have a slate and limestone roof, and are comparatively dry. Some of them are mentioned above, as they are not within the corporate limits of the city.

COLLINSVILLE COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This company is the owner of the first shaft that was sunk in Collinsville. It is the first mine east of the depot, and was sunk by Peter Wonderly, about 20 years ago. The mine was then worked by horse power.

The company consists of George Savitz, president; and

J. H. Wickliffe, who are owners and proprietors of the mines.

They operate two shafts, the second of which was sunk in 1873. The depth is 150 feet to the surface of the coal, and the vein will average seven and a half feet in thickness. They employ 100 men; capacity of the mines 11,000 bushels per day. Office, 414 Olive street, St. Louis.

LUMAGHI MINE

Was opened in 1869, by Octavius Lumaghi, and is still owned and operated by him. The shaft is 165 feet deep; the vein will average from 7 to 8 feet. The average amount of men employed, sixty.

CANTINE COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

The Cantine mine was sunk in 1873, by Morrison and Ambrosius, and is now owned by the above named company. The depth of the shaft is 182 feet to the coal, which averages $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 feet in thickness. The company employ about 65 men. The average amount of coal mined in 1881 was 100,000 bushels per month. The officers of this company are: *President*, C. A. Ambrosius; *Treasurer and Secretary*, J. G. Gerding.

ABBEY COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

This is the most extensive mining company on the line of the Vandalia Railroad. However, there is only one mine operated by them in Madison county, the others being in St. Clair. The shaft near the depot at Collinsville, designated as "Abbey No. 3," was sunk by Reid and Strain, in 1875, and the following year leased it to the above company. It is 138 feet to the top of the coal. The vein will run from seven to 8 feet in thickness, and it is worked entirely by machinery, employing 60 men on top. The Lawrence Mine No. 4, is similar to that of No. 3, being a machine mine. The others are worked by the old system, employing in all from 400 to 500 men. In 1881 the Abbey company raised in all their mines 13,400 car loads, or about 5,000,000 bushels.

THE COLLINSVILLE MILL

Is an old building, having been in existence for twenty-five or thirty years. The older portion was built by James Matthews. There have been several additions made to it since, and it has been many times remodelled. It is now owned and operated by Baker & Co. It has four run of burrs, with a capacity of grinding 150 bls. per day. It is a merchant mill, and the brands Argentine and Sonora are an excellent quality of flour.

CANTINE MILL.

This mill is owned by F. Lange, and leased and operated by J. Higley. It is four stories high, frame, and has a run of four burrs, with a capacity of manufacturing 150 bls. per day. Several good brands of flour are manufactured, and find a market in St. Louis and other cities.

COLLINSVILLE ZINC WORKS.

In 1875, Dr. Octavius Lumaghi erected works for the smelting of zinc ore, at his coal mine, and operated them

until the fall of 1881, when he leased them to Parks & Bros. After operating about three months Messrs. Parks & Bros. failed, and in January, 1882, the works were leased by Reichenbach & Co., who are operating them very successfully. They also leased the works at Heintzville, giving them altogether four furnaces. The works have three calcining kilns, to prepare the ore for the smelting furnaces, ore crushers, clay mill, and a regular pottery for manufacturing the retorts. They are the Belgian pattern of furnace. There are two kinds of ore used, silicate and blende, which are brought from Joplin and Webb City, Mo., and manufactured into spelter, and shipped mostly to the east. The works have a capacity of 6000 lbs. spelter per day, consuming four car loads of ore per week, and about 600 bushels of coal per day, and employ fifty men.

THE STOCK BELL FACTORY

Of O. B. Wilson was established several years ago. The present owner, Mr. Wilson, is the successor of I. C. Moore. He purchased the business and property of Moore in 1876, since which he has made several important improvements in the machinery and process of manufacturing, and added new furnaces, forges, etc. The machinery is run by steam power, and from 150 to 200 dozen bells are manufactured per day. It employs from ten to twenty men. Mr. Wilson has invented, and patented, a process for coating bells with brass which is a great time and labor saving item. His bells are sold directly to dealers in all the cities in the United States, and they give the best satisfaction.

BLUM & SCHOETTLE'S STOCK BELL FACTORY,

Was established in July, 1879. It is a one story building arranged and fitted up with all the necessary furnaces, forges and machinery for manufacturing a good article. They have a capacity of manufacturing 100 dozen bells per day, employing from twelve to fifteen men. The bells are sold in all parts of the country.

MACHINE SHOP.

This is a new enterprise, established by Allen & Son, practical general machinists. It is a well fitted shop, with improved machinery, run by steam power, and all kinds of work are done in good style.

BRICK YARD.

This is located in the northeastern limits of the city. It contains two kilns, and about 700,000 brick are annually burned. They are made by hand. It is owned by Fred. Hoga, and was established in 1879.

THE COOPER SHOP

Owned and carried on by Charles Hartmann, employ six men and manufacture about 500 barrels per week.

NURSERY AND SEEDS.

John W. Kropf, at the west end of Main street, has about one acre of plants and nursery stock. He deals in all kinds

of vegetable and flower seeds and green house plants, which are always fresh and guaranteed.

BUSINESS OF 1882.

Physicians.—J. L. R. Wadsworth, H. L. Strong, Charles Oatmann, Frederick Brendemuehl, A. M. Powell, J. W. Davis.

General Stores.—J. L. Loyet, C. H. Pabst, F. C. Metz, Bertram & Snodgrass, John H. Kuhlenbeck, C. A. Singletary, Kalbfleisch & Son, Charles Anwater, M. Weisenberger, J. Wilbert & Son, Solomon Hartman, Roberts & Son.

Drugs.—Wadsworth & Son, Hermau Graze, Charles P. Ochsner.

Hardware and Tin Stores.—John Schoettle, Christian Blum, Martin Brede, Albrecht & Werter.

Hardware and Machinery.—W. D. Gardiner.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Moritz Wilhelm, Charles F. Heinecke, Martin Schroeppel.

Groceries.—L. C. Winkler, Gus Roedger, J. N. Chilton, August Guy.

Confectioneries.—G. W. Scharpf, James Bullock, Lewis Hoffmann, David W. Jones, J. Dudley.

Restaurant and Bakery.—William McKeag.

Bakeries.—Gus Gang, Conrad Mueller, Henry Dewald.

Vegetable and Produce.—H. R. Johnson, William B. Whittaker.

Jewelry.—William Stevens, Fred. Bron.

Livery.—O. C. Look, George Blake.

Meat Markets.—Jonathan Turner, Valentine Loyet, Matthews & Knedler, Peter Sweitzer.

Harness Shops.—H. M. Sanders, J. H. B. Willoughby, Charles Korinek.

Hotels.—Berry House, Mrs. William Berry, proprietress; Central House, William Terry, proprietor; Gaskill House, S. W. Gaskill, proprietor; American House, Daniel Steele, proprietor.

News Depots and Stationery.—Max Zucker, Wadsworth & Son, Miss S. H. Nelson.

Shoe Shops.—M. Roedger, Adam Schroeppel, J. Bandhaner, Luther Robinson, Henry Stumpf, John Breslyn.

Segar Stores and Manufactories.—J. H. Meier, Lorenz Klein, James O'Connell, Max Zucker.

Tailor Shops.—Frank Suchy, John Masek.

Wagon Shop.—John Gronau.

Carpenter Shops.—Joseph Judy, M. Eberhardt, Philip Listerman.

Dry Goods and Clothing.—Jacob Fisher.

Millinery.—John N. Davis, C. A. Singletary.

Broom Factory.—Kuedler & Schultz.

Feed Store.—William H. Brown.

Blacksmith Shop.—Peter Klina, John Kalina, Timothy Kane, Adam Wendler.

Architect.—G. A. Miller.

Dentist.—T. S. Wilson.

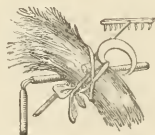
Newspapers.—Collinsville *Weekly Herald*, J. N. Peers, proprietor; Collinsville *Star*, W. A. Wetmore, proprietor.

Bus Line.—O. C. Look.

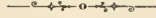
Justices of the Peace.—J. M. Lawrence, Daniel Weaver, L. Robinson.

Lumber Yard.—J. W. Peers.

Saloons.—James Smith, Thomas & Hadfield, Philip Wilbert, Henry Huffendieck, Daniel Steele, Mrs. Christian Wacker, George Baumgoertner, Casper Saunier, Albert Vujteh, Joseph Berka, Joseph Kalina.



BIOGRAPHIES.



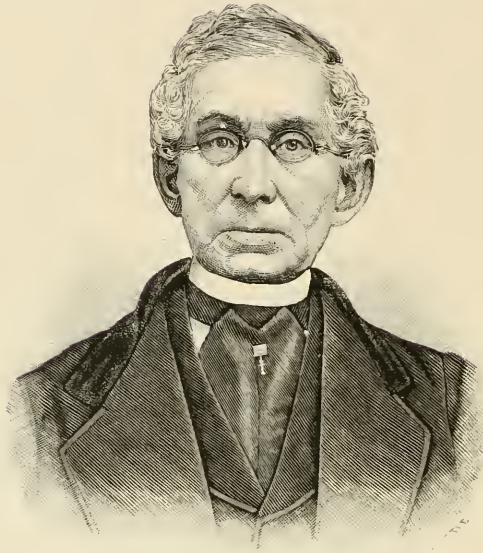
B. R. Hite.

Was born September 13, 1841, in Marion county, Illinois, the third in order of birth in a family of nine children born to Louis and Dorothea Hite (Ruffner). His mother was of the family of Ruffners, well known throughout the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, as having established the salt works there. Louis Hite was a farmer, a contractor on railroads and a politician. At the age of twenty six years he served his fellow citizens as a member of the Ohio Legislature. In 1858, he was engrossing clerk in the Illinois Senate. He died in Potosi, Missouri, December 24, 1881.

Benjamin R. Hite, the subject of this sketch, obtained a common school education in the schools of Salem and Collinsville. To the latter place, his present home, he came in 1866. His qualifications, eminently fit him for representative

positions and his fellow citizens appreciating this fact honored him with a seat in the 28th General Assembly of Illinois, and have kept him as supervisor in the county board ever since the inauguration of township organization. He was chairman the fourth and seventh years of his service. He was married to Sarah E. Griffith, daughter of Joseph W. Griffith, one of the pioneers of this county, Feb. 8, 1866. Four sons have gladdened this union.

Mr. Hite is a pronounced Democrat politically, and a recognized party leader. At a Democratic convention recently held he was nominated for County Treasurer by acclamation and elected to that office in November 1882. Possessed of eminently social qualities, he has hosts of friends. His business qualifications fit him well for positions of trust.



John Anderson

Was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1793. His parents were David and Gertrude (Nagel) Anderson. Upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, he offered his services and was accepted as drummer boy. A pension granted him in this behalf served as a constant reminder of his soldier boy days, during the last years of his life. In 1820 he came west and located in the Marine settlement. In 1822, he married Susan S. Creamer, in Kaskaskia, by whom he had twelve children. By the death of his wife he was left for some years a widower. On the 23d of April 1868, he was married to Margaret L. Creamer, by whom he

had two children. Mr. Anderson was eminently successful; he amassed considerable property, which he improved after a manner worthy of emulation. His houses, barns, orchards, etc., all bespeak his excellent taste. He died April 11, 1875. His widow lives on the old homestead, about two miles from Collinsville, surrounded by such luxuries as a competency can yield. Mr. Anderson was a man of commanding presence; of unquestioned integrity of character; of excellent business qualifications, and of philanthropic ways.

CONRAD A. AMBROSIOUS

Is a native of Germany, born in 1839. His father emigrated to America in 1842, first locating in St. Louis, Mo. In 1849 he removed to the vicinity of Collinsville, and engaged in farming. Conrad A. is the second son of a family of four children. In his youth he received a liberal education, and early in life began the vocation of a farmer, which pursuit he continued until 1874, at which time he embarked in the business of coal mining, in the neighborhood of Collinsville. He is now president of the Cantine Coal and Mining Company of that place, a position for which he is eminently qualified. Mr. Ambrosious has filled the position of alderman in his city for a term of five years, and has served as street commissioner for the same length of time. He is still in the prime of a vigorous manhood. Though beginning his career with little but strong hands and a willing heart, his life has been a success, having accumulated considerable wealth, consisting of coal lands and valuable city property: and has filled positions of trust and responsibility in the community. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Smith, which union has been blessed with seven children.

JOHN BECKER.

This gentleman is the present mayor of the thriving city of Collinsville. He is the grandson of one of Napoleon's old soldiers, and a son of John Becker, who was born in Bavaria, and emigrated to America in 1833. He landed in

New York, and there married Eva Nichols, by whom he had a family of twelve children. John Becker, of whom we write, was born in the city of New York, July 25th, 1837, being the eldest of the family. In 1839, his father immigrated to Missouri, locating in Perry county, where he remained a short time, moving thence to St. Louis, where he died in 1873. Young Becker received his schooling in Perry county and in St. Louis. The first business in which he engaged was clerking in a store, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed for three years in the upholstering business. He again returned to St. Louis, and served an apprenticeship at milling in the Saxony Mills, of that city.

On the 20th of May, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Maye, of St. Louis, Missouri, and ten children, eight of whom are living, have blessed their happy wedlock. In 1864, Mr. Becker located permanently in Collinsville, where in company with George C. Berg, he purchased the flouring mill, which he has since continued to operate so successfully. He is now sole owner and proprietor. In 1872, at the time Collinsville was organized as a city, Mr. Becker was honored with being elected the first mayor, to which position he has been twice re-elected, filling the office at this writing. He has led an active, energetic life, and his enterprising spirit has been felt in all the movements to advance the business and social interests of his city, since he became a resident. In his official positions he has shown executive ability and attends well the duties of his office. He is a popular and much respected citizen.

ST. JACOBS.



HIS township comprises the whole of town 3, range 6. It is bounded on the north by Marine, on the east by Helvetia and on the west by Jarvis township, and on the south by St. Clair county. The principal stream is the east fork of Silver creek, that flows through the northwest part, in a southerly direction. A considerable quantity of timber is found along this stream; but the township is substantially prairie, embracing many sections of the Looking Glass Prairie. In its natural state it was a most beautiful tract of country. It is said by a former writer: "It looked more like a great park than a

wild country. This was not like many other prairies, a monotonous level, where the eye can find no resting-place; but out of this plain, covered with luxuriant grass and flowers of all colors, rose a great number of beautiful and shapely hills, all easy to ascend, and many covered with a growth of fine trees. Small water-courses, frequently embellished with fine willows, crossed the prairie in all directions. A number of small groves made up of trees of great variety, such as linden, oak, hickory, buckeye and locust, ornamented the scenery. The landscape in all directions was surrounded by the timber-crowned hills of Silver creek, and the rich forests of Sugar creek. The country at this time was in its natural state. Along the skirt of timber you might

see at different points, not far apart, a small field pushed out into the prairie, the cabins mostly hidden by the trees, and only the smoke arising from them disclosing the abode of man."

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

were made along the timber's edge, on the east side of Silver creek, by some hardy pioneers from Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1810. The families of John Lindley, of Augustus, William and Cyrus Chilton, of Harrison and Smeltzer, lived here in peace and quietness until the war with England broke out in 1812, and the Indians began to show themselves hostile. The Chiltons and their neighbors who lived in this and adjoining townships, built a fort and stockade for defence. The fort stood in the northwest corner of section 17, near where Augustus Chilton settled, and eleven families received shelter here the first winter. The fort was commanded by Major Isaac Ferguson and Capt. Abraham Howard. This fort was never attacked by the Indians. From Jesse J. Renfro, a worthy old citizen of Madison, and a Ranger during the war of 1812, we received a description of this fort. During the winter of 1814, he with a dozen other rangers, was placed on guard here under the command of Samuel Whiteside. At this time the pioneers lived at their homes in the settlement, and would only come into the fort upon hearing of some Indian depredations, but after a short time would become pacified and return to their cabins. This fort was constructed by picketing around four or five cabins. The pickets were logs from eight to ten inches through, set on end close together, and eleven or twelve feet in height. On each corner of the picketing were log houses, projecting over so that the sides of the fort might be covered by the rifles. Such a venture would be fraught with many dangers, difficulties and privations. The desert wastes, the forest gloom and the near proximity of savage Indians, seem to have possessed, however, no terrors for these hardy pioneers. What must have been the nature of their lonely musings during the long and weary months of isolation, is difficult to imagine. Suffice it to say, with a fortitude unsurpassed, and a tenacity of purpose which knew no defeat, they patiently bided their time, never dreaming in the early years of this voluntary exile that this was destined to be a populous and prosperous farming community. It is related by an old settler that during the early Indian troubles a lone Indian committed some overt act near the fort. Capt Howard took his trail, riding a little bay animal that was well remembered by the old settlers in later years. After a ninety miles' chase in a northeast direction, alone in a strange land and among savages, he by his adroitness and bravery, killed the Indian and brought his bleeding scalp to the fort. Within the walls of this old fort occurred the first birth in this part of the county, that of Thomas Chilton; also the first marriage ceremony was solemnized here, Joseph Ferguson, a brother of the Major, and Miss Virginia Smeltzer being the contracting parties. It was here that they enjoyed the bliss of courtship, made their solemn vows of marriage and passed their days of honeymoon. Here, too, may be recorded the first death, being that

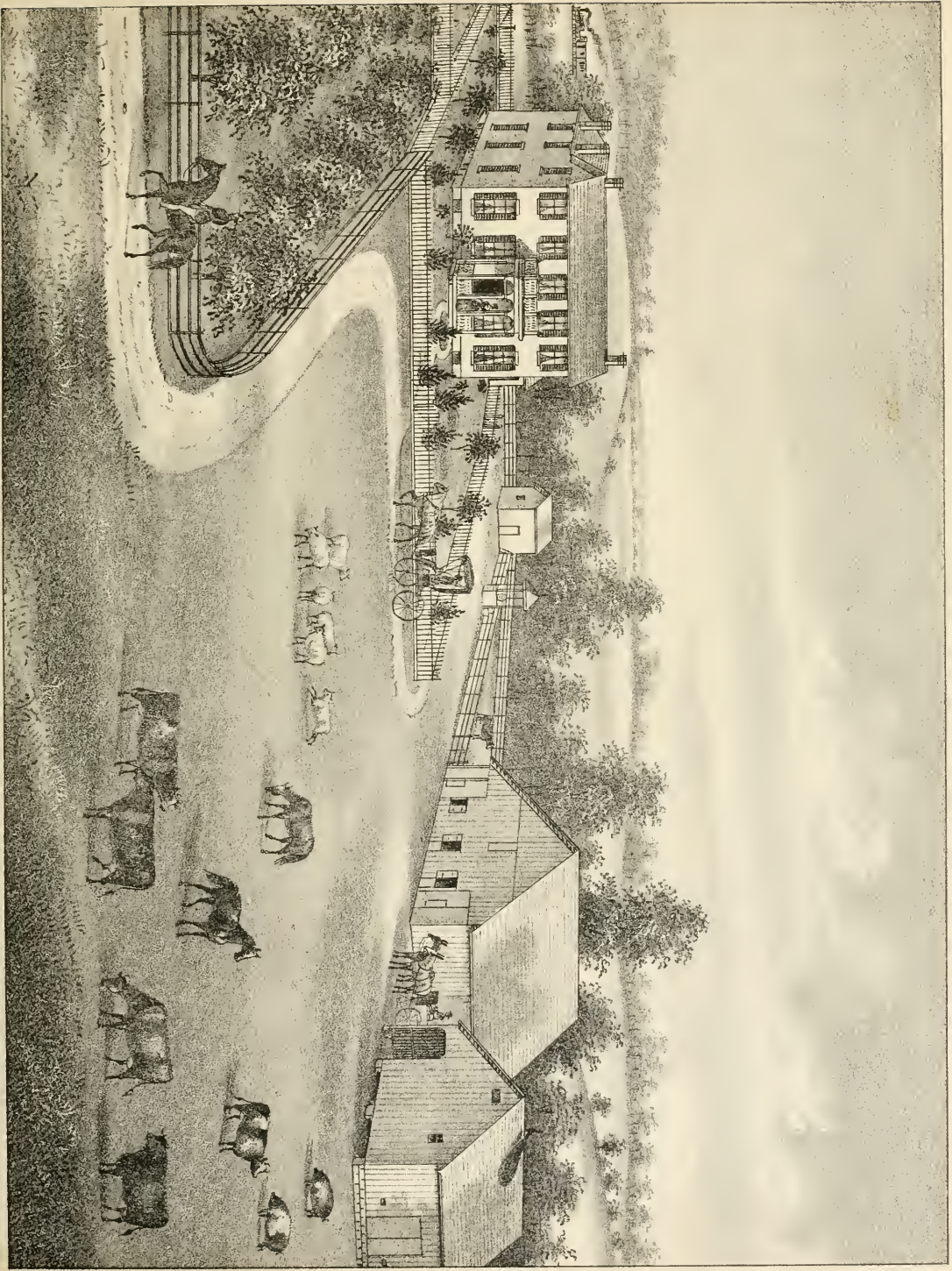
of Augustus Chilton, who laid down his life and the cares of this world at a good old age, and was buried in the timber near the fort, where since many others have been laid to rest. No stone marks his grave. About 1820 a town was laid out here, and called Augusta, but the plat was never recorded. No lots were sold, and the town only existed in the imagination of its originators. The Chiltons settled in the near vicinity of the fort, as also did the Harrison and Smeltzer families. Cyrus Chilton afterward improved a place about half a mile west of Herrin's Grove. John Lindley was a great hunter and a very successful beaver trapper. He first settled in the timber in the southwest part of section 18, near a spring that affords running water at this time. He afterward improved a farm out in the prairie, where he died, his wife surviving him many years. Their children were John, Matthew, Lucinda, Hannah, Elizabeth, Ellen and Mary.

Mr. Lindley's father, Simon Lindley, settled on Silver Creek, in the north edge of St. Clair county, in 1812. He was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated from Kentucky to this state, and first settled in what is now Bond county. His family of three sons and four daughters were well grown on coming to this state. He was a man of good education, a pioneer Baptist preacher and surveyor. About 1820 he moved north, and settled in what is now Sangamon county, where he resided until his death.

John Giger, a Pennsylvania German, entered several tracts of land in section five, Nov. 8, 1816, where he improved a good farm and resided until his death. He raised a family of four sons and one daughter. She married Benjamin Reimmer; and the sons, Jacob, John, Joseph, and Moses, married, raised families, and improved farms in the county.

Gilmore Anderson, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, settled the southwest quarter of section seventeen in 1816. He was accompanied by his wife and family of four sons and two daughters, viz: William, Carroll, Robert G., James G; Nancy, who married John Penn; and Sarah, who married a man named Flynn. He died, and she afterward married Jacob Giger. All are now deceased but Nancy, who lives in Texas. The sons, after they grew to maturity, all went to other states, with the exception of James G, who remained and lived on the old homestead. His father lived only a few years after coming here. Of James G. Anderson's children, John P., James G., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Miller; Nancy, now Mrs. Stephens; Elvira, now Mrs. Lamb, live in the township. Gilmore resides in Litchfield, Illinois. Mr. Anderson was the first blacksmith of the township, and, in company with William Faires, a wood-worker, made many wagons for the early settlers, and manufactured the old wooden mould-board plow. In 1831, Mr. Anderson enlisted as a soldier in the Black-Hawk War. His soldierly bearing brought him into notice. He was soon promoted to the post of Major of his regiment, which position he filled until the close of the war. He was one of the worthy and much respected citizens of the township, and was representing the county in the commissioners' board at the time of his death, which occurred September 25, 1847.

FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES W. PRANGE, SEC. 36, T. 5, R. 8, (FORT RUSSELL TP) MADISON CO. ILL.



William Faires, a native of North Carolina, was one of the early settlers of the township. He located on the north-east quarter of section thirty-one, now the James A. Smith place. He afterward improved a farm on section thirty-four. He raised a family of nine children, viz: Naomi, now Mrs. Abner Pyle; Wilson, William II., Eliza, now Mrs. Abraham Thomas, who lives in Macon county, Illinois; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. John Barton, who lives in Reno county, Kansas; Elim, who raised a family here, was killed by lightning, while working in a harvest field; Mary, who was the wife of George Cuddy, now deceased, raised a family, and lived in Helvetia township; James died while yet a young man; Jane married William Woods, and lived only a short time after her marriage. The old gentleman was a first-class wagon maker of his time, and worked at his trade many years. He died on the place he improved, section 34.

Herrin's Grove, section 16, was settled by John Herrin as early as 1816. His house stood on the old Goshen and Ohio Salt-works road, which was laid out in 1808, and which extends in a southeasterly direction through the township. He entertained travelers, sold feed to the emigrants, and the timber round about the Grove, at times, was filled with the camps of the frontiersmen. These, with the camp-fires and the white covered wagons, presented a scene resembling an army camp. He raised a large family, and resided here until his death, which occurred more than half a century ago. One of his sons, G. W., improved a farm on section 11, where he died in 1880, leaving a widow and a large family of children.

Phillip Sarey, a Tennessean, came in November, 1817, and improved a farm adjoining Giger's, where he lived until his death. Two of his sons, George W. and Edward, live in the township; the former in the village of St. Jacob's, and the latter a farmer on the old home place. Nancy, now Mrs. Potter, lives in Edwardsville. These three are the only descendants of the family living.

Wesley Dugger, born in North Carolina, April 30, 1793, grew to manhood in that state, then went to Tennessee, where he married Charlotte Young, a native of Virginia. He lived sixteen miles east of Nashville till the fall of the year 1817, when he emigrated to Illinois and settled on section 3 of this township. He carried on farming, had a horse mill, and for some years kept a store, the first in this part of the county, which was entered and robbed, and was once destroyed by fire. He was successful as a business man, and, for that day, acquired a considerable amount of property. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812-14, enlisting with the Tennessee troops, and serving under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He died Feb. 14, 1850. His wife died April 23, 1846. They raised a family of nine children, of whom five were boys, and four girls. John C. Dugger settled the F. S. Pike place. He improved a good farm here, on which he died, leaving a widow, one son and five daughters. Jarrett Dugger settled the A. Zwilchenbart place. About 1828 he erected an ox-mill, which he operated several years, until he sold out; then Mr. Zwilchenbart ran the mill for a long time. Mr. Dugger moved north into Macoupin county.

Henry Burton Thorp was born in Stratford, Conn., April 30, 1795. In 1819 he came to Madison county with Capt. Curtis Blakeman, driving a four-horse team for the captain. Two years previous he had one hundred and fifty acres of land entered in section two, this township, where he started an improvement, and then returned to the east for his wife, who lived only a short time after her arrival in this new country, leaving one child, Hannah, who afterwards married William Hull. Mr. Thorp subsequently returned to the east for a second wife, and married Sarah Sheppard, of Redding, Conn. He immediately returned with his wife, and brought out one of his brothers, Samuel Thorp, who, in 1833, returned east, and influenced another brother, Nathan, to try his fortune in the far west. Nathan Thorp had five grown daughters, three of whom were afterward married at their father's house on the same occasion, the Rev. John H. Benson officiating. H. B. Thorp had a family of seven children by his second marriage, viz: Harriet, Henry B., Eliza, Charles, Frank, William, and George. His occupation was principally that of a farmer. He and his brother Samuel, as early as 1830, built a distillery on their place, and continued to run it for several years. David Thorp had a store here in early times. He and Albert Judd built a distillery on the Marine and St. Jacob's wagon road, at the Silver Creek ford. Henry B. Thorp died Jan. 14th, 1849; his wife died the 27th of January following. Mr. Thorp was a public-spirited man, and lived beloved and respected by all who knew him.

John Howard, a son of the widow Howard, who built the first cabin in the southeast part of Madison county, settled the Sohler place, near the Augusta church, in an early day. He was a ranger during the Indian troubles. In the Legislature of 1818, he represented his county, and was the first Justice of the township, and filled the office until his death. He had a liberal education for his time, was honest and upright in his dealings, and lived a much respected citizen. He reared two sons: Abraham, the eldest, lived on his father's old homestead until his death, and now lies buried in the Augusta graveyard; Riley, the youngest, lives in Iowa. Nicholas Kyle, a son of Adam Kyle, one of the early settlers of Marine township, located in the edge of the timber northwest of St. Jacobs, among the early settlers, where he improved quite a large farm, and built a substantial brick house which was among the first of that kind of structures in this part of the county. He was the first constable of the township. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters. William Parkinson, a native of White county, Tenn., came to the township in 1816, and lived on the Sarey farm which was originally the Chilton place, near the old fort. May 31, 1817, he entered his first land, the west half of the southwest quarter of section one, eighty acres. After his family grew up and settled in life for themselves, he sold out and moved to Wisconsin, where he died. None of his family now live in the county. Washington Parkinson, his brother, came two years later. The first two crops he raised in the Marine prairie. In 1820, he settled the E. C. Dugger place, section two. The records show that he entered this tract of eighty acres in the

fall of 1816. He had three children born to him in White county, Tenn., viz.: William, George, and Alfred J., and two in Madison county, viz.: Catharine, who died a young girl, and Melinda B., who married Edward C. Dugger. The old gentleman improved a fine farm, was a successful farmer, and lived here a quiet citizen until he was assassinated, in 1846. He was in his sitting room just after supper, when some one unknown, in the darkness of the night fired a shot through the window and during the excitement that ensued made his escape. The murderer has never been brought to justice. Alfred J., his son, who was born in White county, Tennessee, January 20, 1816, is one of the prominent farmers of the township, having often been called upon to fill important positions of honor and trust. At the present writing he is a member of the State Legislature. In 1842, Miss Mary E. Baldwin became his wife, and they have had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Jorden Uzzle, a Tennessean, settled in the edge of the timber on section three, about the same time the Duggers located here. In early years camp-meetings were held at his place or near his spring, on what was called the Uzzle camp-meeting grounds. He was a devout member of the Methodist church. He died on his old homestead, leaving a widow and quite a family of children. James A. Smith, who lives on section 31, came to the county from Tennessee, with his father, Thomas Smith, in 1827. In 1835, the latter with his family went to Arkansas. After a short stay, James A., returned to Madison county, where he has since resided. Edmund Townsend, who lives on the same section, while not a very old settler of this county, was born in this vicinity. His father, Whitfield Townsend, a native of North Carolina, settled in the northern part of St. Clair county, in 1814. William C. McAlilly located on the place where he now lives, in 1840. (For early history of the family see Saline township.)

W. B. Bradsby, who lives on section thirty-two, was born on the township line, now the Erastus Pyle place, in 1846. He is a son of John Bradsby, who was a descendant of the Bradsby family, of St. Clair county. Early in the spring of 1804, William H. Bradsby, in company with two other young men from Kentucky, located on Silver Creek, about three miles north of the present town of Lebanon, where they made an improvement and raised a crop. In the fall of the same year the elder Bradsby brought the balance of the family from Kentucky and located on a farm where he continued to reside. Reynolds in his Pioneer History says: "The Bradsby family were brave and energetic pioneers. They possessed good talents and were fearless and intrepid, they were firm and decisive, when they took a stand, and were also moral and correct, and made good citizens. The elder Bradsby taught school in various neighborhoods. His sons were in the Ranging service, and made good soldiers. In 1814, William H. Bradsby represented St. Clair county in the territorial legislature. He became a physician, and was quite prominent in the early history of Washington county."

The first school was taught in the old fort, by David Smeltzer. The first school house, a small log cabin put up

about 1818, stood near the site of the fort. The second was built in the Dugger settlement, and stood near the Uzzle spring. Alexander Truesdale was one of the first teachers. He was also a preacher, of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. For several years prior to the building of this house, school was taught by Edmunds and others, in an abandoned cabin that stood near the Dugger ox mill. John Kyle also taught near Wesley Dugger's place, before any school-house was built in this settlement. He afterward improved a farm in Helvetia township, being one of the first settlers there.

Augusta Church was the first house of worship, and was built near the site of an old log school-house, by the Methodists about thirty years ago. It is a brick building, and stands in the southeast part of section seven, in a good state of preservation. For many years before this church was built, the congregation met at the residence of John C. Dugger who was a worthy member of the church, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the building. Between the site of the old fort and the place where the Augusta church now stands, in early times, the militia were accustomed to meet, this being their training ground. It was here, also, that the young athletes of the country gathered to exhibit their muscle. Each settlement or neighborhood would have its champion, and as this was the place of general resort for sports of an athletic kind, many are the tales told by the old settlers of feats performed and plaudits won by the wrestlers, runners and jumpers.

Among the Germans first to come to this township was Dr. Henry C. Gerke, who emigrated from his native land, Laar, in Hessen Cassel, Germany, to America, coming direct to Madison county in 1824. He left his family behind him, and afterward crossed the ocean several times. On his second trip, in 1830, he brought with him his oldest son, William H. The Dr. located on the Herrin place, Herrin's Grove, and placed his son William H. in the Marine settlement. In 1842, William H. married Miss Levina Blakeman, a daughter of Capt. Curtis Blakeman. Mrs. Gerke died young, leaving one child, Judge Henry C. Gerke, of Edwardsville. Mr. Gerke never married again, and died in the Marine settlement in 1840, about six years after his wife's death. Dr. Gerke was a classical scholar, besides being educated to the profession of law. He was the author of several volumes, published in Germany, relating to the history of North America, and especially to that of the Mississippi valley. These works were largely distributed throughout Germany, and it was through their influence, and the efforts of the Doctor, that this part of the State has become so largely populated by the Germans. He was thoroughly democratic in his views of government and political economy; in fact the very cause that induced him to come to America was on account of her free institutions. In 1836 he brought to this country the remainder of his family, consisting of his wife and son, John P. The Doctor lived on his place in St. Jacobs until his death in 1842. He left a vast estate, and a wide circle of friends. His widow survived him until 1871, and died at Marine, at the residence of her grandson, Judge Henry C. Gerke. John P.

Gerke was married to Bertha, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Stoffelbach of this township, in 1843, and had two daughters. At his father's death he fell heir to the property in St. Jacobs. He was an artist of considerable celebrity, and executed many valuable paintings, now greatly admired. He resided mostly in St. Louis, where he died in 1847.

Theodore and Joseph Miller came with their widowed mother, three brothers and three sisters, in 1835, from Baden, Germany. The mother died five years later. Theodore improved a large farm in section 20, where his son, J. G. Miller, now lives, and became one of the foremost men of the township. He served for a time as constable. Afterward he was elected magistrate, the office of which he filled twelve years. In 1870 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State. In 1846 Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Major James G. Anderson, became his wife. His brother Joseph lived here for many years, and was a successful farmer. Afterward he went to Lebanon, St. Clair county, where he resided until his death. Samuel Frey made a good farm of the prairie, section 22. He came to the county in 1840, and has been a very successful farmer. Henry Frey, a brother, improved a good farm adjoining, on the east, where he accumulated much property. He died several years ago, leaving two sons, who are prominent farmers of the township. Peter Frutiger came to St. Jacobs in 1842, and improved a large farm in sections 23 and 24. He has been dead many years. Several of his children are worthy citizens of the township. Jacob Leder, who lives on section one, is a native of Switzerland. He came here in 1837. Rudolph Baer, also a native of Switzerland, arrived in 1844, with his father, who improved a good farm on the prairie, in section fourteen, where Rudolph now lives. Christ. Hirni also made a farm on the prairie, on section thirteen. Jacob Leutwiller also improved a farm on the same section. Henry Ritter, who lives near Herrin's Grove, has resided there since 1844. John Schmitt, south of the grove, is one of the early Germans, as are also P. Juckweiler, who now lives in St. Jacobs, Jacob Schroth, first store-keeper of St. Jacobs, and A. Zwilchenbart, who bought the Dugger Ox-mill and farm. Henry Laengle came to the county in 1846, and since that time has been engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. He built his brick hotel in St. Jacobs in 1879.

The following gentlemen have represented the township in the board of supervisors: F. S. Pike, 1876-'77, re-elected 1877-'78; E. N. Peterson, 1878-'79; James S. Miller, 1879-'80; John P. Anderson, 1880-'81, re-elected 1881, '82, and is now in office.

TOWN OF ST. JACOBS.

The first house was built by Jacob Schutz, where he sold whisky by the gallon. In 1849 Jacob Schroth started a store; he bought two and-a-half acres off the corner of Jacob Schutz's farm, being in the northwest part of the northeast forty of section 16; he built a small house (since enlarged), now the St. Jacob's House. He entertained

travelers and had a wagon-yard in connection with his saloon and store. In June, 1851, he got a post-office established, and because his name was Jacob and Jacob was the original owner of the land, and the blacksmith's name was Jacob, they concluded to name the place of the then cross-roads St. Jacobs. Mr. Schroth continued in business here until his death in 1860. His wife was then commissioned postmistress, and continued the business many years. In 1850 Jacob Willi started a blacksmith shop and worked at his trade several years; he is now on a farm half a mile north of town, in good circumstances. The third house was put up by Louis Schiele. It is in part now the Pfaelzer Hof. Mr. Schiele, in 1866, laid out the town of St. Jacobs, in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9. The village increased principally around the Schroth corner and on the St. Louis wagon-road, until the construction of the railroad, since which the growth has been almost entirely toward the depot. There were about twenty houses in the place before the railroad was built. The census of 1880 gave it a population of four hundred and sixty-one. Dr. Buck was the first physician. In 1866, Edward Dee and William C. M'Alilly built a saw-mill a quarter of a mile north of the town. They afterward sawed out a frame and put up a small grist mill, and then took into partnership with them, Charles Valier, who was a practical miller. The mill commenced grinding in 1869; since that time it has been owned by several different parties. The saw-mill has long since been abandoned. The mill has been greatly improved from time to time, and it now stands a substantial frame, four-stories high with basement, having four run of burrs and a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. It is owned and operated by Joseph Peeler and Jacob Willi. The saw-mill near the depot was put up in 1880; now owned by John Bartle. The Independent Bucket Factory was started in June, 1881, by John Schaefer. It employs from six to eight men.

The school building is a two story brick of four rooms, where three teachers are employed. J. W. Welles has been the principal for the past three years. There are two churches. The Lutheran, a neat brick structure, was built in 1869; the Methodist, a frame building, in 1879.

The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad passes through the northern part of the township, entering near the center of section 1, and passing out near the southwest corner of section 7. St. Jacobs is situated on this line at nearly an equal distance from the eastern and western boundaries of the township. Its location in the midst of a fertile and prosperous country secures for it a good trade. It is the shipping point for Marine, a village of eight hundred inhabitants, five miles distant.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—B. F. Stephens, E. Miller, H. R. Kirsten.

Postmaster.—G. W. Hays.

Hotels.—Henry Laengle, Laengle's Hotel; Louis Wasem, Pfaelzer Hof; Henry Schmitt, St. Jacob's House; Ernst Pahmeyer, Rail Road Hotel.

General Stores.—G. W. Searcy, Karges & Williams, F. Sohler.

Lumber Yard, Lime, Cement, etc.—E. N. Peterson.

Dealer in Hardware and Farming Implements.—John Schaefer.

Grain Dealers.—Anderson & Wiseman.

Drug Stores.—Charles Spies, H. F. Wood.

Furniture and Undertaker.—H. A. Reichenbecher.

Harness and Saddles.—Theodore Schmidt, Fred. Pfunder.

Meat Market.—Louis Schiele; J. Freys.

Merchant Tailor.—F. Gain.

Blacksmith Shops.—Fred Spies, Joseph Beekler, Leonz Buehlmann.

Wagon Shops.—Leonz Buehlmann, Henry Maurer.

Wagon-maker.—Fritz Graf.

Bakery.—H. Meyer.

Barbers.—Melch Hochul, Thomas Cannon.

Shoemakers.—Joseph Hilbi, C. M. Petry.

Cigar Manufactory.—W. Fisher.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GEORGE W. SEARCY.

THE Searcy family are among the old settlers and the descendants of one of the pioneer families of Madison county. Philip T. Searcy, the father, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1802. He was left an orphan while yet young in years; he was taken by his guardian, Granser Dugger, to Tennessee, and brought by him to Illinois, November 17, 1817. The Dugger family stopped for a short time in the forks of Silver creek, then a part of Marine township, in Madison county, but soon after moved to Bond county, and settled on Hurricane Fork of Shoal creek; three years later they returned to Madison county and permanently located on the piece of land upon which they settled when they first came to Illinois. Mr. Dugger entered land in sections 5 and 6, of what is now St. Jacob's township. From the Dugger family sprang a numerous progeny. John, Wesley, Jarret, sons of Mr. Dugger, were soldiers of the war of 1812, and also of the Black-Hawk war of 1831-'32. Philip T. Searcy married Elizabeth, daughter of Granser Dugger. She was the widow of John Hunter, by whom she had one son, named John Andrew Hunter; he was also a soldier of the Black-Hawk war. Mr. Searcy died February 13, 1861, and his wife February 13, 1864. There were twelve children born to Philip T. and Elizabeth Searcy, three of whom are now living. Their names are Nancy Jane, Edward C. and George W. Thomas J. was a soldier in company D of the 59th Illinois Volunteers. At the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, he was wounded, and died two years later from the effect of the wound. Edward C. was also a soldier in the same company and regiment, and was captured by the rebels when in the act of bearing his wounded brother from the field. George W., the subject of this sketch, was born on

the old homestead March 6, 1834. He there grew to manhood, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age; he then clerked for his half brother, Mr. Hunter, for two years. Realizing that he had insufficient education, he spent the winter of 1857-'58 in school. The fall previous, he had been elected constable, a position he held for twelve years. In the spring of 1858, he purchased sixty acres of land in section 17, and there made his home until 1866, when he moved to section 18, where he had purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres. On this tract, in former years, stood Fort Shilton, one of the block-houses during the Indian troubles in 1812.

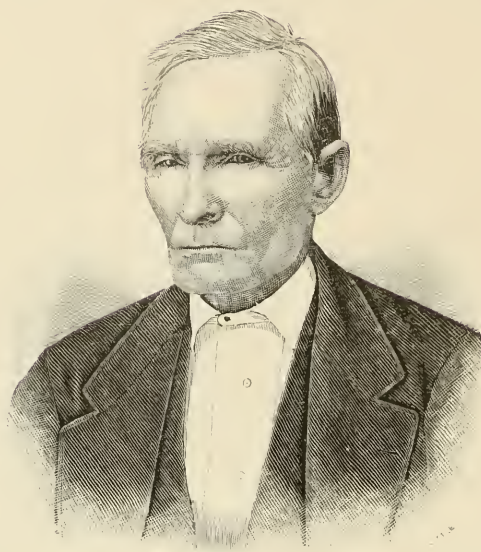
Mr. Searcy made his home on section 18 until the spring of 1880, when he removed to the village of St. Jacobs, and there, on the 28th of February, 1882, engaged in general merchandising; in which he still continues. On the 2d of April, 1858, he married Miss Mary Ann Taylor. She was born on the 'Old Chase' farm, in St. Jacob's township December 6, 1833. Her parents were natives of Virginia, and removed to North Carolina, then to Illinois and settled in White county, and subsequently came to Madison. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Searcy; one living named George L., who was born June 2, 1860. The others died in infancy and early childhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Searcy attached themselves to the M. E. Church while young. In politics he is a Republican; he was justice of the peace for his township for four years, and was special deputy sheriff for six years. During the late war he was enrolled officer from November, 1864, until the close of the war. In his manners he is plain and unassuming, and his character and reputation is that of an honorable and honest man.



Wm. H. Faires

THE subject of this memoir was born on section 31, in St. Jacob's Township, Madison County, Illinois, Aug. 14th, 1832. His father, William Faires, was born in North Carolina, Aug. 5th, 1789. He emigrated to Illinois in 1826 and settled on what was then and since known as Terrapin Ridge in this county. His first settlement was in section 31, T 3, R 3. He afterward moved to section 33, and there died, Feb. 14th, 1855. He married Elizabeth Orr, who was born in North Carolina, January 17th, 1791. The date of the marriage was January 13th, 1813. She died in August 1863. There were nine children by that marriage, four sons and five daughters. Two sons and three daughters have survived the parents and are yet living. William H. is the youngest of the family. He was brought up on the farm and received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty he commenced the trade of blacksmithing, but soon abandoned it to engage in farming. He purchased two hundred acres of raw unimproved land in section 26, where he now resides, and commenced its improvement, and there he has remained to the

present time. To his original purchase he has added until he has now over five hundred acres of fine land, all of which is under cultivation. He also commenced dealing and trading in live stock when he commenced farming, and those two businesses have been his chief occupation up to the present time. In April, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss M. J. Putnam, daughter of Hiram Putnam. She was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1842. By this union there have been eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Faires. Their names in the order of their birth are, William A., Charles Henry, Elizabeth O., Horace Greeley, Julia Ann, Lula Jane, (the latter two are twins) Edward Allen and Hattie Faires. Mr. Faires is a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. A. M. Politically he has always voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Faires may be regarded as one of the old settlers of Madison county. He has lived here fifty years. His father's family were among the pioneers of the state. In the present and years gone by the neighbors of Mr. Faires have known him as an open, generous-hearted man, a true friend and an honest, upright man.



Abner Pyle

THE Pyle family is of English and Welsh ancestry. Samuel Pyle, the ancestor of the present, family was of Quaker origin and came with William Penn to America in 1682, and made the first settlement in Pennsylvania and founded the city of Philadelphia. Subsequently his offspring removed south and helped to form the settlements along the coast in the Carolinas. There they lived during the revolutionary war, and in which struggle both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Abner Pyle took part. Abner Pyle, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina. The family moved to Kentucky soon after that state was admitted to the union, and remained there until 1818, when they came to Illinois and settled in Jackson county in a section that is now a part of Perry county. Mr. Pyle was one of the first

commissioners of the latter county, and helped to locate the county seat and lay out the town of Pinckneyville. He remained a citizen of Perry county until the death of his wife, then came to Madison county, where he lived with his sons until his death, which event occurred in July, 1863. He married Sarah Wells, a native of South Carolina. She died in Perry county, January 25, 1825. By the union of Abner and Sarah Pyle there were twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity and raised families. Abner Pyle, Jr., the subject of this sketch was born in Christian county, Kentucky, January 25th, 1809, and was a mere boy when the family came to Illinois. Here he grew to manhood and received such instruction as the public schools of Perry county afforded. His first effort in public life was acting as surveyor of Perry county, a position he was appointed to by

Gov. Duncan. He afterward engaged in farming and trading. In 1848, he moved to St. Clair county and remained there until March 17th, 1859, when he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in section twenty-six, of St. Jacob's Township, in Madison county. He improved his land, added more to it, and there he has resided to the present. In May, 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hogue. She died in 1844, leaving one son named Andrew, who grew to maturity, married, and died in 1879, leaving a wife and two children. On the 19th of August, 1848, he married Naomi Bradsby, widow of John Bradsby. Her maiden name was Faires, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Orr) Faires. She was born in North Carolina, January 14, 1815. By her marriage with John Bradsby she had three children, named Francis M., Mary E. and William D. Bradsby. By her marriage with Mr. Pyle, there are also

three children, whose names are Martha A., wife of James Thompson, Lyman and Henry B. Pyle. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pyle are members of the Christian Church. Politically he was originally an old Jacksonian Democrat. His first presidential ticket was cast for the hero of New Orleans. From that time to the present he has not swerved in his allegiance to the party of his first choice. Mr. Pyle is one of the pioneers of Illinois, and is a connecting link between this and a race of hardy and venturesome men that are rapidly passing away. A few more years will witness their departure, and they will only exist in the memories of the older people and in the pages of history. Would that the free, generous, open-hearted pioneer of old could always be with us and teach us by example what open and true hospitality is, and means. To that class belongs Mr. Pyle.

CHOUTEAU.



THIS township lies wholly in the American Bottom, and was once covered with heavy timbers of oak, elm, walnut, hickory, ash, etc. The soil is composed of the rich alluvium peculiar to the Mississippi bottom. It contains more sand, however, than the bottom further down the river, in St. Clair county. It is variously interspersed with lakes or sloughs, the larger of which lies in the north and east, and occupies about 600 acres. Long Lake, so called, enters the township in sec. 4 and extends southward entirely through the territory. It is a theory by the more thoughtful, and close observing, that this was once the original bed of Wood River, and that it emptied its waters into the Mississippi further down. Chouteau Island lies at the southwest, and comprises about four sections, one-half of which extends into township 4, range 10. The island is formed by Chouteau slough on the east, and the Mississippi river on the west. There was a peculiarity about the timber on this island as compared with that on the rest of the bottom, it being of the soft or porous kind, such as cotton-wood, lynn, etc. The passage from the main land to the island is effected by a dike thrown across the slough about three hundred yards from the Missis-

issippi. The township is well supplied with railroads, the Chicago and Alton and the Indiana and St. Louis railways passing side by side, through its entire territory. They enter from the north in section three, take a southerly course and pass out in section thirty-three. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road enters in section thirteen, extends southwest, and joins the former road in section twenty-seven, crossing the southern line of the township on the same grade. Chouteau is bounded on the north by Wood River township, on the east by Edwardsville, south by Nameoki, and west by the Mississippi river. It contains about thirty sections of land, and had a population in 1880, of 1,094.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The honor of the first white settlement in Madison county belongs unquestionably to this township. As near as can be determined the French established a small settlement on Chouteau island, as early as 1750. Not only does Gov. Reynolds so establish the date, but there were evidences many years ago, substantiated by those now living, and before the river had encroached upon the Illinois side, that the above date is not far from correct. Mr. Amos Atkins, who is now 61 years of age, and who was born on the island, informed the writer that when he was a mere boy there was an

apple and pear orchard, the trees of which were so large that they must have been planted many years before. One pear tree, he says, was at least a foot and a-half in diameter, and the apple trees were not far from the same size. It was near this orchard where the French settlers buried their dead. When the river encroached upon the banks, reaching this place of burial, many a ghastly skeleton was washed from its long resting place. The citizens of the island kindly gathered up the remains as best they could, and re-buried them in what is now the corner of Amos Atkins' pasture, in sec. 19. From present appearances in the conduct of the river, it is only a question of time when these same skeletons will again be washed by the waters of the Mississippi.

We are unable to present more than one of the names of these early French settlers, that of La Croix, who afterward moved to Cahokia, where he died. Many years ago the island was known as Big Island, but was afterward called Chouteau, in honor of Pierre Chouteau. It is from the island that the township receives its name.

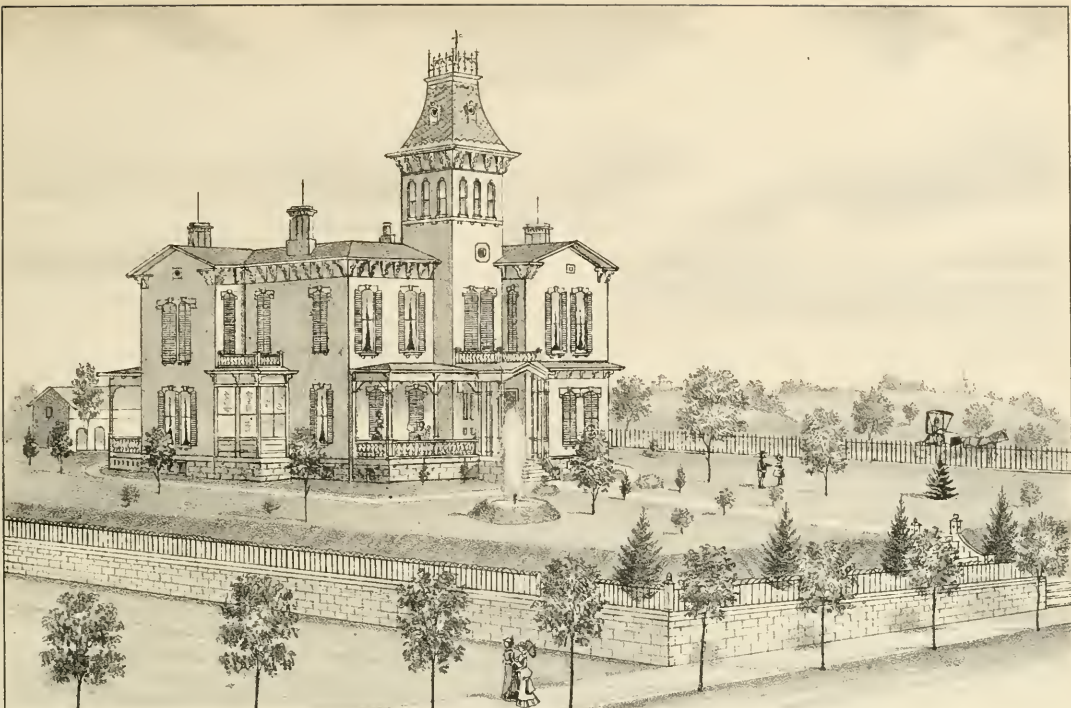
The first settlement made by the Americans, was by the Gillhams about 1802. Their ancestor, Thomas, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution, and he and his sons served in the war for independence of the Colonies. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters. Thomas, the eldest, was never a citizen of Illinois, but his sons all moved to this state and settled in the American Bottom. Their names were Thomas, James, William, John and Isaac. That which led to their settlement here, is shrouded with a romance of heart-aches and suffering, a brief synopsis of which is substantially as follows: * James, the second son, was born in South Carolina, where he married, and afterwards moved to Kentucky and settled with his little family, upon the then western frontier. They had three sons and one daughter, between the ages of four and twelve years. In the summer of 1790, while Mr. Gillham and his son Isaac were at work in the field, a band of Kickapoo Indians, from Illinois, were prowling in that neighborhood. Coming upon the cabin of Mr. Gillham, they stalked into the house, and at once took the mother and children captives. Mrs. Gillham was so overcome that she recollected nothing distinctly of the capture, until she was brought to her senses, by one of the boys, Samuel, exclaiming, "Mother, we are all prisoners." But why harrow the minds of our readers, by relating the long, weary march, and the untold hardships of their journey through the wilderness, until their captors reached the village of the Kickapoos, then situated in Logan county, Illinois. What must have been the feelings of father and son, on returning to their little cabin, to find the fearful evidences that those they loved so well were in the hands of the cruel savages! As there was no appearance of blood about the premises, Mr. Gillham became satisfied that his family were mere captives, and that they were still unharmed. He, and one of his neighbors soon started on the trail, but after a long and tedious march they lost all trace of it, and were obliged to return. But hope that his wife and children were yet in the

land of the living, buoyed him up, and he resolved that he would continue the search until they were found. Accordingly he sold out his little improvement in Kentucky, placed his son Isaac in the family of a friend, and soon began the long, and almost hopeless search. He traveled all through the Western frontier, visiting Vincent, (now Vincennes), Kaskaskia, and afterwards at Fort Washington, Cincinnati, to confer with Gen. St. Clair, then Governor of the North-West Territory. He here learned that the Indians were about to take the war-path against the white settlement. Nothing daunted he proposed to push into the wilderness, and visit every tribe until he found his family, but was dissuaded from such a hopeless and perilous effort by Gen. St. Clair, and others who were familiar with the state of affairs in the Indian country.

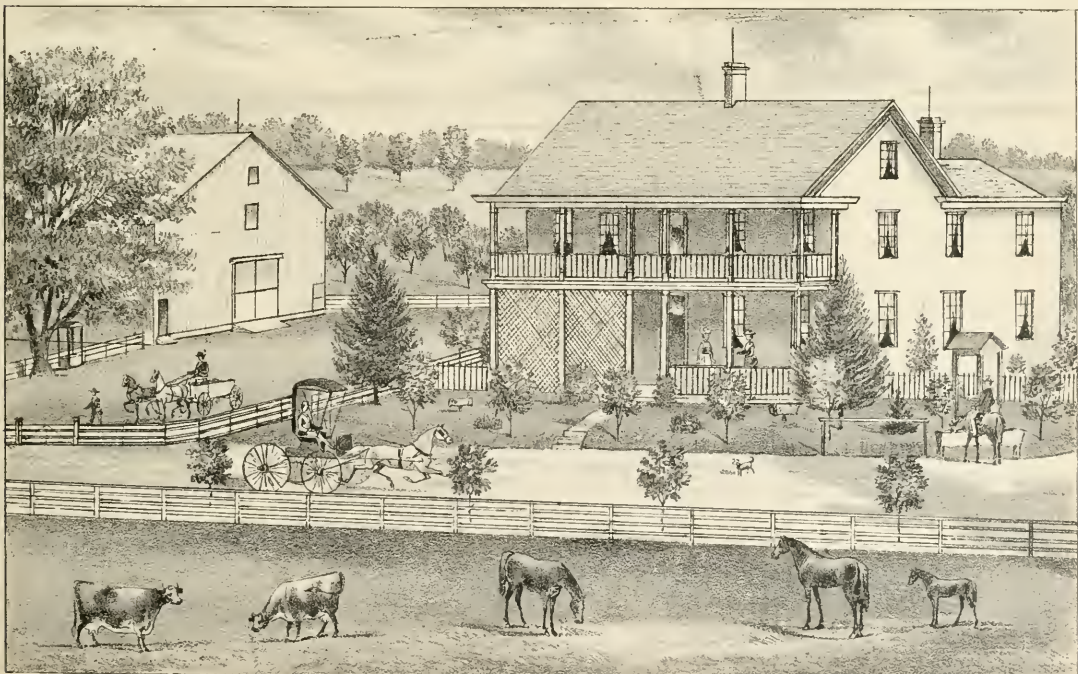
Five years had passed since the commencement of this vain search, when Mr. Gillham learned from some French traders, that the chief of the Kickapoos, had promised to give up all American captives for a certain ransom. This was a bolt from a clear sky to him who had hoped and waited so long. He at once took two guides with him, and proceeded to the Indian village, situated on Salt Creek. Imagine if you can, the joy of all when on his arrival here, the long lost family were found alive and well. The younger son, Clement, was unable to speak a word of English, nor could he recognize his father. Some of the old settlers who are yet living, inform us that they recollect him well, and that he always acted, and had more the general appearance of an Indian than of a white man. The family returned to Kentucky where they remained about two years. But Mr. Gillham could not forget the beautiful prairies of Illinois that he had seen while in search of his family. Accordingly in 1797 he moved with his family to the state and located in the American Bottom, not far from Kaskaskia. He remained here until about 1802, when he removed to the Bottom above, and settled in what is now Chouteau township. Three children were born to them after the reunion of the family, James H., David, and Nancy. None of them are now living, yet several of their descendants are citizens of the county. The coming of t is pioneer to the State, was really the introduction, and cause of the settlement of the pioneer Gillham families, and to give a history of each would require a large volume. In 1824, it is said that this numerous family could poll over five hundred votes. Wilson W. Gillham, who resides in section twelve, is one of the descendants of this stock. Samuel P. Gillham, a son of John the pioneer, died a few years ago, leaving much valuable data of the history of early times. His death was regretted by a large circle of friends. In the Pioneer chapter will be found a more detailed account of these sturdy fathers.

At this writing, there are but few aged persons residing in this township who were born here in an early day. One among them is Amos Atkins, born in 1821. His father, John Atkins, was a native of Massachusetts, and when but sixteen years of age enlisted as a patriot in the Revolutionary war, where he served with merit until peace was declared. After the close of the war he moved to Kentucky, where he

* For these facts we are indebted to the *Madison County Gazetteer*.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY WATSON, ALTON, ILLINOIS.



RES. HOTEL AND STORE OF WM. W. MARSH, BUSHVILLE, 3 MILES N.W. OF MITCHELL STATION MADISON CO. ILL.

married his wife, Miss Nancy Stewart. In 1807, he moved to Illinois, and settled in what is now Venice township. He afterward moved to Missouri, but not liking the country he returned to Illinois, and finally located in Nameoki township, where he died at an old age many years ago. His wife survived him but few years. Three children were born to the family at the time of their coming, William, John, Jr., and Charles. Three other children were born in Illinois. None of the family are now living. Amos, son of John Jr., is now residing on Chouteau Island in section 24. Even he is advanced in years, and has seen many hardships, and especially those connected with the great floods of the Father of Waters. In 1844 the water came into his house several feet deep, and the family were obliged to abandon their home, and flee to the bluff for safety. Within the last year he informs us, that he was surrounded by a sea of water, it intruding to the very door of his residence, and that they were fearful lest their house would be undermined, and perhaps, be washed into the angry flood. Mr. Atkins has lived to see a portion of his farm go into the river. The channel is now far eastward from where it was when he was a boy. He predicts that it is only a question of time when his whole farm will be the river channel.

Andrew Emert was one of the early settlers. He was born in Pennsylvania, and came to the American Bottom about 1807, and located in section 33, near the southern boundary of the township. On his advent here he had a wife and four children, Elizabeth, Andrew, Sarah, and Henry. Two other children were born of this marriage; Polly and Rose A. He was twice married; from the latter reunion four children were born, Rachel, Eliza, William, and James. The father and mother died many years since, and but three of the children survive them; they are all residents of Madison county at this writing. The widow of William, Harriet Emert, lives in section 10, and owns one of the best farms and farm houses in the township. Two of the old living settlers, are the widows of Joseph C. and Thomas Dunnagan, *nee* Sarah M., and Elizabeth Davidson, the father of whom was a pioneer who settled in the southern part of Edwardsville township. From the above it will be seen that two brothers married sisters. The husbands of these old ladies were the sons of Isaiah Dunnagan, the first settler of Fort Russell, and of whom a brief history will be found in the chapter on that township. A son of Sarah M., is residing with her, and conducts the affairs of the old homestead farm, situated in section 12. They are a happy, and hospitable family, partaking of the traits of their ancestors. Henry Job was born in Pennsylvania, and when a small boy went to Virginia. Moved to Missouri in an early day, and thence came to Madison county and settled in this township in 1839, where he died about 1842. Mrs. Mary E. Montgomery, widow of Paris Montgomery, is a daughter, and the only one of the family residing in the county.

Among other early settlers of about the same period, we record the names of the Hickles, the Bridges, the Ribolds, the Pettingills, and the Days. As stated at the outset, for some cause, there are but few early settlers now living. It must be that the Bottom is not conducive to longevity.

The following are some of the claims founded on an Act of Congress granting a donation of one hundred acres of land to each militiaman enrolled, and doing duty in the Illinois territory, on the 1st day of August, 1790, within the district of Kaskaskia: "Claim 1869, Jean Brugier, Nicholas Jarrot, 100 acres." This claim lay a little above the old town of Madison, and has long since been washed into the Mississippi. "Claim 115, Charles Hebert, (*alias* Cadien) Nicholas Jarrot, 100 acres. Affirmed and located with others on the bank of the Mississippi, about two miles below the mouth of Mad river, now Wood." This claim is also in the river. "Claim 1841, Baptiste Lecompte, Nicholas Jarrot, 100 acres." This claim was in section seventeen, close to Madison Landing, and is now in the river. Claims 1840, Louis Menard, Nicholas Jarrot, section eight; and 113, Joseph Ives, Nicholas Jarrot, section seventeen, and several others are now submerged in the river. "Claim 545, David Waddle, 100 acres. Affirmed and located with two other militia claims in Six Mile Prairie. (This survey includes the militia claim of Alexander Waddle, and the improvement right of 250 acres of this claimant.) They lie mostly in sections 31 and 32. The above are substantially the early militia claims of Chouteau. The first land entry was made by David Stockton, Sept. 13th, 1814, being several acres in sections 4, Sept. 14th, 1814. James Gillham entered 205.75-100 acres in section 1. Samuel Gillham entered 64.37-100 acres in section 17, the 17th of Sept. 1814. John McTaggon on the 20th, following, entered several acres in section 3, Sept. 29th, of the same year, James Gillham entered the southwest quarter of section 15, 160 acres.

From some of the reminiscences left by Samuel P. Gillham we are able to glean many facts of the pleasures, hardships, customs, and dangers of the hardy pioneers of the western frontier. In 1811, the Indians manifested a war-like spirit, giving evidence to the settlers that it would be wise on their part to prepare for an emergency in case of any hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indians. Indeed, they had already murdered one of the settlers, and wounded another near Hunter's Spring, now within the city of Alton. This overt act threw the people into a fever of excitement, and they soon gathered together and erected a block house, situated in section 1, on the farm now owned by Lemuel Southard. It was understood by all the families in the neighborhood, that in case of any signs of Indian hostility the news was to be spread abroad in the settlement, and all were to flee for protection to the Fort. In after years the building was utilized for school purposes, as will be mentioned in its proper connection. No signs of the old Fort now exist.

The pioneers tilled the soil but little, and their wants were few. A small patch of corn, enough for family use, and a little wheat, with a few garden vegetables, were sufficient to satisfy their wants, so far as food was concerned, with the exception of their meats, which were principally confined to wild game, then so plenty in all parts of the West. Deer and wild turkeys abounded in great numbers, and bee-trees were so common that they were found without an effort.

They also cultivated small patches of cotton and flax of which to manufacture their garments; the men, however, were dressed more or less with buckskin. Nearly every settler had his tan trough whereby he tanned his own leather and manufactured the material for his family shoes. Their means of transportation in getting what little they had to market, was chiefly the ox team and wooden cart. One old settler says: it was as late as 1837, before he heard the name of "buggy." Cattle and hogs were their chief reliance for money. These were marketed in St. Louis, and were bought in the interest of the packing houses. The articles of barter were mainly deerskins, honey, and beeswax. For these they would get in exchange their supply of groceries, and other indispensables for housekeeping. And yet with all these hardships and inconveniences, they were a happy and contented people.

The first marriage solemnized in this township among the Americans, was probably that of James Gillham and Polly Good, January, 1809. The groom was the second son of John Gillham who was one of the first pioneers of that name. Four children were born to this couple: Sally, Polly A., Nancy and Martin. One of the oldest places of interment of the American settlers was a neighborhood burial-ground, situated on the premises of Samuel Gillham. It was at his house that church services were held in an early day, and his land was also the camp ground for the militia when called upon to muster. The first school was taught in the summer of 1813, by Vaitch Clark. The school-house was the little fort or block house, situated in section 1, which has already been mentioned. The second teacher was M. C. Cox, who taught in the summer of 1814. It seems that there was an interruption in the school until the winter of 1817-'18, when it was again revived, and taught by a man named Campbell, in the same old fort; he taught at intervals for nearly two years, and here the young pioneers enjoyed their only school privileges and advantages. It is said that the religious privileges were much better than the educational. There were several pioneer preachers, and their meetings were frequent. The services were conducted in the cabins of the settlers. The earthquake of 1811 caused many accessions to the church, it being a prevalent idea among them that the world was about to come to an end, and those outside of the fold made haste to join the church. Several good and lasting conversions were made, while others, after the fear had passed away, soon fell back to their old habits.

Justices of the peace, at an early day, in Chouteau, were unknown, because the township was so sparsely settled. Those in the south, having any business before a magistrate, would take their cases before Samuel Squiers, in Nameoki. Those in the Gillham settlement would go to Alton, and those in the northeast, to Edwardsville. This department of government in Chouteau is, therefore, of a comparatively modern date. Among the early physicians were Doctors Tiffin, Claypole and White. The former resided at St. Marys, near the mouth of Wood river, but afterward moved to St. Louis, where he gained considerable celebrity as a physician. Dr. Claypole lived at Edwardsville, and White at St. Louis. The first post-office was established at 'Old

Madison,' in 1839. Moses Job was the postmaster. At that time a stage line extended from Galena to St. Louis, and Madison was situated on the route. The first mill was built by a man named Dare, about 1819 or 1820, and located in section 32, on the property now owned by William Sippy. It was a rude affair, and was propelled by oxen. A small distillery was connected with it. About 1837, the property was purchased by Samuel Kinder, who ran it but a short time, when it went to decay. Moses Job kept the first store, and sold the first goods. The business was conducted at Old Madison; he had a small stock suitable to the wants of his customers, and also handled the mail for the people in that vicinity. This was in 1839. It was near this place that the first church-house was built in about 1840, by the Baptist denomination. It is a small frame building without much architectural pretensions. It is yet standing, but in a condition so dilapidated that it is not occupied for any purpose. It withstood the flood of 1844, and if it had not been situated some distance from Old Madison, it, like the rest, would have been in the river some years ago. The remains of an orchard stand near the bank of the river at this point, and some of the trees had recently toppled into the flood, with the roots still clinging to the soil in which they had been planted.

But one village plat has ever been placed upon record from this township. There are two or three little hamlets situated in various parts of its territory, where a small business is transacted.

MITCHELL STATION

Was laid out by the C. & A. Railway Company, and is situated in the northeast quarter of section 33, and the northwest quarter of section 34. The town contains two general stores, one of which is owned by the firm of Hinze & Krueger, and the other is kept by Henry Reinmann. Henry Quinn owns a blacksmith shop, and also keeps a grocery store. Meat market, A. Rapp, proprietor; physician, D. E. Smalley; post-master, Robert Krueger. The little village may boast of a good Catholic church building and parsonage. Father Kaenders is the officiating priest. The town lies on both sides of the Chicago & Alton, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroads, and with such facilities will in time, undoubtedly, become quite an important point. Old Madison, which has already been mentioned, was a little hamlet established about 1830, by Nathaniel Buckmaster and John Montgomery, and situated in section 17. In its glory it contained a store, blacksmith and wagon shop, post office, and one saloon. It stood upon the sand, the floods came, and it is no more. The present Madison situated one-fourth mile below was laid out the same year that old Madison was washed away, 1865. Amos Atkins built a store-house and placed a general stock of goods in it, and was the proprietor for some time, but afterward sold out to his son-in-law, William Harshaw, who is the present proprietor. There are also here a blacksmith and wagon shop. The former is conducted by John Link, and the latter by R. E. Shultz.

Salem, another hamlet, is located in the northeast corner of section 1. It received its name from the old Salem

church, which is situated just across the line in Wood River township. The place was subsequently named Gillham. In 1874, J. K. Fahnestock opened a store here, and the following year a post office was established and called Wanda. It is now known also by the name of Salem. Mr. Fahnestock still conducts the store, and is postmaster.

Bush Corner is located in section 16, and contains two grocery stores, one kept by Mrs. H. Marsh, and the other by Henry Oldenburg. Saloons are conducted in connection with the stores. The following named persons have represented the township as members of the county board: Amos Atkins was elected in 1876, and served until 1878. D. A. Pettingill elected in 1878, and served one term. Amos Atkins re-elected in 1879, has served to this date, 1882, being the present incumbent.

Chouteau has had many ups and downs since its first settlement. The floods have at intervals made havoc with the products and improvements of the people, and the Mississippi, like a cancer, is continually eating at its vitals.

Even within the last eight years, serious inroads have been made, especially in sections 11, 12, and 17. A part of the estate of Wm. Emert, nearly the whole of the property of Henry Hoberg, L. V. Bogy, F. M. Christy, and about a half mile of the American Dike in sec. 17, are now in the river. The people of Chouteau manifest a great deal of pluck and energy in securing their farms from inundations. They employ a system of drainage that they may be enabled to cultivate their lands as early in the season as possible. The construction of the American dike was a great enterprise, and was completed in 1866, at an expense of \$100,000. It commences in section 9, and extends southward through the entire township, following the course of the river and Chouteau slough, and thence it passes into the township below. Its entire length is twenty-one miles, with an altitude from three to twenty feet. This dike has been of immense value to the husbandmen of the Bottom. Indeed, it is the salvation of their industries, and with its aid Chouteau ranks with the first land in the county for productiveness.

FORT RUSSELL.



THE early history of this township dates back over three-quarters of a century, its first settlement commencing as early as 1803. When township organization was adopted in 1876, the commissioners gave this territory the name of Fort Russell, in honor of the old fort which was situated in section 34, on the premises now owned by the heirs of John S.

Wheeler deceased. This fort was erected early in the fall of 1812, under the direction of Gov. Edwards, who was then the executive officer of Illinois Territory. This frontier post was made the headquarters for military stores and munitions of war by the Governor. It was named Fort Russell, in honor of Col. Wm. Russell, a regular commissioned officer in the United States army. He was placed in command of a regiment, consisting of ten companies of rangers for the purpose of protecting the frontier against the depredations of the Indians, who had taken the war path in the interest of the English then at war with the United States. Gov. Reynolds in his history entitled "My Life and Times," says, that the fort was supplied with the cannon removed from old Fort Chartres, and with these and other military decorations, Fort Russell blazed out with considerable

pioneer splendor. The pickets of the stockade remained here for several years after the war. George Belk, now residing in Omph-Ghent township, has in his possession a barrel in a good state of preservation that was manufactured from the white oak pickets surrounding the fort, by Joseph Newman, the grandfather of W. E. and J. R. Newman.

This is one of the best townships in Madison county; the land lies high and rolling, and the splendid farms and farm-houses form a landscape beautiful to behold. Wheat is the staple product. An eastern man once visiting the central part of the state of Illinois, said in looking over the country, that all he could see was corn and sky, but the product is changed here, and the exclamation would now be, nothing but wheat and sky. The soil is mainly a rich clay loam, with a small sprinkling of sand, and in some localities gravel appears at the surface.

Liberty prairie, lying between Cahokia and Indian creeks, is very fertile and finely improved, while in an early day it was considered worthless and unproductive as compared with the heavy timbered land situated near the water courses. Originally the township was about two-thirds timber, but at this time it is nearly cleared away, and fine farms now occupy the place of the forest.

Fort Russell, town 5-8, is bounded on the north by Moro

township, on the east by Hamel, south by Edwardsville and west by Wood River. Prior to township organization this territory comprised a part of Edwardsville, Omph-Ghent and Bethalto precincts. It is now just six miles square, and contains upwards of 23,000 acres of land. The natural drainage of the township is very good, the northeast being drained by Paddock's creek, while in the southeast the Cahokia winds through sections 13, 24, 25, 26, and passes out in section 35. The western portion is drained by Indian creek and its tributaries. This stream receives its name from the fact of its being in an early day the grand camping ground of the Indians. The bottom was very fertile, and contained a bountiful growth of native grass, hence it became a favorite stamping ground for the natives. An Indian village was once located on the land now owned by Wiley Preuitt in section 18. Arrowheads, stone axes and other relics of the Indians may be found to this day along the creek. Tiling is being introduced to a considerable extent, so there is but little if any waste land now in the township. The railroad facilities are limited; the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway enters the township in the southeast, in section 24, and passes out in section 25. The I. & St. L. R. R. traverses the northeast corner of section 6; and the Madison county railroad—now Wabash—touches the southwest.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The history of the first settlement, and the first pioneer of Fort Russell has never been placed in print until this time. Former historians have disagreed with regard to the date, and so far as the name of the pioneer is concerned, all are wrong, not giving the honor to whom honor is due. For some reason historic gleaners have placed the date all the way from 1806 to 1810; and have further recorded that Major Isaac Ferguson was the party who blazed the way for coming generations. We do not wish to clip the laurels from any of the early settlers, but facts are stubborn, and we must record the events of history as they are, without veering from the path of truth. To Isaiah Dunnagan belongs the honor of being the first settler of what is now Fort Russell. He was a native of Georgia, and came to Illinois in 1803, and squatted in section 31, a little north and east of the old Salem Church, situated just over the line in Wood River. He had a wife and two children, Joshua, and Thomas. Their first home was a little log cabin, but he afterward improved a small farm and built a good log house. Four children were born here, Louisa, Abner F., Joseph C., and Isaiah Jr. Mr. Dunnagan died in 1814, at the old home. Mrs. Dunnagan lived until 1834; but before her death she entered 40 acres of land for each of her children in sections one and twelve in Chouteau township. Only one of the children are now living, Joshua, who resides in Montana Territory; two of whose daughters are residents of Alton. Louisa has one daughter residing at Bethalto, wife of Esquire W. L. Piggott. The widow of Joseph C., is among the oldest residents of Chouteau, mention of whom will be found in the chapter of that township.

From the best evidences, after a careful research, Joseph Newman was the second pioneer in this territory, having

settled here as early as 1804. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and with his wife—*nee* Rabb,—and four children, Zadock, Maria, John and Andy, left their native state for the purpose of trying their fortune in the wilds of the West. They reached Cincinnati, Ohio, where the mother and children, in company with several other families who were then pushing westward, came across the country on pack horses, often being obliged to swim their horses across the swollen streams, and to convey the women and children over in bark canoes, constructed for the occasion. At one stream they were delayed for a week or more, and suffered much from the lack of provisions. Among the families of these hardy few were the Fords, one of whom (Thomas), afterwards became the Governor of the state of Illinois. Mr. Newman constructed a small flat boat at Cincinnati to convey his goods and chattels, and thus made his way down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers, stopping at St. Louis. He then joined his family, when they came to what is now Fort Russell township, and squatted in section 34, on the property now owned by the heirs of J. C. Burroughs and C. P. Smith. He constructed a pole cabin and moved into it where they lived for some time, when he built a comfortable hewn log house. The old gentleman was a mechanical genius, it having often been said that he could construct almost anything from wood with the most meager set of tools. As early as 1819, he had constructed a turning lathe, and also did the coopering for his neighborhood. One child was born to the family after coming to the county, Emily, who afterwards became the wife of Robert Clark. Mr. Newman served as the first road overseer in the county. He was a useful man in the community in the day he lived, and died about 1825, leaving many warm friends to cherish his memory.

Zadock, the eldest of the family, and the father of J. R. and Wm. E. Newman, married Miss Martha Ewing, in 1810. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Jones, and the marriage was probably the first solemnized in the township. Mrs. Newman was a native of Virginia, and with her parents in an early day, moved to Kentucky, and thence to Illinois. She died at their old home in section 24, in 1828. After his wife's death, Mr. Newman subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Cotter, widow of Abner Cotter, and afterwards moved to Missouri, where he died in 1864. Six children were born by the first marriage—only two of whom are living, J. R., and William E., who are prominent farmers, residing in section 11, Fort Russell township. The third improvement was made by the pioneer, Major Isaac H. Ferguson, who is usually credited with being the first settler of the township. He emigrated from Kentucky here in 1806, and settled in section 18, on the land now owned by James Jones. In about 1806 or '7 he sold out his improvement to William Jones, and removed to what is now Marine township. The family consisted of his wife and two children, Melinda and John L. Melinda died in St. Jacobs in 1880, and John L. died two years before in Marine. Major Ferguson had command of a little fort in St. Jacobs during the war of 1812, and it was here that he gained his military title of Major. He left the county in 1842, and moved to Texas. When the war with Mexico broke out, he was

among the first to enlist in the cause. He contracted an illness while in the service, and died in the city of Mexico.

Rev. William Jones, who bought the claim of Major Ferguson, was born in Virginia, and in an early day migrated to Kentucky, and thence to Tennessee. From that state he came to Illinois about 1806, and located on the Sand Ridge, near Alton Junction. A few years later he bought out Ferguson, and moved on to the claim. It was then but a small clearing, containing but ten acres of land, and a cabin. His family then consisted of his wife and five children, Martin, John, Lavina, Letitia, and William. Seven other children were born to the family after coming to the state. Only one of this large family is now living in the county, James, who resides in section 18, on the old pioneer farm of his father. William Jones was an active and prominent man in his day, having been one of the pioneer teachers of the gospel, and organized one of the first church societies in the county. He served as county commissioner in 1820, besides filling other places of honor and trust in later days. He died at the old homestead in 1844, at the advanced age of 73 years. Mrs. Jones died several years prior to her husband. Both are buried in the old cemetery in Wood River township, situated in section 24. In the days of Indian troubles a block house was built on the north half of section 18, upon the land then owned by Martin Preuit, father of Solomon Preuit, who died but a few years ago. In the spring of 1817, the fort was taken down and removed to the premises of William Jones, and from the information given by James, his son, it would appear that at that time it was used for a residence by the Jones family as the latter informs us, that it was in this block house that he was born. Ephraim Woods, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Jones, came to the township soon after Mr. Jones and settled in the same neighborhood. His wife was a sister of Solomon Preuit. Robert Wood, residing at Bethalto, is a son of Ephraim, and the only one of the family living in the county. John Finley came from Virginia, and settled here about the same time as Mr. Woods. He settled in section 20, but removed to Green county, Illinois, in an early day. He was one of the first justices of the peace in this part of the State, having been appointed as such by Gov. Edwards in 1810, when Illinois was one of the frontier territories. Jacob Linder and family, came to the county and settled near the Finleys in the same year, but removed to parts unknown soon after the war of 1812. No further history of the family is obtainable at this time. Another pioneer was John Springer, who was born in Harrod's Fort, Kentucky, in 1784. He emigrated from Washington county of that State to Illinois in the fall of 1810, and stopped in what is now Bond county, on Shoal Creek, near Greenville. When the Indian troubles commenced, two years later, he, with other families of that section, took refuge in the old Jones' Fort. In the fall of 1814, he moved to Madison county, and settled in section 30 of this township. When he first came to the state he drove a four-horse wagon, in which was stowed his little family, and household goods. Three extra horses were brought along, but during his stay on Shoal Creek, they were all stolen by

the Indians. He manufactured a one horse cart, and with this outfit brought his family, consisting of his wife and three children, Sarah A., Elihu, and Susannah, to Fort Russell. He constructed a substantial hewed log house on his land, and was as comfortably situated as the pioneer times could make him. Mrs. Springer died in the summer of 1825, and the following year Mr. Springer again married, his wife's maiden name being Elizabeth Byrd. By this union ten children were born, Thomas O., William M. T., Martha E., Levi C., Nancy E., Emily P., John W., Lucinda, Joshua S., and Joseph E. Only three of the family are now residents of the county. Thos. O. resides at the old homestead in section 30. His neat farm residence is built nearly upon the very ground that the old pioneer log house occupied. Mr. Thomas Springer has represented his township in the county board, and is one of the leading citizens of the county. Levi C. Springer lives in Godfrey, and Emily P., wife of R. C. Gillham, resides in Edwardsville township.

Early in the summer of 1849, the cholera broke out in this neighborhood, and John Springer, the pioneer, and his wife were both stricken with the dread malady, and died only a few hours apart. They were buried the same day, and one grave became their sepulchre. Seven other deaths occurred within a week, and many more were afflicted. In fact, so extensively did it prevail in this neighborhood, that there were scarcely enough well persons to bury the dead and take care of the sick. And what made it more serious for the people, it was in the midst of harvest, and it was almost impossible to procure hands sufficient to secure the crop. Many are the woful narratives related by the old citizens of the hardships and afflictions of that summer.

One of the leading and prominent early settlers was Gershom Flagg. He was born in the State of Vermont in the fall of 1792, and moved with his father to Richmond, Vermont, in 1800. Here he grew to manhood, and when he was twenty years of age, joined the Vermont militia, and saw service in the war of 1812. At the close of the war he commenced the study of civil engineering in Burlington, Vt. Completing his studies in 1816, he turned his face westward, making his first stop in Indiana. He remained here until the winter of 1816-17, when he took a flat-boat and went to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence overland to St. Louis. The following spring he came over the river to Madison county, and located in the southeast quarter of section 3, town 5-8, receiving a patent of the same October 10, 1823. Mr. Flagg was one of the government staff of surveyors in this part of Illinois, about the time of its admission into the Union in 1818, and from thenceforth became one of the prominent men of his times. He improved an excellent farm and became one of the first horticulturalists in the State. He aided largely in introducing grafted fruit in the orchards of the early settlers. His orchard of grafted fruit was planted in 1822, it being among the first in the county. As late as 1845, Solomon Robinson, of Collinsville, wrote a letter to the *Prairie Farmer*, stating "That Mr. Flagg, a Green Mountain boy, but not a greenhorn, undertook to make a farm on the prairie in Madison county, and

was told by the settlers in the thick woods that he was crazy to think of cultivating land that was so poor as not to bear timber." This farm is situated in Liberty Prairie, and is now considered among the valuable lands in the county. In the fall of 1827, he was married to Mrs. Jane Richmond, *nee* Paddock, eldest daughter of Gaius Paddock. But one child was born to them, Willard C. Mr. Flagg died at the old home in section 30, in the spring of 1857. His wife survived him six years her death occurring in December, 1863. Hon. Willard C. Flagg, their only child, was born Sept. 16th, 1829. He became a prominent citizen in the community, representing with credit his constituency one term in his senatorial district in the State Legislature. In 1856, he married Miss Sarah Smith, of St. Louis, a highly accomplished lady. He was also an appointee of the United States Government as collector of revenues. He died in the spring of 1878, lamented by a large circle of friends. His widow survives him and at this writing is residing at the old Flagg homestead with her three children, two daughters and one son. Much credit is due to her and her late husband for the data of this chapter, and other early history of the county. Willard C., her husband, had contemplated placing in print the early history and events of Fort Russell, but death claimed him before his noble effort was completed. Mrs. Flagg has kindly furnished the writer of this article with her husband's historic notes and manuscript.

Another early settler was Gaius Paddock, whose farm adjoined Mr. Flagg's, and they were, therefore, near neighbors and were close friends until their death. Mr. Paddock was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1758. When in the seventeenth year of his age he enlisted in the war of the Revolution, where he served until its close. In 1786, he was married to Mary Wood, and the following year moved to the State of Vermont, where he resided until the fall of 1815. The Western fever then took possession of many of the people of the New England States, and he among others said "Westward Ho!" Cincinnati, Ohio, was his objective point, where he arrived late in that year. Subsequently he removed to St. Charles, Mo., and from thence to St. Louis in the spring of 1817. The next year he crossed the Mississippi river, and came to Madison county where he purchased the northeast quarter of section three, now Fort Russell. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in the summer of 1831. Mrs. Paddock survived her husband nineteen years, dying the 15th of July, 1850. They were a family that stood high in the estimation of all who knew them, and were widely known for their charity and benevolence. Ten children were born to these pioneers, Jane—afterward wife of Gershom Flagg, Mary, Salome,—married Pascal P. Enos, Susan, Joanna, Sprout Wood, Julia, afterward wife of Henry Reily, and secondly of E. C. Blankinship, Eveline, Orville, and Elvira. Only two of this large family of children are living, Susan and Eveline, who are residing in section three, at the old homestead. They partake of the kindness and hospitality which was so characteristic of their parents. The latch-string is always out, and the sojourner is warmly welcomed, as was the custom of the olden time. The old Indian trail from Lake Michigan to

the Mississippi river, passed just across the land occupied by their present residence, and this trail, in places, from long usage, was worn to a considerable depth. Mr. Paddock was a descendant from one of the pilgrim ancestors who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in early colonial times. Many of the relics of coins, etc., that existed in the time of the Pilgrim Fathers are in the possession of the Paddock sisters, having been passed down from generation to generation as heir looms of the family.

John Estabrook, then a single man, joined with the Paddocks, and other emigrants, at Marietta, Ohio, and was with the former in their various meanderings until they came to this county. He was born in Massachusetts, and in 1815, concluded to try his fortune in the western frontier. He therefore started out single and alone, and by chance fell in with the Paddock family as above stated. On coming to the county, he was favorably impressed with the appearances of the land in Madison, and especially of what is now called Liberty prairie. He, therefore, made his settlement in section fifteen. On his land he built a small log cabin, where he kept bachelor's hall, mainly, until his marriage which occurred in 1820. His wife was Miss Nancy White, and by their union ten children were born, John, Edward, Lucy A., Emeline, James, Albert, Harriet, William L., Clara, and Sarah; all of whom were born in the township, except Clara, who was born in Wisconsin while her parents were in that State on a visit for the benefit of Mr. Estabrook's health. Mr. E. improved a good farm and was one of the substantial citizens of his time. His death occurred on the second of May, 1881. Mrs. Estabrook survived her husband but a few months. They lie side by side in the old Liberty Prairie Cemetery. All of their children are living, except Lucy Ann; only two, however, are residents of the county, Emeline, wife of William Galt, living in section fourteen, and William L., who at this writing, resides in section nine.

Mr. William Galt, one of the enterprising farmers of the township, is a native of Scotland, and came with his father to America. The family then consisted of five children, Margaret, Elizabeth, Alexander, William, and Jean. They landed at New Orleans, La., in 1844, and from thence came to St. Louis up the Missouri river. The father stopped in Missouri, but William and Alexander came over to Madison county, and purchased land in sections 14, 5-8. This was in 1845; Alexander remained here but a short time, and subsequently moved to Galena, where he was accidentally killed by the kick of a horse, in 1847. William is the only one of the family now living, and is enjoying life at the old farm, highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mrs. Galt has in her possession some of the old papers of her father, John Estabrook, and among them we find one, now rusty with age, which is the constitution of the first temperance society established in Fort Russell township, and one of the first in the county. This association was a branch of the Madison county Temperance Society, and met at the house of John Estabrook the 23d of March, 1833, when the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following are the names of the persons signing that instrument: Mrs.

Sarah Newman, Miss Julia Newman, Miss Nancy Cotter, Mrs. Lettice White, Mrs. Rebecca Barber, Lethie Barber, Betsy Barber, Mrs. Nancy Estabrook, Mrs. Letitia Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson Polly Ann Robinson, Letitia Gordon, Miss Jane B. Robinson David Swett, David Lincoln, Zadoek Newman, John Estabrook, David Robinson, Wm. S. B. Robinson, Charles Hubbard, Mrs. Lucinda Hubbard, Louis D. Palmer, Elihu J. Palmer, John M. Palmer, Zenas Webster, Mrs. Parnell Webster, Miss Cordelia Webster, Miss Permelia Webster, Winfield S. Palmer, John Speer, Mrs. Betsy Speer, Miss Rebecca Bridgeman, Thomas Ferguson, Anely Stotts and Mrs. Polly Stotts. Only two of the above named persons are now residing in this part of the county, Wm. S. B. Robinson and Mrs. Jane Chapman, *nee* Robinson.

One who figured very prominently among the pioneers, and who lived to see the development of his country, and the wilds of the West transformed into comfortable homes, was Major Solomon Preuitt, a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Illinois from Tennessee, with his father, Martin Preuitt, in 1806, and located on Sand Ridge Prairie, three miles east of Alton, now Wood River township. It was here that Mrs. Martin Preuitt died in 1807. Solomon was the youngest of the family, and he, with his father, lived alone at this place for some years. In 1813 Major Solomon Preuitt enlisted in the United States service, and joined the Rangers on the frontier, where he served until the close of the war. Four years prior to his entering the service, he married Miss Rebecca Higgins, who was then seventeen years of age. In 1818 he moved to Fort Russell township, and located in section 18. It was here that his father, Martin Preuitt, died at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. In 1831, when Black Hawk and his braves took the war-path, Major Preuitt was one of the first to enlist in the cause of subduing the Indians. He was elected captain of a company, and served with credit until the disbanding of the regiment, at the mouth of Fox river. On his arrival home he was elected Major of the militia, an office which he held for many years with credit to himself and those he commanded. He was twice married, his first wife dying in the fall of 1855. He afterward married Elizabeth Higgins, a sister of his former wife. No children were born by this union. Ten children were born by the first marriage, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Martin, James, Elizabeth, William, Nancy, Wiley and Mary, only one of whom is now living in Fort Russell,—Wiley, who is residing in section 18, not far from the farm of his father. Abraham, Isaac, James and Nancy, wife of John Dillon, are residents of various parts of the county. Major Preuitt died suddenly at his old home on the 9th of January, 1875, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a history within himself of the pioneer times of Madison county, and if living to-day, many incidents and facts of those days could be recorded that the present historian is not able to glean. Elizabeth, his second wife, passed away nearly twenty years ago. They are now resting in the family burial-ground in section 18.

Daniel A. Lanterman came from Kentucky to this state in 1818, during the excitement of the grand influx of im-

migration to the Prairie state. He first located in St. Clair county, where he remained for one year. The spring following he came into Madison county, and engaged in the profession of school teaching. His family then consisted of his wife, Sally, and one son, William A. He taught his first school in a log cabin situated on the premises now owned by James Jones, familiarly known in early times as the Ferguson improvement. This cabin was arranged with two fire-places, and mud and stick chimneys. A log was cut out on one side, a few feet from the floor, for lighting purposes. The teacher's post in the room was also lighted by a small aperture made by cutting through the logs. William A. Lanterman, who was then attending his father's school, informed the writer that his first book was made by pasting letters upon a wooden paddle. This was a very convenient arrangement, as it served the purpose of a primer and also for correcting refractory pupils. Mr Lanterman continued the calling of teaching for a few years, when he bought the farm of Jacob Linder, in section 19. In 1843 he was elected county school commissioner, which office he filled with credit to himself and constituency. Several children were born to the family at this homestead. Mr. L. died here in the fall of 1875, being then in the eighty-ninth year of his age. William A. is the only one of the family now living, and resides in section 16, where he owns a large and well cultivated farm. His family consists of his wife and six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. L. and wife possess the hospitality of their pioneer ancestors, and are enjoying their old age in peace and plenty.

Volney P. Richmond, grandson of Gaius Paddock, came with his grandfather to the county in the year before stated. He was then less than a year old. His mother was Jane Richmond, who afterwards became the wife of Gershom Flagg. At the age of twenty-nine years, Volney P. was married to Miss Victoria West; they have two children, Edward W. and Isabel G. Mr. R. now resides in section ten, and is a thrifty and prominent farmer. He has in his possession the old compass that was used by the government surveyor. Mr. Flagg and John Estabrook were in his employ, surveying the lands of this part of the state. He also has a valuable relic of the Revolutionary time, consisting of a pouch and a powder horn, picked up on the battle field of Bunker Hill. The former is manufactured from moose hide, and sewed together with buckskin strings. The buttons, which are used for enclosing the pouch, are cut from rawhide. Even at this time it contains two bullets of different sizes, one of which is said to be British lead and was extracted from the body of the soldier who wore it. The horn is of the ordinary size, and is engraved with the letters, bearing the name of Jonathan Lawrence. He also has in his possession the muster roll of Gaius Paddock's company of Revolutionary soldiers. One who figured prominently in the county* was Emanuel J. West. He came from Indiana about 1820, and located in section 7, on the farm now owned by F. H. Herren. In 1824, he moved to Edwardsville. He had a family of five children, only one of whom is living. She resides in Kentucky. There are two

grand-children living in Fort Russell, the children of Volney P. Richmond. Mr. West took an active part in politics, and in an early day represented the county in the Legislature. Later he was appointed minister to Peru, South America, and died on the passage to that country. In his lifetime, and while residing in Fort Russell, he was the owner of several indentured slaves. They were afterwards liberated. Another of the early settlers, was Joseph Robinson, a native of North Carolina. He came to the county in 1815, and located in section five, Edwardsville township. He drove a four-horse team overland, bringing his family in a covered wagon so common in those days. His family consisted of his wife and three children, Margaret, Eliza, and William S. B. John and Mary Ann, were born in this county. He bought 160 acres of land on which was a small cabin, and here commenced the life of a pioneer. Only two of the children now reside in the county, William S. B., and Eliza, widow of the late Rev. Joel Knight. The former moved to the township in 1832, and settled in section 11. Mrs. Robinson died September 10th, 1879. She was Miss Leticia A. White, and from this marriage five sons were born, Lewis C. Sidney, W. J., J. A., and J. H., only two of whom reside in the township, Sidney, and J. H. Mr. Robinson now lives with his son Sidney. Edmond Owens, another early comer, was from Tennessee, but born in South Carolina. He migrated from the former state to Illinois in 1838, and first located in Fosterburg township, section 28. He came here with his wife and six children, Gaines, Anna, Susan, Elizabeth, Payton, and Josiah P., only three of whom are now living in Madison, Liza, Gaines, and Josiah P.; the latter resides in section 20, and is a prosperous farmer. His wife is one of the old residents in the county. She was Sarah L., daughter of Martin Jones.

Among others now living who are old citizens, and prominent farmers, are Luther W. Lyon, Henry Engelhart, the Belks, C. P. Smith, Nimrod Stillwell, D. C. Scheer, and others. Henry Belk, father-in-law of Russell Newman, is a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to America in a very early day. He is now 94 years of age, and probably the oldest resident citizen in the county.

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The following are among the first land entries made in the township. On the 15th of August, 1814, Ephraim Wood, entered the southwest quarter of section 17. September 12th, 1814, Martin Preuitt, entered several acres in section 18, and at the same time Thomas Daniel entered the whole of section 20, except 160 acres. September 21st, 1814, Isaac Hill entered 344 22-100 acres in section 19. During the same month William Jones entered different tracts in sections 18, 19, and 20. There were quite a number of entries made in the year 1814, but we have given sufficient names to show who were the first to enter their

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LIBERTYVILLE

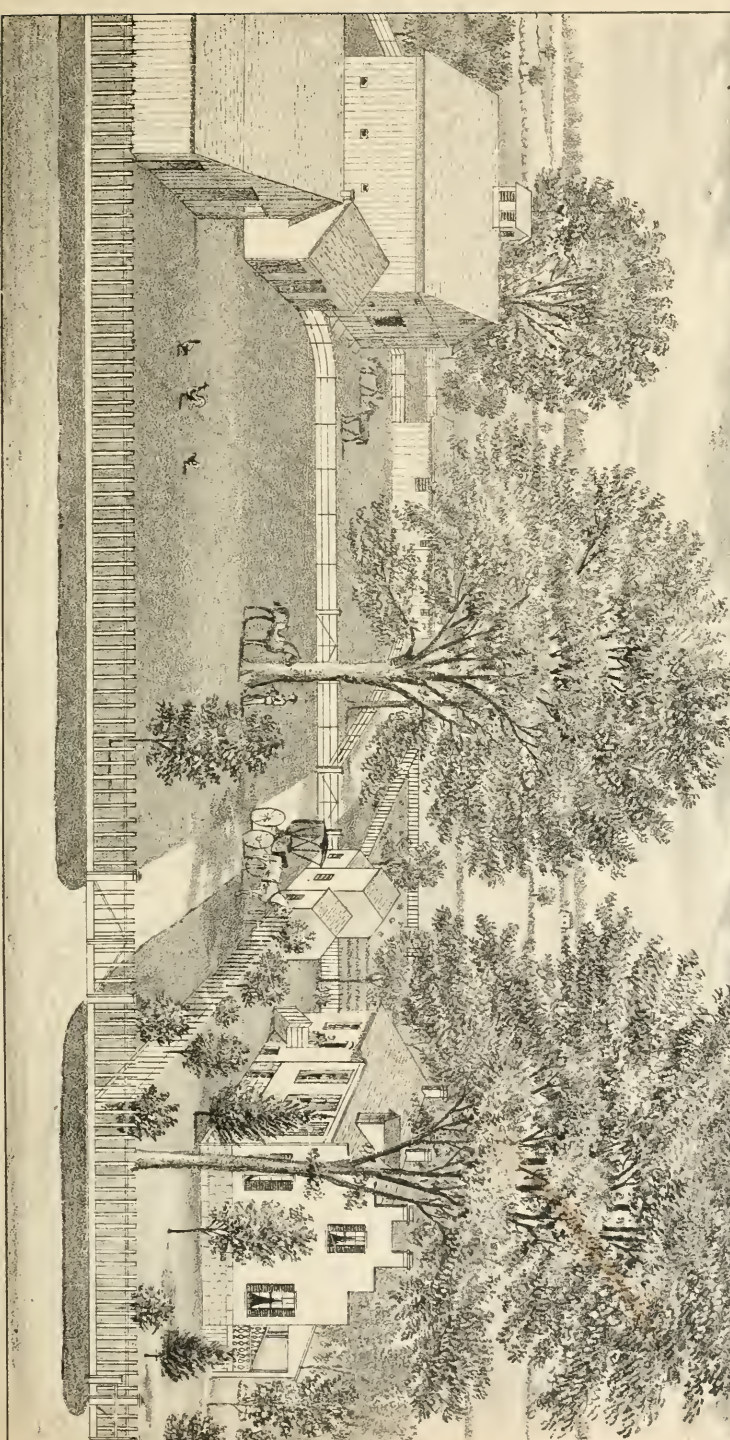
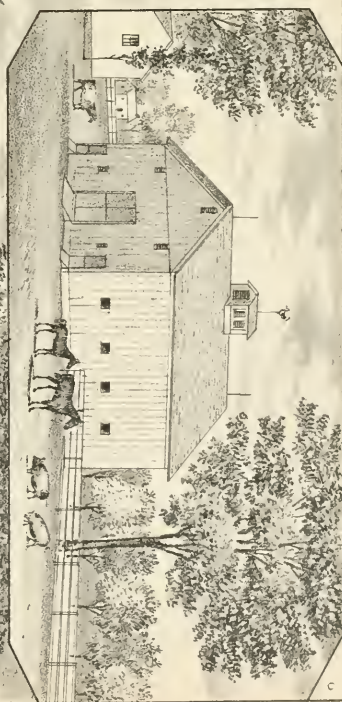
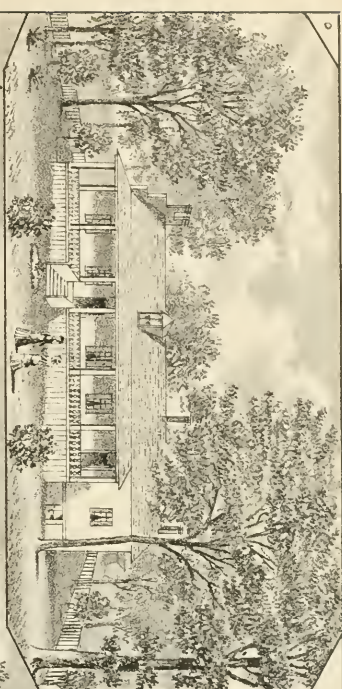
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FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM GALT SEC 14 T. 6 R. 8 (FORT RUSSELL TP) MADISON CO. ILL.

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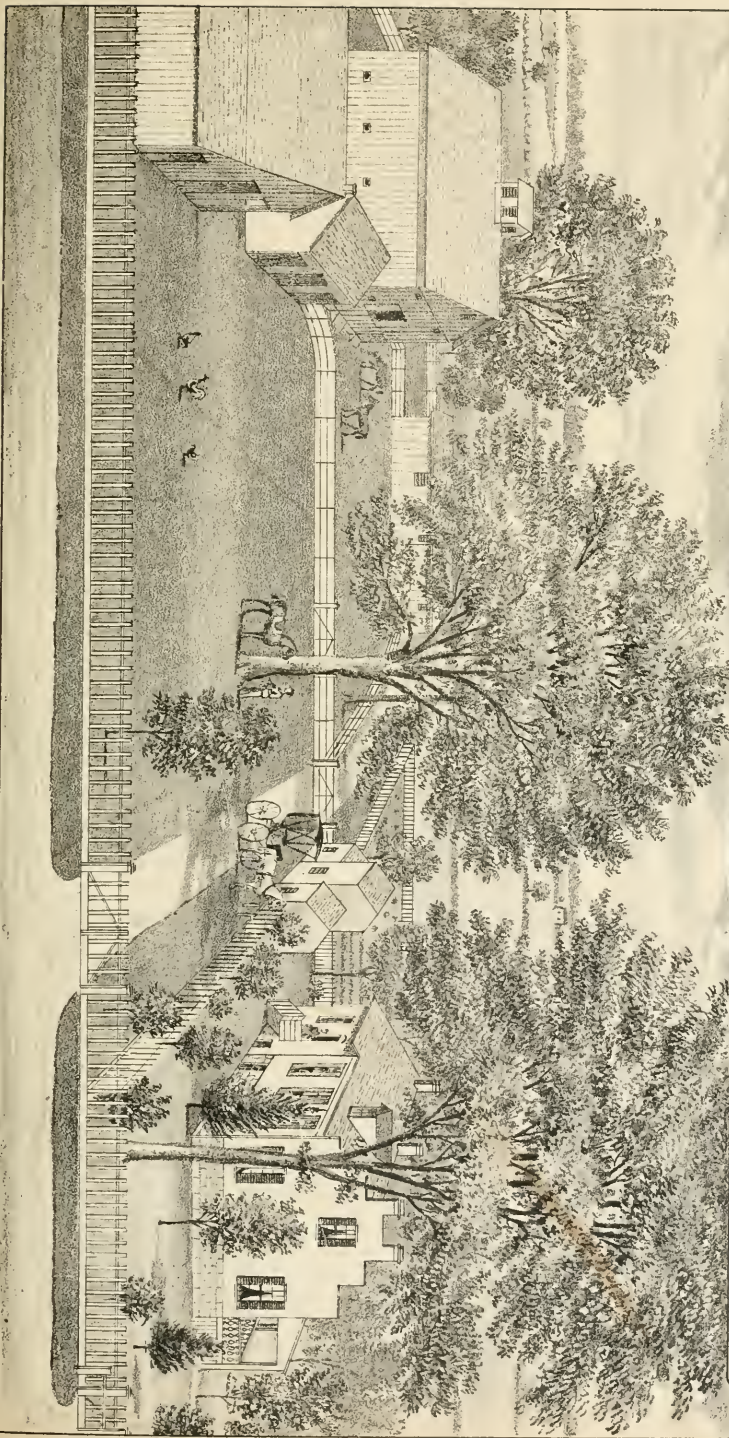
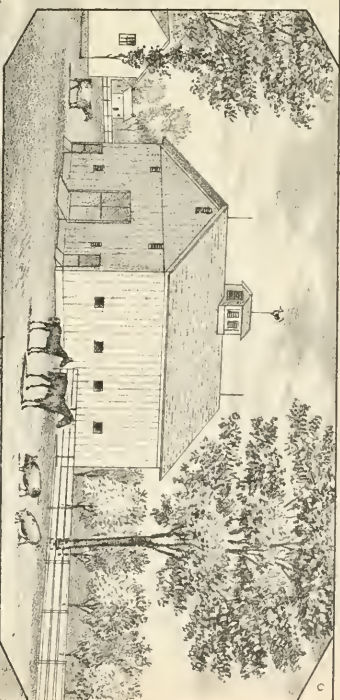
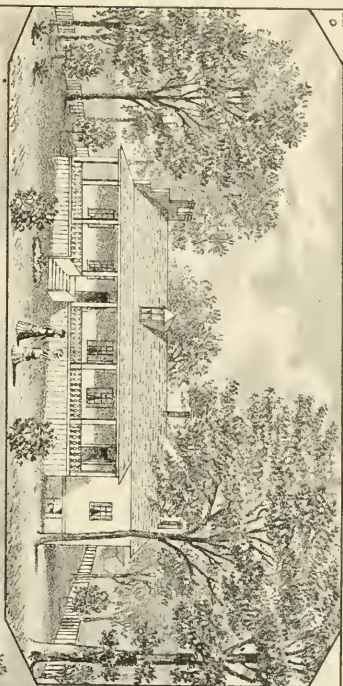
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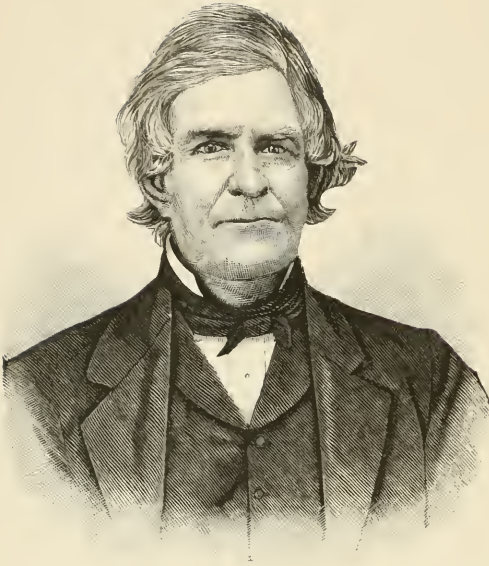
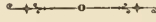
structed about the year 1815, or perhaps earlier. The former was built by John Newman, and his father Joseph, and situated on Indian Creek on section 28. It was a wonderful piece of mechanism, inasmuch as the entire machinery was constructed of wood, even to wooden cogs for the fanning mill. The machinery was utilized for both saw and grist-mill. It has gone with the things that were many years ago. Mr. John Newman also constructed the first frame house in the township, section 14. This house is now standing, and in a fair state of preservation. John Finley built the horse-mill, and it was located in the northeast quarter of section 20, on the farm now owned by John Huron. By some it is said this mill was built prior to 1815. John Springer introduced the first blooded stock into the township in 1845. It was the short horn Durham breed, and was imported from Ohio. The raising of horses, horned cattle, etc., is not made a specialty by the farmers of Fort Russell; wheat is the grand production, and so well is the soil tilled that the people raise bountiful crops, and are fast gaining in wealth. For the most part, good roads and

bridges are found in all parts of the township; two fine iron bridges, with stone abutments, span Indian creek. There are no towns in this territory, except a small portion of Moro, and Bethalto, the history of which will appear in their respective township chapters. In section 23, on the line of the old stage route between St. Louis and Springfield, appears the business house of F. Gaertner, and the blacksmith shop of B. Schwarzkopf. A coal mine owned by Green & Brothers, is situated about a mile from Moro, in section 6. It was sunk in 1880. The shaft is 90 feet, and the coal vein 4½ feet in thickness, and is of excellent quality. The coal is raised by horse-power, and it furnishes coal in quantities only to supply local demands.

We here append the names of those who have represented the township on the county board since its organization: John B. Gibson was elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877, '78 and '79, serving until the spring of 1881. T. O. Springer, elected in 1881, and served one term. The present incumbent is H. C. Lanterman.



BIOGRAPHIES.



John Estabrook



NANCY ESTABROOK.

JOHN ESTABROOK, (deceased), was born in Lexington, Mass., March 15th, 1799, and died at his home in Fort Russell township, May 2d, 1881. In his youth he received a limited education. Desiring to improve his condition in life, and believing the great West offered larger and better opportunities to a young man who was willing to forego the pleasures of older countries, and endure the hardships of frontier life, he turned his footsteps westward and in company with Gershom Flagg and Paul Enos left his native state in 1816. Arriving at Pittsburg, they bought a flat boat and started down the river, and after a toilsome journey of three months, arrived at St. Louis, which was then a small French village. Young Estabrook found work and remained there two years. In 1818 they came to Madison county, and all three invested in lands in the same neighborhood. There

John Estabrook cultivated his land until his death. He also engaged in other pursuits, such as milling, buying and selling land, speculating, etc. In 1820 he was united in marriage to Nancy White, who was a native of Charlotte, North Carolina. She died November 3d, 1881. There were ten children born to John and Nancy Estabrook, nine of whom are living, and all heads of families. Their names in the order of their birth are: John, Emeline James, Albert, Harriett, William L., Clara, Sarah, Lucy A., deceased. William L. was a soldier in the late war, and served three and a half years. He was a member of Co. E. 25th Regt. Wis. Vol. Infy.

John Estabrook was, in some respects, a remarkable man. To quote from one who knew him long and intimately: "He never used tobacco in any form, never drank a glass of spirits

or beer as a beverage, never played a game of chance or bet a dollar, never had a lawsuit or open quarrel with any man, never held an office, civil or military, never was sued and never failed to pay a debt—either for himself or security for others when called upon to do so; never took a newspaper without paying the subscription in advance; never was too late for the railroad cars, nor stood on the bank of the river and asked how long has the boat been gone. * * * * A man of more than ordinary strength of mind and force of will, he made a success of every enterprise he undertook. Attending to all the minutiae and details of business, he suffered very few losses, and his success in business was such as caused a constant increase of property to the close of his life. Judging of the future with almost prophetic vision, his expectations rarely failed of being realized, and his knowledge and judgment of character were intuitive. Strictly honest and always truthful himself, he was intolerant of deception in others. The writer has known him well for forty-eight years, and has had through all these years business

relations with him, and for him with others, and never knew him to vary a point from the strictest rules of honor and justice. Of deep religious convictions, he was a true Christian and ever ready to aid in sustaining religious institutions. Though a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, he was truly Catholic in his views and free from sectarianism. Although more than ordinarily successful, he pursued no devious paths to acquire property or fame. *An honest and honorable man.* His sympathetic nature, his old time simplicity of life and manner, his singleness of purpose to be right and to do right, his dignified manner, freedom from any narrow or jealous feeling, regarding with sacredness and performing with fidelity all the obligations which family, society and religion imposed. To him death had no terror and the grave no victory. The funeral took place from the old homestead, improved by him over fifty years ago. * * * We stop a moment in the whirl of active life to pay this merited tribute of regard to the life and memory of a valued friend and an old and honored citizen."





Thos. C. Springer

THE Springer family in Madison county are of Swedish-German descent, and trace back their lineage to Otto the Great, Emperor of Germany, born in the year A. D. 912. Christopher Springer, a lineal descendent of the 21st generation from Otto the Great, was born A. D. 1592, in Germany, and subsequently by cession of German territory to the King of Sweden, became a subject of and attached to that kingdom, where he became prominent in the councils of the King and a successful and influential officer in the settlement of treaties with foreign nations, greatly to the advantage of his sovereign, for which he was munificently rewarded by grants of large landed estates by the King. His son, Charles Christopher Springer, the first to come to America, was born at Stockholm, Sweden, A. D., 1647. When he was twenty years of age, having completed his education in the Swedish language, he was sent by his father to London to finish his education in English, and was placed in charge of the Swedish Ambassador, and became an inmate of his family. In an unguarded moment he was unluckily pressed on board an English merchant vessel,

brought over to America and sold into slavery to an English planter, in the Colony of Virginia. From Ferris' history of the Swedes on the Delaware, page 281, we make the subjoined extract of the particulars of the kidnapping of Mr. Springer.

That biographer says: "Mr. Springer was in the family of the Swedish Ambassador in London. Driving home one evening in a Post-Chaise, he was seized and carried on board a merchant vessel in the Thames, bound to Virginia. He was there sold as a servant for five years; at the expiration of his term of service he was set at liberty, when he joined his countrymen on the Delaware, and afterwards, by his sterling virtues and fine capacity, became honored and influential, and was elected a Justice of the Peace in the district of Christiana." It was by his energy and perservance, together with the assistance of the minister in charge of the Swedish congregation, that the old Swedes church of Wilmington was built about the year 1697. He served the church as vestryman and kept the records during his life. He came to America about the year A. D. 1667. He was a

devout Christian, and a useful and active member of the Swedish church, and being quite prominent in both religious and civil circles his memory has ever been revered by his countrymen. His death occurred on the 26th of May, 1738, at the age of 91 years, and his remains now repose beneath one of the arches of the old Swedish church at Wilmington, Delaware. His grand-son, Charles Springer, was married to Susannah Seeds, at Wilmington, Delaware, April 7th, 1752, and soon after removed to Frederick City, Maryland, where he died, leaving a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. John Springer (the second son), was with Daniel Boone two years in his early exploring expedition in the wilds of Kentucky, and afterwards with his family, wife and two children emigrated to Kentucky in 1783, and was among the first settlers around Harrod's Fort, in said state. He afterward removed to Washington county, Kentucky, where he died 1812. His son John, the father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Harrod's Fort, Kentucky, January 8th, 1784, and was married July 13th, 1809, in Kentucky, to Susan Sage. By this marriage he had four children, one of whom, Sarah A. Davidson, is still living. He emigrated to Illinois in October, 1810, and settled at Jones' Fort in what is now Bond county, Illinois, near Old Ripley. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, Mr. Springer was enrolled as a home guard, and served as first Lieutenant of Captain Jones' Company which was stationed at the Fort. In the fall of 1814, in company with Captain William Jones and others, he removed to Fort Russell township, in Madison county, Illinois, and settled on the farm where Thos. O. Springer now resides. Here he at once engaged in the vocation of an agriculturist, and was ever recognized as one of the best and most careful farmers of his time. For many years he discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace, and was noted for his high-toned, courteous and impartial bearing, and for his fidelity to the responsible trust. Always prominent in matters affecting the interests of the community in which he resided, he really filled a large place in public esteem. When he came to Fort Russell township he at once united with the Methodist church at Salem, and was soon after selected as class-leader of that society, which position he occupied and continuously filled to the time of his death, which occurred June 25th, 1849. He was a man of the strictest integrity, firm in his convictions, an energetic and devoted Christian, and faithfully filling all the trusts imposed in him. His death created deep regret among all who knew him. His wife, (Susan Sage), died July 8th, 1825. On the 16th of March, 1826, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Biggs, *nee* Byrd, a native

of Alabama. By the latter union ten children were born, to wit: Thomas O., William M. T., Levi C., Martha E., Nancy E., Emily P., John W., Lucinda, Joshua S., and Joseph E., six of whom are still living. His wife, Elizabeth, died of cholera June 24th, 1849; his death occurring on the following day they were both buried in one grave.

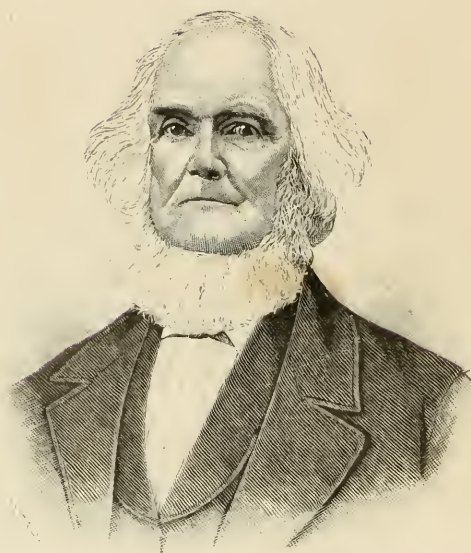
Thomas O. is the first offspring of John Springer and Elizabeth Byrd. He was born on Sec. 30, T 5, R. 8, in Madison county, Illinois, March 2d, 1827. He was reared upon the farm, and obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his neighborhood, attending McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated in the Scientific Department of that institution in July 1849. The death of his parents occurring about that time, he returned home, and with his brothers William M. T. and Levi C. Springer, he succeeded in educating and providing for them until they became of age. The death of his parents and his desire to keep the family together served to modify his plans for the future, and threw him into the channel of farming, which business he has continued almost uninterruptedly to the present.

On the 10th of October, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of the American Bottom, in Madison county, Illinois. She died January 21st, 1858. There was one child born to them, who died August 2d, 1857.

On the 7th of November, 1872, Mr. Springer was married to Miss Ella J. Randle, his present wife. She is the daughter of Edmund Randle, formerly of Madison county, Illinois.

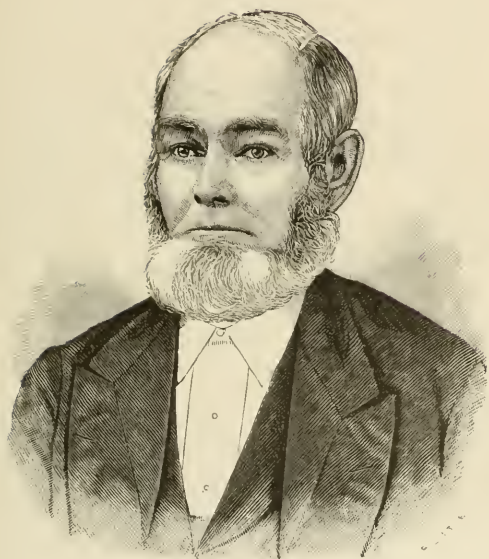
Politically Mr. Springer was originally an old line Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Zachary Taylor, in 1848. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and from that time to the present has been an active and staunch Republican. In 1856 he received the nomination for Clerk of the Circuit Court, and in the ensuing election was elected to that office. In 1860 he was again the nominee of his party, and became his own successor, and held the office until December 1864. He made an able and efficient officer, and retired from the office with honor and credit.

In September, 1850, he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of County Supervisors occasioned by the death of John B. Gibson, and in 1881 was elected by the voters of his township to the same position. He is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M. and R. A. M., and Knights of Honor. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. church.

*Zadock Newman*

ZADOCK NEWMAN, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his father before him. His grandfather was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America during the colonial days. He reared a large family of children. Of his seven sons, six settled in the southern states. Joseph, who was a boat maker came west in 1804, and located in Madison county, (for particulars see history of Fort Russell township). Zadock Newman, his son, was in his fifteenth year when his father brought the family to Illinois. He remained at home and received a fair education for those days. He taught school for some time, but farming was his chief occupation. He remained in Madison county until 1840, when he removed to Missouri and settled in Lawrence county, where he spent

the remainder of his days, and died there in 1864. During the Indian troubles in the early history of this state and during the war with Great Britain in 1812, he was in the ranger service and helped to put down the marauding bands of Indians who threatened the settlements of Illinois. In the year 1810, he married Miss Martha Ewing, whose father was one of the early pioneers of the territory. There were six children by that union, two sons and four daughters. Their names are Louisa, who died in infancy; Eliza, wife of Joel Johnson, a well-known hotel keeper of Springfield, Illinois; Julia A., married Alva Beecher; J. Russell, William E, and Emily M., who married William Graves. The two sons are now the only survivors of the family.



J. R. Newman Elizabeth Newman

ONE of the substantial farmers of Fort Russell Township is the subject of the following brief biographical sketch. He was born in Madison county, October 19, 1818, and is the son of Zadock and Martha (Ewing) Newman. His grandfather, Joseph Newman, settled in the territory of Illinois as early as 1804. He belongs to the pioneer stock, not only of the county, but of the state. He grew to manhood in the same township in which he now lives, and has followed the occupation of farming throughout his life. In 1845, he married Elizabeth Belk, daughter of Henry Belk. Mr. Newman and his brother, William E., are the only survivors of Zadock Newman's family. The latter (William

E.) was born in January, 1821. He married Martha A. Harrison, and has a family of four children, whose names are Charles E., Eliza, Henry and Mattie Newman. In matters of religious faith, J. Russell Newman is a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is exceedingly liberal to the church, and gives freely of his means to support and sustain it. Politically he is a Democrat. In his habits he is quiet and unassuming, and with a kind and honest heart, he aims to do all the good he can, and that without the least show or ostentation. He is temperate, and an advocate of prohibition. It is with pleasure that we here present this short sketch of one of Madison county's best citizens.



W. A. Smith

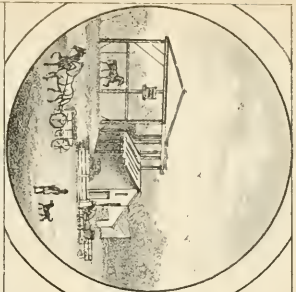


P. A. Smith

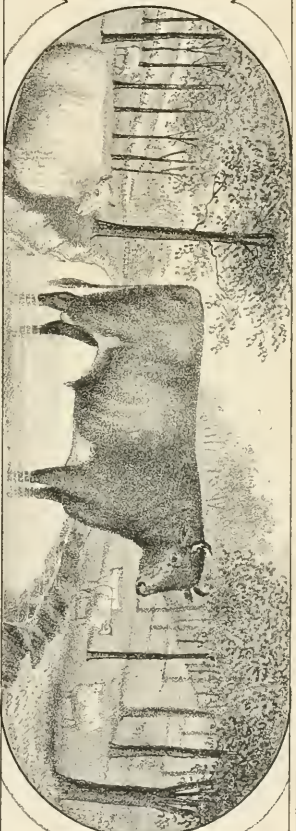
Was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1835. His father, Samuel Smith, was born in the same county, Oct. 30, 1791. Hugh Smith, the paternal grandfather of William A., was a native of Scotland, and subsequently moved to Ireland, and emigrated to Cumberland county, Penn., about the year 1765. He there married Elizabeth McCormick, the date of which was Feb. 22, 1784. He died March 17, 1823, and his wife died May 28, 1822. There were nine children. Samuel, the father of Wm. A., was the eldest. He came to Illinois in 1843, and stopped in Alton one winter, then moved to the northern part of Fort Russell township and purchased land in Rattan's prairie. It was raw and unimproved. He moved on it in 1845 and commenced its improvement, and thus he lived until his death, which took place June 3d, 1856. He married Ruth Duncan, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of David Duncan, a native of the same county, whose father was a native of Ulster county, Ireland. She was born January 11, 1800, and died March 6, 1855. Her father, David Duncan, married Silicia Anderson. There were six sons and four daughters; three sons and two daughters are yet living. William A., the subject of this memoir, was but eight years of age when his parents came to Illinois. Here he has lived, except six years he spent in Missouri and the time he was in the army. Soon after the war broke out, or in 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. D., of the 117th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated with his regiment and company in all the skirmishes,

battles, and marches in which it was engaged, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was mustered out and honorably discharged August, 1865. He returned home and re-engaged in farming. In 1869 he moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, and remained there until 1875, then returned to where he now lives, and there he has remained to the present. On the 8th of February, 1860, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Polly Ann, daughter of William A. and Eliza Lanterman. She was born in Fort Russell township, June 3, 1840. By this union there were twelve children, of whom there are six sons and two daughters living. The names of the children in the order of their birth are: Margaret Eliza, who died in infancy; Ruth A., born Oct. 22, 1862; Clara Estella, born May 24, 1864, and died Dec. 20, 1865; Frederick J. A., born July 6, 1866; Lewis James, born January 6, 1868; William Norman, born Sept. 24, 1869; Joseph E., born Feb. 25, 1872; Martha Letitia Harriett, born January 4, 1874; Frankin, born April 10, 1876; Mary Elizabeth, born April 30, 1878, died May 24, 1878; John Henry, born March 26, 1880, died August 4, 1881; Chester Marshall, born December 14, 1881.

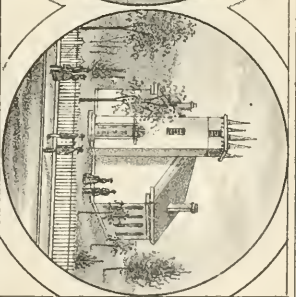
Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the old school Presbyterian church. Politically he has always voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Smith's occupation and business through life has been that of a farmer and stock raiser, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful.



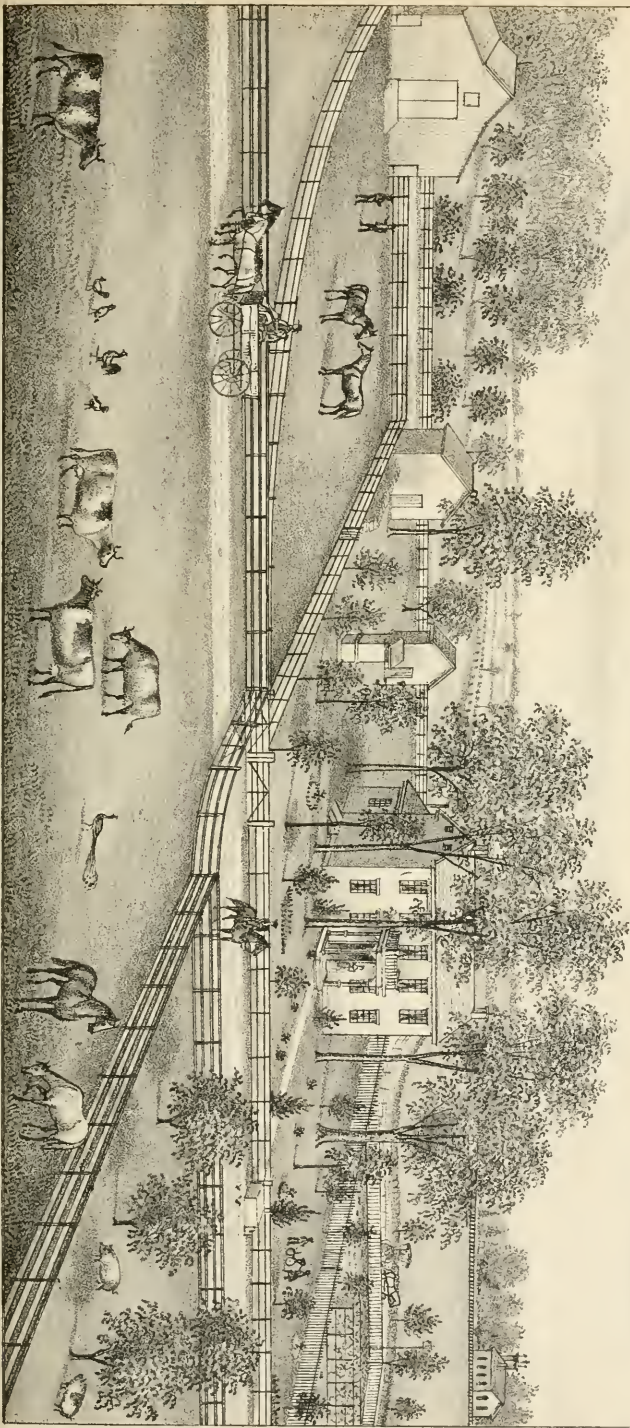
COAL SHAFT



EUXINE, NO. IN REGISTER 3803.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.





Wm A. Lanterman

ONE of the enterprising farmers of Fort Russell township, and an old settler of Madison county, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, Nov. 26, 1815. The family is of German ancestry. His father, Daniel A., was a native of Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Kentucky, where he remained until 1818, when he brought his family to Illinois, and settled in St. Clair county. One year later he removed to Madison, and located on section 19, T. 5-8, and commenced farming. He taught school for several terms during the winter seasons, and was one of the early teachers in what is now Fort Russell. He remained in the township, engaged in farming and living a quiet life until his death, which occurred in 1865. He married Sarah Luman, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1849, leaving two sons—the subject of this sketch and Peter Lanterman, now deceased. He subsequently married Mrs. Elizabeth Irwin, widow of John Irwin. She died October 4th, 1874. By the latter union there was one child, a daughter, named Elizabeth Lanterman. She died March 15, 1870. The subject of this sketch is the sole survivor of the family. He was in his fourth year when his father came to Illinois, and here in Madison county he has passed his boyhood, manhood, and maturer years.

His education was limited to the common schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home, assisting his father upon the farm, until he attained his twenty-third year. He then moved on a forty acre tract in section 16, and commenced its improvement. To these original forty acres he

has added, until he is now recognized as one of the substantial farmers of the township.

On the 3d of January, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Luman, a native of Lewis county, Ky. Her parents, John and Polly Luman, emigrated from Kentucky to Madison county, Ills., in 1828. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman has been blessed with ten children, six of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Polly Ann, who is the wife of William A. Smith, a prominent farmer of this county; Melinda, wife of S. B. Waples, a farmer and resident of Montgomery county, Ills.; Harriett, wife of A. C. Drennan, a farmer and resident of Woodburn, Macoupin county, Ills.; William H., who married Miss Jennie Russell; Edward A., and John B. Lanterman. The sons are now farming upon the home place.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lanterman are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Lanterman was originally an old line Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for W. H. Harrison in 1840. He joined the Republican party in 1860, and has been an active supporter of that political organization to the present. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for nearly sixteen years. He was the first collector in the township, when the county was changed to township organization, and has held other offices of minor importance. Nearly sixty-five years have fled since Mr. Lanterman came to and has been a resident of the county; and in all those years he has sustained the character of an upright man, good neighbor and honest citizen.

MORO.



MORO is situated in the northern tier of townships, bounded north by Macoupin county, east by Omph-Ghent, south by Fort Russell and west by Fosterburg. It comprises congressional township 6, range 8; the northern tier of sections being fractional. The surface is generally rolling, with considerable timber along the various streams. The prairies are small, and extend in a northerly and southerly direction. Paddock's creek, Indian creek, Rocky Branch and their tributaries furnish a good system of drainage. They run in a southerly direction across the township. The soil is rich and productive, and the improvements are among the best in this part of the county.

This portion of the county was settled at a much later date than the central and southern portions. We find on the records of land entries that Zenas Webster and S. W. Paddock entered the first land December 11, 1820. It was the N. E. quarter of the S. E. quarter and the S. E. quarter of the S. E. quarter of section 34, eighty acres. Zenas Webster settled on the former tract and was the first resident in the township. His cabin was located near the Springfield road, on the east side. He resided here a number of years. The next settlement was made in the southwestern part of the township in section 19, near Rocky Branch, in the fall of 1828, by Thomas Luman; he came from the Wood river settlement, and Abraham Prenitt and others assisted in raising his cabin. Luman died there of fever in 1832; his widow soon afterward married John Norton, who moved up on Macoupin creek, in Macoupin county. This settlement was soon followed by Thomas Wood, in the same year, 1828. He is a native of Kentucky, born in 1808, and came to Illinois in the year above named. He was then a single man and stopped for a short time with his uncle at Troy, in this county. He settled on the Springfield road, on the southeast quarter of section 10, where he has ever since resided; he married Jane Tolon, of this county, by whom he had a family of thirteen children, six of whom are living. His wife died October 12, 1875, and he still survives, hale and hearty.

The second land entry was made by Solomon Preuitt, March 30, 1830, consisting of two tracts in the southwest quarter of section 8, eighty acres, and was settled by his son, Abraham Preuitt, on the 9th day of May, 1830. Abraham Preuitt was born in Wood river township, October 12, 1810, where he grew to manhood and married Mildred Wood,

daughter of Ephraim Wood, another old settler of Wood river. He has been twice married, the second time to Mrs. Louisa Wells, in 1861, and reared a family of nine children; he has two children living by his former wife: Valentine, who joined the army in 1861, and still remains in the service, and Matilda, who married Jonathan Wood, and resides in the county. Mr. Preuitt is now living in the third house on his place; his first was a rough log cabin, which was burned; the second a hewed log house, and the present one a frame building. Another land entry was made February 27, 1830, by William Jones, the southwest fraction of section 4, 75 $\frac{1}{16}$ acres, and two more in 1831, by — Wood and James Mason.

In 1830, Joseph Hughes came from St. Clair county and located in the northeast corner of section 18, in the fall of the year; he brought with him a family of young children. About 1832 Solomon Preuitt bought him out and entered the land on which he had settled, and Hughes removed to Macoupin county. In 1831, Louis D. Palmer came with his family from Kentucky and settled on section 28. He was the father of Hon. John M. Palmer, ex-Governor of Illinois, who is now practicing law in the city of Springfield. He purchased and entered land, and improved a farm, where he continued to reside until 1844, when he sold his farm to William Cooper, and removed to Jerseyville, and subsequently to Litchfield, where he died in 1869, in his eighty-eighth year. Henry Thornton Carter, a native of Tennessee, born June 19, 1811, came to Illinois in 1827, with his father, Edward Carter, who lived in Madison and St. Clair counties. June 6, 1833, H. T. Carter married Hannah Davis, which was the first marriage ceremony performed in Omph-Ghent township, where her father lived. In October, 1834, he and his young wife settled on the north half of the southeast quarter of section 26, of this township, which he afterwards entered; he died here July 21, 1844, and left a family of five children, all of whom are yet living. His widow continued on the homestead, reared her children and improved the place, and is still living there with her son, Henry D. Carter, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Samuel Sanuer, another prominent arrival in 1833, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1803. He was of German origin. April 26, 1827, he was married to Barbara Paul, and in May, 1833, they emigrated west, and settled on the Springfield road, in this township. A family by the name of Lathey accompanied them from Pennsylvania, and in partnership with them purchased a farm of 160 acres. After living there about seven years,

Mr. Sanner sold his interest in the farm and purchased another about a mile distant, on which the family resided until their removal to Shelby county in 1866. Mr. Sanner was a very industrious and energetic man, and succeeded in accumulating a competence and being owner of a fine and valuable farm consisting of 400 acres, situated in sections 26 and 27. As above stated he moved with his family to Shelby county, this state, in 1866, where he purchased between two and three thousand acres of unimproved land. He resided there until his death, April 19, 1880. His widow still survives. John Mahuern, from Kentucky, emigrated to Illinois with his father, Samuel Mahuern, settling in Wood river in 1816; married a daughter of Captain Abel Moore, and located in Moro, in 1833, on section 18; he lived here but a short time. An Irishman, by the name of John Kingston, settled the Gay place, near Moro, about the same time in 1833, and resided here until his death several years afterward.

John Speer and Low Jackson also settled in 1833. In May of the following year (1834), came Nimrod Dorsey, a native of Maryland. He was born in 1789, and went to Kentucky, where he married Matilda Dorsey, a cousin, and in the year above named emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled in the northeast quarter of section 29 of this township, where he resided until his death, in August, 1849. His widow survived him until 1881, being in her eighty-eighth year. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom came with them to this State, viz: Samuel L., Edward J., Nimrod M., Susan, who married Anthony B. Hundley; Urath M., who married Adam Blair, and afterward Minor O'Bannon, all of whom are now dead except Samuel L. He was born in 1814, and has lived in this township ever since his father settled here. He has been three times married, and reared a family of six children.

Isaac Preuitt, brother of Abraham Preuitt, located on section 7, in 1834. He was born Aug. 14th, 1812, and married Susannah Braden, and reared a family, some of whom are residing in the county and others in the west. In 1849 he emigrated to Texas, but returned the following year, and is now residing in this township.

Jacob Preuitt was born Jan. 1st, 1815, married Clarinda Starkey, and settled in section 17, in 1835, and is now residing in Texas.

Martin Preuitt settled the William Butcher place in 1839, and afterward sold out and moved to Gillespie, Macoupin county, where he died. James Preuitt located on the northeast quarter of section 17, about 1840, and is now living with his son, E. K. Preuitt, on the Dorsey place. These are all sons of the old pioneer, Martin Preuitt, a complete history of whom can be read in the Wood River history.

In 1834, Buford T. Yager, who was born January 30th, 1806, in Virginia, settled on section 30, in the fall of that year. He came from Kentucky, whence he had removed with his father, at the age of nine years. His wife, Juda Ann White, born in June, 1814, is a native of Kentucky. They had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Yager are still living on the spot where they settled.

Fleming Huestis came in 1835, and located in section 15. He was born in New York in 1797, was twice married, and reared a large family. He died in Aug. 1876. His brother, Benjamin Huestis, born in the same State in 1799, came in 1836, and entered 160 acres in section 22, where he resided until December 19, 1880. He was also twice married, and his second wife is still living on the old homestead. There were three children born to him, two sons and one daughter. William E. is residing on the home place. Benjamin L. Dorsey came from Kentucky, and first located near Bethalto, where he remained a few years, and removed to section 17 of Moro, settling on a beautiful little prairie which has ever since borne his name. This was in 1836. He resided here until his death in the fall of 1880. Only three of his family are now living in the township, viz: William, Theodore, and John. Mr. Dorsey was a very energetic and enterprising man, and succeeded in accumulating considerable property.

Frederick Meyer, a native of Germany, came to this country about 1836, settled in Madison county, and afterward became a resident of this township. He died in 1866, and his widow, an old resident of the township, still survives.

John A. Campbell, born in New Jersey in 1812, also settled in section 11 in 1836, and is still residing there. William Cooper, J. M. Cooper, and Henry Cooper, three brothers, natives of England, came to this country and settled in Moro in the decade of 1840. After they had been here a short time, they brought their father and mother to this country. The father, John Cooper, died here, and their mother returned.

Cornelius McKinney and Jonathan Smith were also early settlers.

C. H. Hatcher, a Kentuckian, settled at Ridgely in 1856. Although not an old settler in this county, Mr. Hatcher made a tour through the country in 1818. He visited most of the settlements in this county that year, and continued his trip to Vandalia, where he taught school for a short time, and the following year clerked in St. Louis. He was twice married, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom are still living. He died in 1865, and his widow still survives, residing in Tennessee.

We have mentioned the names of many of the earliest settlers in Moro township. It is not necessary, neither would it be interesting to name them all, even were it possible to do so. Many of those who first came remained but a short time, and their history would be of little value. The permanent settlers,—those who have helped to make the township what it is to day,—are the ones we seek to place upon the historic page.

This township has been represented in the board of supervisors by Elias K. Preuitt, who was elected in 1876 and served till 1880, when N. S. Gay was elected, and is the present incumbent.

RIDGELY,

Is a point at the junction of the Alton and Hillsboro and Springfield road, in section 22, where, at one time, considerable business was done. About 1850, a store was kept by Richard O'Bannon; two saloons, a post-office, a blacksmith

shop, and three churches, Catholic, Christian, and Methodist. At present there is no business transacted here.

DORSEY STATION,

Is situated in section 16, on the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, which is a great convenience to the citizens of the northern part of the township. There is a store kept by H. L. Koeneman, and a blacksmith shop by Fred. Best, at the station. The

VILLAGE OF MORO,

Started with the building of the railroad through here in 1853. It was first called Hampton, and was laid out on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 32, and blocks 34 and 35, on the southeast quarter of section 31, by James H. Smith and James Montgomery, and plat recorded March 7, 1855. August 23 of the same year, the same parties made a small addition, replatted the town, and named it Moro.

Hugh and James P. Smith built a frame store-house soon after the road was completed, and put in a general stock of goods. The next house was a residence, built by Samuel Smith, a frame two story and a-half dwelling.

Lowder Tatman, Peter Hassinger, Mrs. Matilda Dorsey, and several others began building about the same time, and, in a year or two, quite a nice little village had sprung up. A large general warehouse, for shipping purposes, was also soon erected by James Montgomery.

In 1856, James Montgomery and Hugh Smith erected a large frame three story steam flouring-mill, with a run of three burrs. It did a good business until the winter of 1870-'71, when it was destroyed by fire.

The old school Presbyterian church, a frame structure erected in 1852, was the first and only house of worship built in the village. It stands just across the township line in Fort Russell. There is a good one story brick district school-house located about three-quarters of a mile north of the town. It was built in 1880, and cost \$2500. First blacksmith was Mr. Skiles.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores.—William Montgomery, T. A. Matchmore.

Blacksmith Shop.—John Klaus, George Griffith.

Shoemaker Shop.—Carl Boettger.

Tailor.—William Zoelzer.

Wagon Maker.—T. J. Sapp.

Saloon.—George Schubert, William Meyer.

Post Master.—William Montgomery.

Physician.—Frank Gere.

Brick Yard.—Henry De Werff, about three quarters of a mile north from the village, manufactures a very fine quality of brick. Has a well arranged yard with kiln, and burns about 140,000 brick per year.

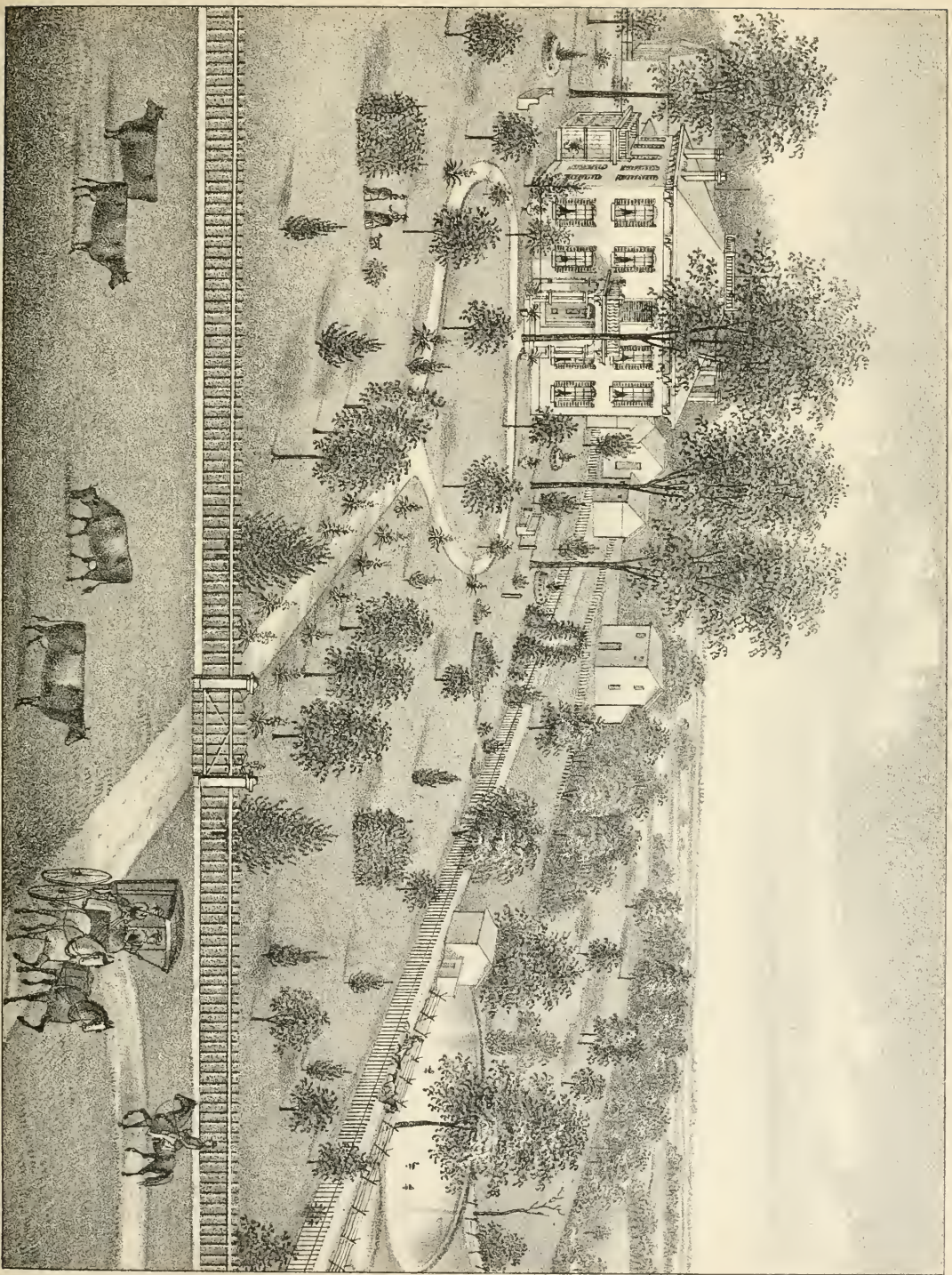
There are two or three coal mines, operated by horsepower, in the vicinity of Moro. The vein is about five feet thick, and coal is found about thirty feet from the surface.

BIOGRAPHY.

WM. C. FORMAN,

Was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 28th, 1833, being the son of Samuel and Eliza Forman. When an infant, his mother died. His father married again, and in 1845 emigrated to America, with his wife and two children, William C. and Alfred. Samuel Forman came directly to Madison county, and settled in Fort Russell township, where he still remains, having followed the profession of farming since the period of his arrival in this country. The subject of this sketch remained at home with his father until his nineteenth year; he then went west, and for nine years was principally engaged in mining operations in Nevada,

which proved very successful. Immediately after Mr. Forman's return from the mines he sought an opportunity for investing his capital, and became the owner of the farm he now occupies, in Moro township, formerly known as the Nimrod Dorsey farm. An illustration of the same can be seen on another page of this work. Mr. Forman has confined himself exclusively to farming operations since his return from the West, and has his land in an excellent state of cultivation. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Tipton, daughter of Elijah Tipton, a former resident of Macoupin county. By this union there has been born a family of four children, Samuel E., William, Nellie, May and Sarah. Politically Mr. Forman is a staunch Republican.



"HOME" THE RESIDENCE OF THE HON. NEWTON S. GAY, SEC. 31, T. 6, R. 8, (MORO TWP.) MADISON, CO. ILL.

MARINE.



HIS beautiful, fertile and highly improved township, now covered with valuable farms, dotted with handsome and comfortable homes, and commodious barns, teeming with their rich stores of agricultural wealth; and the large herds of stock grazing upon the rich herbage of the meadows, are but the indices to the people, who are now reaping and enjoying the fruits of those pioneers, who bore the brunt and withstood the privations incident to the early settlement and development of a wild region. The early history of the township precedes the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State. Among the early settlers were found the athletic and hospitable Kentuckian; the hardy backwoodsman from the mountains of Tennessee; the thrifty and bargain-driving New Englander; the Knickerbocker, and the chivalrous gentleman from Virginia. The present generation are a people of intelligence, education and enterprise. They are now enjoying the products and blessings of a civilized community, surrounded by all the necessities, comforts and even luxuries so essential to man's happiness and contentment. They are the debtors of the sturdy yeomen of pioneer days for much of what they now enjoy. Through the efforts of the pioneer, the land has been made to blossom and bring forth the fruits of civilization and prosperity; and while history may bear their names down to posterity, the early struggles with untamed nature and its final subjugation through their labors and the results thereof erect a lasting monument to their memories.

Marine township lies east of the central portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Alhambra, on the east by Saline, on the south by St. Jacobs and on the west by Pin Oak. In form it is a perfect square, and contains thirty-six full sections. The township received the name of "Marine Settlement" at a very early day from the settlement of so many sea captains within its limits.

The surface is beautiful rolling prairie, save that portion bordering on the water courses, which was formerly covered with heavy forest; but time, the fertility of the soil, and the necessity of man, have transformed nearly all into fertile farms. The soil is rich, and produces large yields of the cereals and hay. Sugar Fork of Silver Creek, which enters at section three and traverses the township from north to south, finding its way out in section 33, several small streams upon each side, and the east Fork of Silver Creek

in the southeast corner, afford an abundant supply of pure water for stock, and excellent drainage, as well.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

Major Isaac H. Ferguson and John Warwick, brothers-in-law, were the first to intrude upon unbroken nature in this township. They built their cabins in the edge of the timber on the southwest quarter of section 33, in 1813. Major Ferguson came to this section of the country as an officer in the United States army, as early as 1806, and lived in the vicinity of Fort Russell for several years. He was a ranger during the war of 1812. He continued his residence in the township until 1842, when he sold his home to Jacob Spies, and went to Texas. When war was declared against Mexico, though an old man of seventy five years of age, he enlisted and participated in the war; and while in the city of Mexico, was taken sick and died. His children were Melinda, who married Nicholas Kyle, and died in St. Jacob's township in 1880; John L., who was born in a block house in Fort Russell township in 1807, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Curtis Blakeman, Jr., and lived in Marine township, continuously, until his death, which occurred in 1878: his widow still survives him; Lucinda, married Henry Riggins, and subsequently became the wife of Squire Peterson, and now resides in Bond county; Elizabeth Ann, became the wife of a German, named John; Minerva Ann, married Thomas Uzzell. The two last named, with the other children, William, Justice, Nicholas and Mary, accompanied their father to Texas.

John Warwick remained but a short time, sold his improvement to Capt. Blakeman and left the settlement. John Laird was also an early settler and the first magistrate in the settlement, receiving his appointment from the Legislative Council. He left the township prior to 1819. Other pioneers who made permanent settlements were John Woods, George Newcomb, Joseph and Abalom Ferguson, Aquilla Dolahide, Abraham Howard and John Dean, who settled in 1813 and 1814 and Chester Pain, John Campbell John Giger and Thomas Breeze in 1815. On the 19th day of September, 1817, a company left their pleasant homes in New York city, and turned their course westward, to seek homes in the vicinity of Edwardsville, Illinois, where some of the party, the Masons, had been the previous year, and brought back favorable reports of the new country. Rowland P. Allen, his wife and son, George T.; a negro boy, Henry, and a negro girl, Jane, servants given to Mrs. Allen

by her father in New York. Paris Mason, wife, a sister of Mrs. Allen, one child and two negro servants; James Mason and family; Hail Mason and family; Elijah Ellison, wife and Townsend, John, and Jacob, his sons; Richard Ellison; Theophilus W. Smith, an able lawyer, and afterward a judge, with his family; William Townsend, Daniel Tallman and several young men composed this party of pioneers. They came in wagons to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and there purchased a large flat boat, in which they pursued their journey as far as Shawneetown, where they disembarked, continuing their travels by wagons to Edwardsville, where they arrived on the afternoon of December 23, 1817, and found a comfortable log house provided for their reception, where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1818, Rowland P. Allen and Elijah Ellison moved into Marine, and on section 28 built their cabins, entered the land together, inclosed the same and farmed in common for many years, the land interests not being divided until 1838. Rowland P. Allen lived on his farm several years, then went back to New York, returned to the township again to live on his farm and ultimately moved to Alton, where he died in 1858. Mr. Allen was twice married, but only raised one son, George T., whom he brought with him when he first came west, and who in later years represented Madison county in the General Assembly in 1855, was a surgeon in the army during the late war, and afterward had charge of the United States Hospital at St. Louis, for many years, where he died.

Elijah Ellison lived on the farm, which he improved until his decease, which occurred in 1858, his wife having died thirty years previously. He left a family of six sons and two daughters: Townsend, living in St. Paul, Minnesota; John, who lives in this township and is the oldest settler now living in it, being well and favorably known by all the old settlers of the county and having honorably filled the responsible office of justice of the peace for twenty-one years; Jacob, who improved a fine large farm in the northern part of the township, when he died August 1, 1881; William was a farmer of this township, until his death in June, 1866; Mary Jane was killed by lightning while sitting in her father's house in 1838; she was a young lady of nineteen; Smith lives in Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, and has never married; Phoebe married J. Carlton for her second husband, and now resides in Champaign, Illinois, while George, the youngest, died at Du Quoin, while on his way home from the army in which he was a soldier during the late war.

During the year 1819, Captain Curtis Blakeman, Captain George C. Allen, James Breath, Justice Deselherst and Captain David Mead, all old sea captains, arrived in the township. They all had families, and came from New York, New England and New Jersey. They were all supplied with money, and were able to live comfortably. Captain Blakeman located on the Louis Spies place, which had been previously occupied by an early settler named John Scott, a native of Tennessee. Captain Blakeman brought with him a four-horse wagon, which was driven by David Thorp, a two horse wagon, driven by Henry B. Thorp, and a one-

horse rockaway driven by James Sackett. Captain Blakeman and his companions were all strong Whigs, and while he was a member of the Legislature the question as to whether the state would become a free state or a slave state claimed the attention of the members. Captain Blakeman and George Churchill were the Whig members from this county, and E. J. West was the representative of the Democratic party. A vote was about to be taken; the legislature was very evenly divided, requiring the presence of every member of the Whig party to sustain their position. At this juncture, Captain Blakeman received a message to return home in haste, as a favorite child was lying dangerously ill and momentarily expected to die. He went to his colleague, E. J. West, and requested him to pair with him stating the reason, and was flatly refused. Being unable to secure the desired and reasonable favor, he publicly stated that he would not leave his post in the legislature even though his entire family were dying. A Democratic member, by the name of Dr. Alexander, from the southern portion of the state, hearing of the circumstance, took pity on the old captain and paired with him. Mrs. John L. Ferguson, of Marine, a daughter of Captain Blakeman, is now the only survivor of his family, but also of those of the same name. Elijah Blakeman, a brother of the captain, came with him in a two-horse wagon, bringing a wife and five children. He improved a farm—now known as the Sutter place—in section thirty-two. He afterward returned to the east with his family, and in 1840, he again came into the county and remained until his death, which occurred some seven years later. James Sackett, who now lives in Marine, came with Captain Blakeman. He was a boy of only fifteen years, and drove the captain's rockaway. He married a Miss Parker, whose father, Andrew Parker, came into the township in 1829. Mr. Sackett pursued the vocation of a farmer, until about nine years ago, when he moved into the town of Marine. He raised a family of six children, and lost his wife in 1866. About four years ago he lost his eyesight; but his memory remains intact, and he can with much accuracy relate the incidents of the early settlements, and a conversation on the events of pioneer times is a source of much enjoyment to the old gentleman. Justice Deselherst, who at one time had been a mate on a ship, commanded by Captain Blakeman, came into the township at the same time. With his family he improved the Frank Frisse place, and was the second justice of the peace in the settlement. During the excitement caused by the discovery of lead at Galena, he went to that place and never returned. M. Botchford, Solomon Curtis and Wheeler Curtis, each with families and two-horse wagons, came at the same time. Captain George C. Allen brought two teams, one driven by himself and the other by William Coon. William May, a carpenter by trade, resided here about the same time, but soon returned to his former home in the east. A few years later, William Goodsell and family came from the east, but dying about three years subsequent to his arrival, his family returned to their former home. James Ground, an Englishman with a liberal education, settled on section nineteen, in 1820; and the same year built a com-

fortable frame dwelling, the first in the township. The house is still standing, and is used as a residence. He raised a family of three boys and two girls, none of whom are residents of the county, though some of his grandchildren are residents of different portions of it. Elizur Judd, a native of Connecticut, came into the state at an early day, and first settled at Old Ripley, Bond county. In 1822, he moved into this township, located on section nine, the place now being known as the George Accola place, where he resided until his decease. For many years he kept a tavern and the post-office on the state road. His death was sudden and caused by heart disease. He left a widow, three sons, Albert H., who settled and improved the south-east quarter of section four more than forty years ago, and there died in 1865; George B., who lived on the old home place for many years, then moved to Minnesota, where he was extensively engaged in lumbering, and where he died; Lewis S., improved a place north of the homestead of his father, and resided there until his death, in 1849. The daughters were Sarah, who married and now lives in Minnesota, and Emeline, now deceased. Among the seventy-two families who came in a body in 1818, were John Barnaby, Lefferd French, Jacob Johnson, two families by the name of Matthews, the Andersons, Shinnis and the Balsters. Adam Kyle was among the earliest to settle out in the prairie, and as early as 1817, he improved the Jacob Schneider place on section twenty-nine. He raised a family of five sons, all of whom made homes for themselves in St. Jacob's township; but all are now dead. Davidson Gooch, whose father settled near Edwardsville at an early day, improved a place in the southwest part of the township as early as 1823. He left one son, Thomas, who has been dead several years. The pioneers on the east side of Silver creek were Ambrose Houser and his father; Felix, Michael, Henry and Joseph Deck and their father, all of whom were natives of Virginia, and thrifty farmers; Mathias Long, John Ambuhl and William Geiger. Reuben Reynolds and Benjamin May were early settlers on the Vandalia road. John Harrington, whose widow lives on section five, came with his father, Whitmil Harrington, one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Harrington was an extensive trader and lived in many parts of the county. He raised a family of ten children: Nancy, John, William, Charles, Sarah, Jane, Enoch, Parnelia, Harrison and Susan. Mr. Harrington died while on a visit to his daughter in Troy, his home being in Macoupin county at the time of his death. Jordan W. Jeffress was a native of Virginia, and came into the township in 1834, and located where the town of Marine now stands. He, in company with George Welsh, opened a store soon after his arrival, carrying a general stock. Two years later he sold his stock to Mr. Welch and moved to Washington county, Missouri, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1843, when he returned to Marine and commenced merchandising anew, in company with his son-in-law, Thomas Farquharson, which he continued for two years, and then closed up his business and turned his attention to the improvement of one thousand acres of land in the north and west part of the township. This land he had

entered and purchased when he first came into the county. He continued farming until his death, which occurred on the third day of May, 1866. He was twice married and reared a family of two sons and four daughters, children of his first wife. His sons, Alexander W. and Edward Jordan, are prominent farmers of the township. The latter lives on the old homestead and the former near by. Mrs. Catharine Voight, who lives on section five, is a daughter of Martin Schmidt, one of the early German settlers in St. Clair county. Mr. Schmidt came to Madison county in 1838, and settled on Looking Glass prairie near St. Jacobs. He subsequently settled in Pin Oak township, on land purchased from Major Geary, where he died, leaving a widow, three sons and one daughter. George Howard, who resides on section thirteen, settled there forty-four years ago. His father, Blackstone Howard, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809. He was a native of Virginia, and first made his home at Turkey Hill, St. Clair county, and in 1812, came to Madison county and located in the six mile prairie, southwest of Edwardsville, in the American Bottom. Subsequently he moved to the Chouteau Slough, where he improved a farm and spent the remainder of his life. He was a ranger in the war of 1812. He raised a large family of children: Patience, Obediah, John and Lovell were born in Tennessee; George in St. Clair county, in 1809; Elizabeth, Electa, Alexander and James B., were born in this county. George and Electa, the widow of James East, are all that are now left. The old gentleman was married four times; and died in 1853, at a ripe old age. William McAdams was one of the earliest settlers of the county, a native of Tennessee, and a veteran of the revolutionary war. As early as 1819, he had quite an improvement on section thirty-five, between the east fork of Silver creek and Sugar Fork. His family consisted of five daughters and one son, from whom many of our most prominent citizens trace their lineage. The old gentleman died at an advanced age at the residence of Aaron Rule, a son-in-law,—who was also an early settler—received the military honors at his interment, and all the old muskets in the neighborhood were brought into requisition for the occasion.

Major Isaac H. Ferguson built the first house, a rude log cabin, and also improved the first farm. The first marriage was that of Lefferd French and Sarah Matthews, in 1815. Elijah Ferguson, a brother of Major Ferguson, was the first to die in the settlement, in the year 1815. In the summer of 1814, Arthur Travis taught the first school in the smoke-house of Major Ferguson. About twelve pupils were in attendance. In 1819, a young man from New Haven, Connecticut, opened a school in an empty cabin which stood between the houses of Captain Blakeman and Rowland P. Allen, and for many years thereafter, the youth of the settlement were taught in old cabins and the Union church. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Lindley, a Baptist minister, at the residence of Major Ferguson, in 1813; and Rev. Peter Cartwright preached in the settlement the same year. The Union church, a substantial frame building, with clapboard siding and split shingle roof, was the first erected. It was built in 1821, on section thirty-three, and was in constant

use until the Union church was built in the village of Marine. The old building was then purchased by John L. Ferguson, who used it as a barn. The first post-office was established many years prior to the laying out of the village. They received mail every other day. Rowland P. Allen and John L. Ferguson were the first postmasters, and had the office at their houses. Ebeu. Twiss, who settled on the State road, on section eleven, kept the first tavern, as early as 1820. This was a stopping place for the stages, until the village was established. The first mill was an old tread mill, requiring ten oxen to furnish the motive power, built by Captain Blakeman on his place in 1823. It was a great improvement on the old horse mills, as one hundred bushels per day could easily be ground. It was destroyed by fire in 1835, and as steam mills were then being established in the neighborhood, it was never rebuilt. The school and church facilities of the township are excellent. The numerous school-houses that dot the wayside, speak well for the intelligence and culture of the inhabitants. One of the finest school buildings in Madison county adorns the town of Marine, and her schools have a deserved reputation for discipline and proficiency. The gentlemen whose names follow, have been members of the Board of Supervisors: John L. Ferguson was chosen in 1876, and was in office for three successive terms. He was succeeded by C. W. Kettler, who served two terms. A. W. Jeffress was elected in 1881, and followed in office by E. J. Jeffress, who was chosen in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

The building of a town was early contemplated by the pioneers, and to that end the following prospectus was issued, but the attempt was not crowned with success at that time.

"One hundred Town Lots for sale, in the town of Madison, in the Marine settlement, Illinois."

On Saturday, the 18th day of November, 1820, will be sold at auction, at the house of Rowland P. Allen, in the Marine Settlement, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M., 100 Lots, in the town of Madison."

The town of Madison is situate near the centre of population of Madison county, in perhaps the most flourishing settlement in the state of Illinois. The beauty of its site surpasses that of any other town in the state, being situated on a handsome prairie, embracing at one view almost every variety of scenery. From the town site, on the north, the view is uninterrupted by timber; the eye wanders over a vast extent of prairie, variegated only by its appearance, so much as to prevent satiety and the view is ultimately lost in the sublime idea of infinite extent. On three sides, east, south, and west, there are seen more than thirty finely improved farms, which, with the numerous flocks of cattle and the operations of the inhabitants, afford the most active and delightful employment to the mind. Beyond this busy scene the eye rests upon a beautiful and variegated view of woods.

In addition to the beauty of its situation, the town possesses every substantial, natural and acquired advantage, among which are, an intelligent and industrious society, a salubrious atmosphere, an abundant supply of fine water, a

first-rate soil for cultivation, timber, building stone, coal of a superior quality and an abundant supply of salt will shortly be produced from works lately established. Besides these local advantages, the great road from Vandalia to St. Louis and the roads from Vincennes to Edwardsville and Alton, and from Shawneetown to the Sangamo country, pass through this settlement. It is, however, needless to dwell upon the advantages of a place so well known as the Marine Settlement. Its reputation is established, and has become proverbial.

The sale of the lots above mentioned, will be made without reserve. Terms, ten per cent. of the purchase money cash. The residue in equal instalments of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months.

Curtis Blakeman, Rowland P. Allen, George C. Allen, Pierre Teller, Adrian Hegeman, Abraham Beck, Nehemiah Allen, W. M. O'Hara, Justus Post, T. W. Smith, proprietors."

MARINE.

Situated on the contemplated site of the town of Madison, is the beautiful little village of Marine, with its fine public park, handsome church edifices and fine public school building. The town is well built, the private residences are handsome, while their surroundings are of the most pleasing character, bespeaking the wealth, taste and thrift of an intelligent and refined people. The town was laid out in 1834, on sections sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one, by George W. Welsh, James Semple, Jordan W. Jeffress and Abram Breath. The streets are wide, well shaded, kept in good repair and cross each other at right angles. The first stores were kept by Jordan W. Jeffress, George W. Welsh and Abram Breath. The first physicians were Drs. George T. Allen and P. P. Green.

The Cable Mill.—This mill was built in 1866, by Curtis Blakeman, John B. Parker and Jacob Spies. When first built it had but three run of stone; but since falling into the hands of Charles Valier and Jacob Spies in 1876, it has been greatly enlarged, until it is now a handsome four-story brick building, with numerous frame additions, cooper shop, and all necessary attachments for its successful and profitable operation. It now contains six run of stone, two sets of rollers, with a capacity of two hundred barrels per day, most of which find a ready market in the New England States. The flour is hauled in wagons to St. Jacobs, from which station it is shipped.

BUSINESS OF MARINE.

Physicians.—Peter S. Weidman, Peter Fischer, Henry L. Judd.

General Stores—Valentine Miller, John G. Goerke, Henry Hoppe & Co., Henry Gehrs, Blanke Bros.

Hardware.—Fred. Wentz, Kold & Richardson.

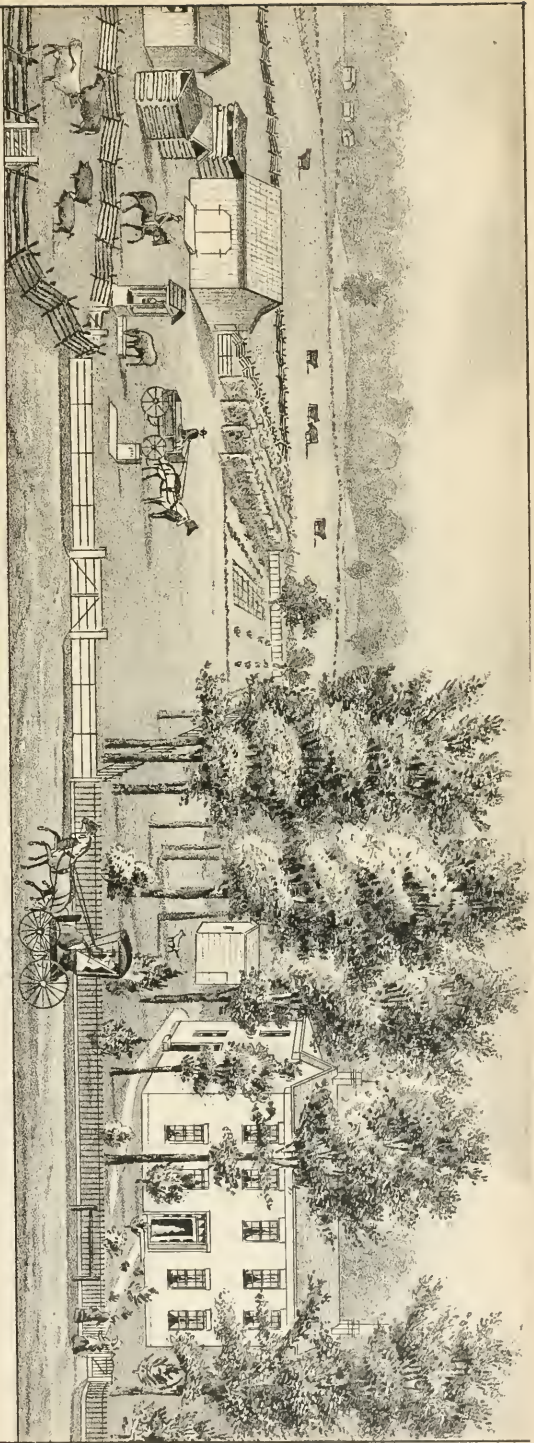
Drug Stores.—L. A. Richardson, Porter G. Parker.

Hotel.—H. H. Elbring.

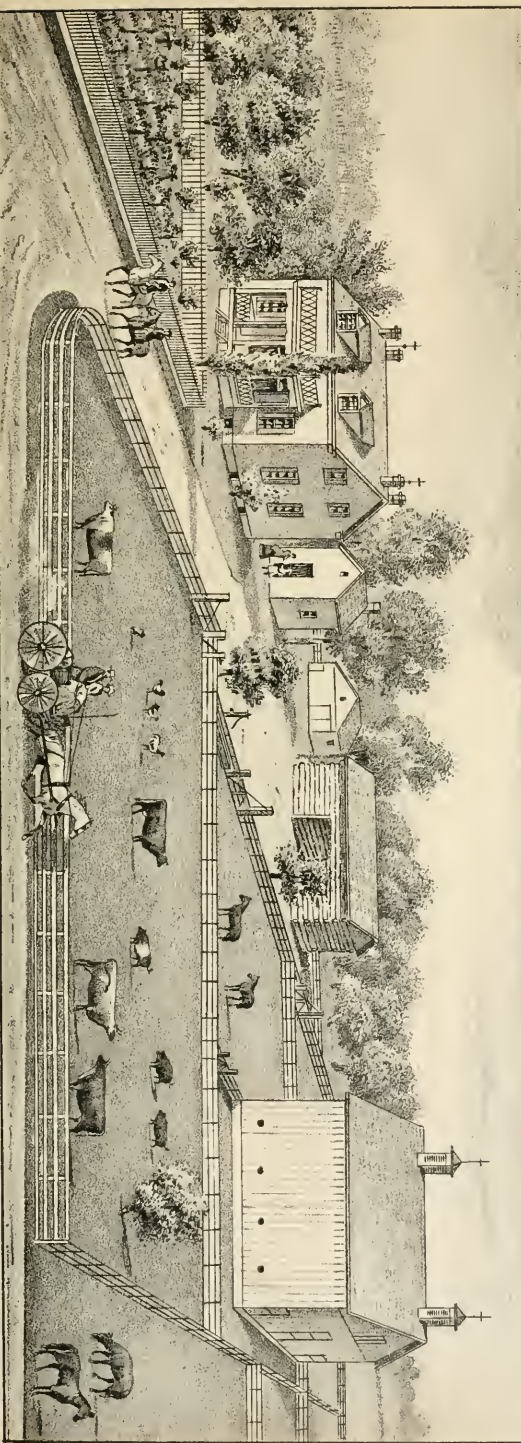
Post Master.—Fred. Blanke.

Store and Tinware.—John M. Hettel.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shops.—Charles Adler, John Koch, V. Deibert, Michael Ford.



STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF ALSEY S. SMART, SEC. 25 T. 4 R. 7. (PIN OAK TP) MADISON, CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF RUDOLPH BRUNNER, SEC. 12 T. 4 R. 6 (MARINE TP) MADISON, CO. ILL.

Wagon Maker and Bridge Contractor.—Henry A. Hoyer.
Carpenter and Bridge Builder.—Fred. Webold.

Wagon Maker and Milleright.—Julius Busch.

Furniture Dealers.—George Gravins, Henry Ortmann.

Barbers.—William Apffel, John Weber.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—John Deibert & Son.

Harness and Saddlers.—Henry Brandes, William Koch.

Cigars.—Charles Lewis Varwig, Edward Frey.

Bakery and Confectionery.—Charles Pfister.

Millinery.—Catherine Nemnich, Mrs. Mary Ellison, Mrs. William Koch.

Meat Market.—Henry Schmidt, Jacob Weder.

House and Sign Painters.—John R. Kircheis, F. W. Overbeck.

Watch Maker.—Andrew Volk

Shoe Makers.—Herman Vandersten, Peter Harnist, Henry Ackermann.

There are five churches in the town. The Roman Catholic, German Lutheran and Christian, have fine brick buildings, while those belonging to the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations are neat frame structures. A handsome, two-story, five room brick school-house building was erected in 1874, in which are employed five teachers. The cost of the building was \$10,000. Prof. William E. Lehr is the

principal, and Messrs. H. C. Gerke, H. H. Elbring and August Versen were the directors at the time the house was built. The Park was given to the town by Abraham Breath for a public square, and has since been fenced, trees planted and otherwise beautified by the citizens. It is now under the jurisdiction of the city authorities and is kept in excellent order.

Marine Lodge No. 355 A. F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted on the 18th day of July, 1859, with Thomas J. Prickett, as W. M., and William W. Pearce, George W. Fitch, William J. Loury, Curtis Blakeman, Alexander Keown and Joseph P. Steppe, as Charter Members. The Lodge now has a membership of forty-two, and is in good working order. The present officers are William E. Lehr, W. M.; Henry Geisemann, S. W.; Charles Schacht, J. W.; Fred. Wentz, treasurer, and H. Elbring, secretary.

Marine Turners.—This order has a membership of seventy-five, owns a nice hall, handsomely arranged with stage and scenery, and frequently entertain the citizens with theatrical and athletic entertainments.

Trebund Lodge No. 30, was organized June 5th, 1879. It is a German organization, and has a membership of twenty-four. It is in good working order, and meets every Saturday evening, in Philipp Volk's Hall.

BIOGRAPHIES.

HENRY L. JUDD, M. D.,

WAS born in Marine, Illinois, on the second of December, 1842. He is of English extraction on either side. His parents were Louis S. Judd and Mary (Danforth) Judd. His father was born in Massachusetts, in 1801 and came to Illinois, locating in Marine, about the time the state was admitted into the Union. His wife came to the county with her uncle, Mr. Caldwell, and it was here that they were united in marriage in the year 1835. Mr. Judd was one of the early merchants of Marine, and subsequently one of the leading farmers in that township. He reared a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, viz: Samuel, residing at Marine Mills, Minn.; Mary E., the wife of James M. Patterson, of St. Louis; Henry L., of whom we write, and one child who died in infancy. Louis L. Judd, the father, died December the 28th, 1849, aged forty-eight years, and his wife died August 29th, 1863, there being but a few weeks' difference in their ages at death. Henry L. Judd, as before mentioned, was born and reared in Marine. He obtained his early training in the common schools of his native town, and attended for three years the McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. At the age of twenty he attended the

St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1865. In the same year he located at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for two years, which he was compelled to abandon on account of ill health. For five years he traveled in this country and Europe, for the benefit of his health, after which he located at his old home, Marine, where he has ever since engaged in his profession. In 1865, he was united in marriage to Marie Antoinette Sherwood, daughter of Lyman Sherwood, of Albany, N. Y., who was at one time a prominent man in the business circles of Springfield, in this state, where he died in 1875. This union has been blessed with three children, Elith May, born July 1st, 1866, Samuel Sherwood, born Aug. 12th, 1872, and Nellie, born Feb. 22, 1878, being just six years between their ages respectively.

The doctor has held several offices of trust in his town, having been elected to serve on the town board, of which he has been the presiding officer, has been school trustee, and is at present a formidable candidate for coroner on the Republican ticket. Dr. Judd is a clever gentleman, much esteemed by the citizens of Madison county,



Jacob Spies

AMONG the prominent and influential Germans of Madison county is the subject of the following biography. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born August 3d, 1817. He is the second son of Valentine and Phillapena (Rietzman) Spies, who were also natives of the same country. His father died in 1834, and his mother in 1838. Jacob was reared upon a farm, where he remained until his twenty-third year, then came to America on a tour of observation. He landed in New York April 20th, 1840, and a few days later came west to Illinois, and settled in Belleville, St. Clair county, and there remained for one year. In 1841 he returned to Germany, and in 1843 came back to America and bought a tract of land in sections 32 and 33 of T. 3 N. R. 6 W. To that tract he has added, until now he has a large body of as fine tillable land as can be found in the county. On the 27th of May, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Kauffmann, a native, also, of Germany. By this union there have been ten children, nine of

whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth are, Minnie Rosa, Julia, wife of Alexander Richardson, Caroline Louisa, wife of Charles Valier; Charles, Louis, Amelia, who is the wife of Preston Fahnestock; Bertie, wife of Louis Kolb; Jacob and Anna Spies. The last two are yet at home. In politics Mr. Spies was originally a Democrat. In 1854, during the excitement attending the Kansas-Nebraska difficulties, when it was sought to introduce slavery into the territories, he left the party and joined the Republicans, and from that date to the present has been a warm supporter of the latter organization. Mr. Spies has been and is yet a very industrious and energetic man, and much of his success in life is due to those characteristics. He has been a resident of Madison county for nearly forty years, and has a well-earned reputation for honesty and uprightness of character. In short, few men in the county are more respected than Jacob Spies.

RUDOLPH BRUNNER

Was born in the Canton of Argo, Switzerland, December 20th, 1834. His father, Henry, died there in 1851. He married Mary Burkhart, by whom he had seven children, four of whom are yet living. In 1854 Rudolph left his native country and came to America. He stopped one year in Scioto county, Ohio. In the fall of 1857, he came to Illinois, and in 1859 he rented land where he now lives, and continued a renter until 1872 when he purchased eighty acres and improved it, and is yet a resident upon it. He has lived upon those eighty acres as renter and owner since 1859, except three years, when he lived near Greencastle. On the 7th of May, 1859, he married Miss Mary Bircher, who was born in the Canton of Argo, Switzerland, September 14, 1837. She came to America in 1851, with her father, Louis Bircher. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brunner, two of whom are living, whose names are Emily and Julia. Gustave died at the age of ten years from an accident. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brunner are members of the Lutheran church. He has been a Republican since 1864, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln. He has held several offices in his township, and at present is road commissioner. He has been one of the school directors of the township for the past ten years. Mr. Brunner has been a successful farmer, is a good citizen, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

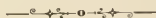
A. W. JEFFRESS.

THE Jeffress family is of English ancestry. John Jeffress, the grandfather of the present family, was a native of Lunenburg county, Virginia. His son, Jordan W., father of A. W. Jeffress, was a native of the same place, and was born October 31st, 1797. He removed to Tipton county, Tennessee, and remained there a short time, then came to Illinois in 1835, and settled in Marine township. He, in com-

pany with two others, surveyed and laid out the town of Marine. He soon after formed a partnership with George M. Welsh, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1836 he sold his interest in the business to his partner and removed to Washington county, Missouri, and remained there seven years, then returned to Marine, and in connection with his son-in-law, Thomas Farquharson, again engaged in merchandising. Two years later he sold out, and purchased land in section 6, T. 4, R. 6, and removed there November 5, 1848, and engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed until his death, the date of which was May 3d, 1866. He was a man of superior education, of a liberal and generous disposition, and pleasant and agreeable manners. In religious faith he was a member of the Christian church, and took an active interest in promoting the welfare of that religious organization. On the 14th of October, 1819, he married Mary C. Eggleston, who was born in Lunenburg county, October 4, 1798. She died April 10, 1846. On the 5th of November, 1848, he married Mary A. Brill, a native of Brewster county, Virginia. She died without issue March 17, 1872. By the first marriage is Alexander W., the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, December 13, 1830, and was in his fifth year when the family came to Illinois. He received his education in the schools of Madison county, and here grew to manhood. His life has been spent upon the farm. From choice and inclination he delights in agricultural pursuits. He has a beautiful farm, handsomely situated, with a large and commodious farm house, elegantly furnished, surrounded by beautiful lawns; there he lives in comparative ease, and enjoys life in its truest sense. Politically he was originally an old line Whig. Upon the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and has remained identified with that political organization to the present. In 1881 he was elected to represent his township in the board of supervisors, and in 1882 was re-elected. He is a member of the Christian church. He is a courteous and hospitable gentleman, and in his home makes it pleasant to all who come beneath his roof.



NAMEOKI.

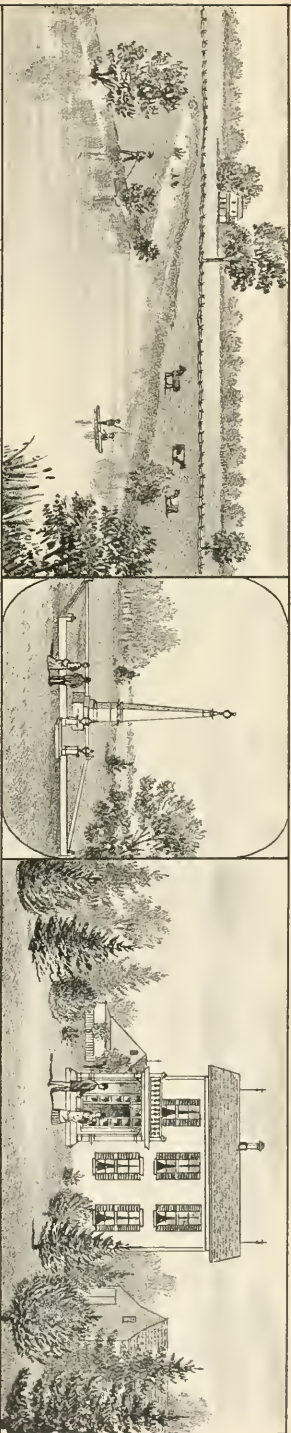


THE word Nameoki is of Indian origin, and signifies smoky. It was first given to a station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad by A. A. Talmadge, while a conductor on that road, and afterward to the township, which is in the southwestern part of the county. In shape it is a regular square of thirty-six sections, or, more accurately, 22,600 acres of land.

It is bounded on the north by Chouteau township, east by Collinsville, south by St. Clair county, and west by Venice township. Geographically it is township 3 N. R. 9 W. It lies almost wholly within the Great American Bottom, and hence is low and level. Its soil is sandy, and of marvelous fertility, and needs only proper drainage to become the garden spot of Madison county. Horse Shoe lake occupies nearly 2000 acres in sections 31, 32, 29, 28, 21, 16, 15, 14, 22, 23, 27 and 26. It abounds in fish, and is skirted here and there with timber. This lake was known to former geographers as *Marais Mensoui*. Long lake crosses this township diagonally, entering on section 12, and leaving on section 3, having here a length of nearly five miles. Several other small lakes or marshes are within its borders. Passing across the southeastern part is Cahokia creek, which receives the waters of Cantine creek from the east on section 36. A levee has been thrown up extending almost the whole distance across the township from northeast to southwest, as a protection to farming-lands to the northwest.

In the southern part, on sections 34 and 35 are several mounds, thought by many to have been of artificial origin. The most prominent of these is the Monk's mound, so named from having been the abiding place of the monks of La Trappe. The following description of the American Bottom and Monks' mound is taken from the *Chicago Daily American*, Aug. 9, 1839. Notes by the editor, William Stewart. "About ten miles this side of St. Louis the traveler comes upon the famed American Bottom, which extends from Alton, on the Mississippi, to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, a distance of about one hundred miles, and expanding from three to five miles in width. A lottery, chartered by the State, is now in successful operation for the purpose of raising funds to drain this land and improving its health. It is a highly laudable enterprise, and deserves the co-operation of the public. The rich tract of land, when drained and cultivated, is capable alone of supporting the whole western country. A few miles from this point (on road near St. Louis), on the right side of the

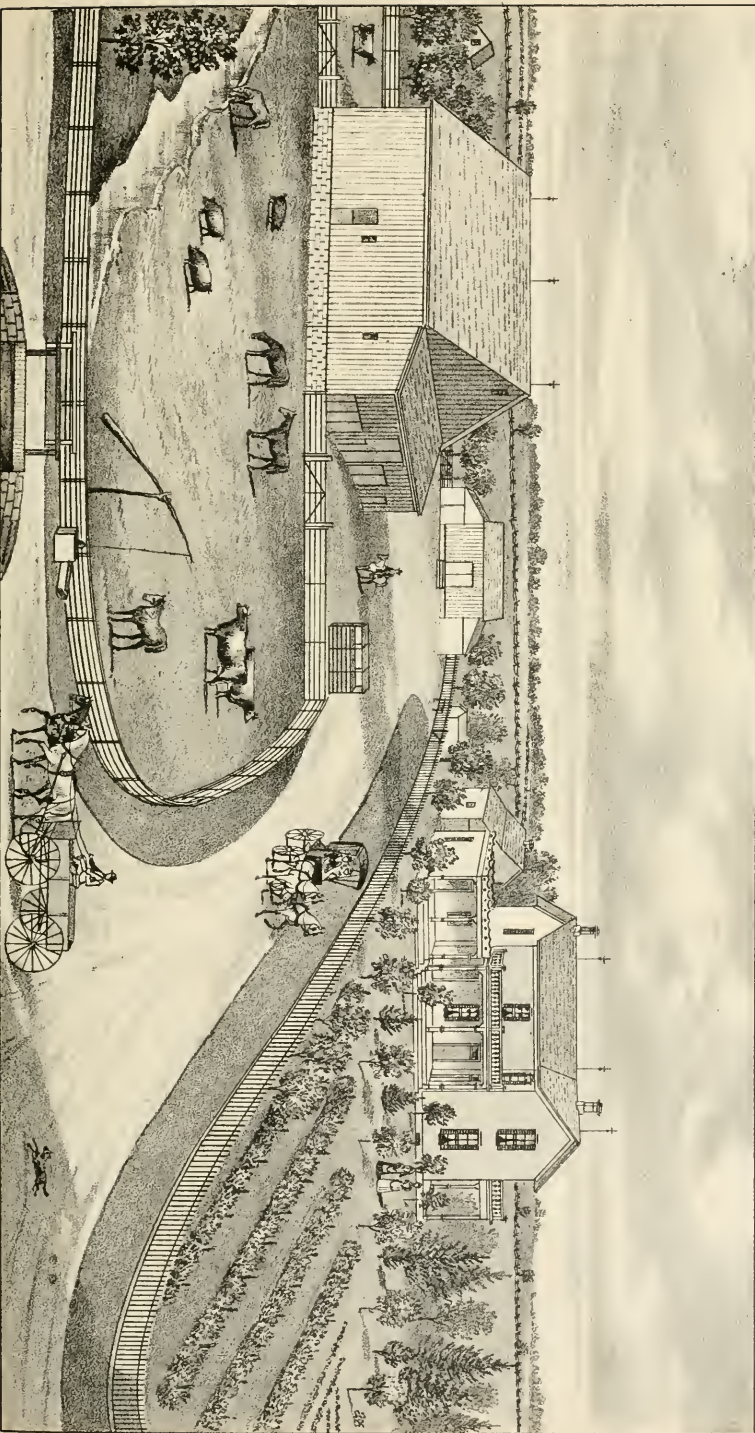
road, towers to the view a beautiful elevation of land called Monk's Hill, from its being inhabited by a monk about the year 1809. A romantic cottage peeps out from a thick grove, which ornaments the top of the hill, and which we understood was occupied by some Jesuits about the year 1809." In 1807 the monks of La Trappe located on and around the mound, whose name perpetuates the fact. From *Hair's Gazetteer* the following interesting facts relative to these religious enthusiasts are gleaned: "The monastery of this order was anciently situated in the province of Perche, in France, in one of the most solitary spots that could be chosen. It was founded A. D. 1140, under the patronage of the Cistercian Monks. Their monastery had fallen into decay, and their rigid discipline relaxed, when the order was reformed by the Abbe Rance A. D. 1664. Rance was a gay man of the world, but meeting with a sudden misfortune—some authors say the infidelity of his wife, others the death of Madame Moutbazon, whose favorite lover he had been—he renounced the world, entered this monastery, and took the lead in a system of the most severe austerity. Perpetual silence was the vow of the inmates. Every comfort of life was rejected, a stone was their pillow, bread and water their only food, and every day each removed a handful of earth from his grave. The furious storm of the French Revolution scattered them abroad. A branch of the order came to the United States in 1804, first establishing themselves near Conewago, Pennsylvania, then in Kentucky; next at Florissant, near St. Louis, Missouri, where they remained but eighteen months, and came to the Mounds in 1807, accepting the lands as a gift from Colonel Nicholas Jarrot, of Cahokia. They numbered eighty in all, and expected an accession of two hundred others from France upon their settlement; but the climate and situation were not congenial to the austerities practiced by the order. During the summer months fevers prevailed among them to an alarming extent. Few escaped, and many died. They cultivated a garden, repaired watches, and traded with the inhabitants. Connected with the monastery was a seminary for boys. To them is attributed the first discovery of coal here. Their blacksmiths complained of a want of proper fuel, and on their being informed that the earth, at the root of a tree which was struck by lightning, was burning, they went to the spot, and on digging a little below the surface, discovered a vein of coal. In 1816 they reconveyed their property to Jarrot, the donor, and left for France. Among their self-imposed conditions of life were: No one was allowed to speak to another, or to a stranger,



CARP POND

FAMILY GRAVE

FRONT VIEW



FARM RESIDENCE OF A. W. JEFFRESS SEC. 6 T. 4 R. 6 (MARINE TPI) MADISON CO. ILLINOIS.

except in cases of absolute necessity; neither could he address the superior, without first asking his permission, by a sign, and receiving his assent. They were not allowed to receive any letters or news from the world, and were compelled to obey the least sign made even by the lowest lay brother in the community, although by doing so they might spoil whatever they were engaged in. Their dress consisted entirely of woolen cloth; they eat no flesh, and had but two meals a day; their dinner was soup of turnips, carrots, and other vegetables, with no seasoning but salt, and their supper was two ounces of bread with water. They slept in their clothing upon boards, with blocks of wood for pillows, but in winter they were allowed any quantity of clothing they desired. When a stranger visited them he was received with the utmost kindness by their guest-master, his wants attended to, and everything freely shown and explained to him; and whenever he passed one of the monks the latter bowed humbly to him, but without looking at him. They labored all day in the fields or in their workshops in the most profound silence, the injunction of which was removed only from the one appointed to receive visitors and those engaged in imparting instruction. When one of them was taken ill the rigor of their discipline was entirely relaxed, and every attention and comfort bestowed upon him. And if he was about to die, when in the last agonies he was placed on a board, on which the superior had made the sign of a cross with ashes, the rest gathered about to console and pray for him. The dead were wrapt in their ordinary habit, and buried without a coffin in the field adjoining their residence. As soon as one was buried, a new grave was opened by his side to be ready for the next who might need it."

The first sturdy pioneers to blaze the way of civilization across the sandy prairies of this township were Patrick Hanniberry and Wiggins, in 1801, who settled on what is now section 16, near the present Six Mile House, which is in section 15. The settlement, from its incipency, became known as Six Mile from the fact that it was made at a point six miles distant from St Louis in Upper Louisiana. Wiggins was a married and Hanniberry a single man. No descendants now live in Madison county to impart any intelligence as to whence they came or whither they went. The spot can only be designated and the date fixed of their early location. To the southeast across Horse Shoe Lake (known to the French as *Marais Mensoui*) on sections 35 and 36, or as entered claim 133 made by Jean Baptiste Gonville, *alias* Rappellay, and affirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, was Quentine or Cantine village, established by Deloom and others from *Prairie du Pont*, in 1804. This became a straggling village following the meanderings of Cantine and Cahokia creeks for several miles. At one time it was a handsome village and the centre of considerable trade. About the same time, (1804) came Nathan Carpenter, an enterprising, thorough-going man. He erected a horse mill near Wiggins' on section 16, which was patronized by parties far and near. It was the first effort at milling in this township, and had little competition throughout all Madison county. Carpenter was possessed of an indomitable will and great energy, and suc-

ceeded in subjecting rude nature around him until a fine farm rewarded his efforts. In 1804 or 1805 came to this township, locating on section 17, Thomas Cummings. He reared a large and intelligent family, and was himself an honest, energetic pioneer. His sons were declared by many old settlers to have been the largest boys ever raised in Madison county. In 1817 he and his family moved to Jersey county. Isaac Gillham, a South Carolinian, came here at the same time with Cummings. Most of his children were born in South Carolina. Their names were Thomas, William, John, James, Isaac Jr., Margaret, Susan, and Jane. Thomas was elected a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently held the office of County Commissioner. The Gillhams were a large and influential family throughout Madison county. Four sons and Isaac himself all died during the winter of 1844-5. Isaac had been a Revolutionary soldier. One of his daughters married Robert Whiteside, of the popular family of that name. Amos Squire located where his son Samuel yet lives in 1808. He came to Illinois from Maryland, a few years prior to this, in company with Gov. Bond and others, and stopped first at Kaskaskia. In 1805 he married Temperance Worley, at Fort Chartres. Here two sons, Samuel and Joseph, were born, so that he brought to his new home a family of four. He chose a pleasant place which had been improved many years ago. A pear orchard had been set out presumably by the French, simultaneously with their occupancy of Grand Isle (now Chouteau Island); a small clearing had been made, so that ready and willing hands found the way to prosperity already planned for them. Here members of the family have constantly resided since. Amos Squire was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. He held the position, after his first appointment by Gov. Edwards, for twenty consecutive years. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and was stationed for a time in Fort Russell. He died August 12th, 1825, and was buried in the family burial ground. This was the first interment there. His son, Samuel Squire, lives in the quiet enjoyment of life's evening on the old place, respected and honored of all who know him. His recollection of the past is vivid. The first school was taught in 1812 by Joshua Atwater; the second, as Samuel Squire has a good reason to believe, was by an Irishman named McLaughlin. While his father was absent engaged in the war of 1812, when Samuel was yet a lad of six years, McLaughlin gave him a terrible flogging. The incensed father upon his return from war, took the Irish teacher to task for his lack of good sense.

Among other early settlers were Henry Hayes, Isaac Braden, John Clark, Henry Stallings, and Dr. Smith. John Clark and Henry Stallings were both honorable, and for pioneer times thorough-going farmers. Dr. Smith was the first physician to practice his profession in the Bottom. He remained but a short time, and in 1815 was drowned in Kaskaskia river. Henry Hayes, a native of Pennsylvania, hearing of Illinois' attractions came thither in 1811, and located on section 9, where he remained for thirty years. His perseverance was remarkable. Amidst a deep forest, he planned and developed a fine farm. For pastime and amusement, he loved to hunt the wild bee and from his sweet

store-house gather his rich earnings. He raised a large family. John G. Lofton, too was an early settler and an active leader among his associates. He represented Madison county in the territorial legislature at Kaskaskia, in 1816. Isaac Braden came later in 1817. He was from Washington county, Pennsylvania, came in company with Valentine Kinder, who brought quite a colony with him. The party came by flat boat from Wheeling, Virginia, to Shawneetown. From this point their stock was driven across the country *via* the New Design settlement to this country, and they came from Shawneetown by keel boat to St. Louis, thence along the Six mile route to their chosen home. The Hawks came with them. Both the Bradens and Kinders are represented in the township. Thomas Kinder, Sr., one of this party amassed a competence for his family. He was a man of sterling worth, and died universally beloved. Robert McDow, a Kentuckian, who settled near the present Kinder station, had a horse mill in operation at an early day. Those faithful servants of God, Revs. Chance and Jones, Baptist missionaries, were the pioneer preachers in this township. As early as 1813 they were declaring from house to house the blessings of Christianity. Rev. Lemen followed soon after.

The first land entries, after the surveys made by John Messinger, Moore and Frazer, which were completed in 1814, were as follows: Jacob Linder, Sept. 15, 1814, N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sect. 4, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; John Hawks, Sept. 14, 1814, E. part S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ sect. 5, 135 acres; Hardy Willbawks, August 13, 1814, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sect. 5, 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; John Atkins, Sept. 14, 1814, several acres in sect. 6; Henry Hayes, Sept. 14, 1814, 480 acres in sect. 9; Matthew Kerr, Sept. 27, 1814, several acres in sect. 10. Antedating these land entries were several claims, confirmed by the Board of Commissioners, formed for the purpose of adjusting the same; which board reported, December 31, 1809, as follows: Claim 561, Clement Drury, confirmed to heirs of Samuel Worley, 400 acres, described as being below the Narrows, adjoining patented militia rights of Samuel Worley and James McNabb, these rights having been located in the improvement. This is mostly in section 6, and includes the farm of Samuel Squire, which is among the earliest improvements in the county. Pear trees, two in number, are now standing there, a hundred and forty years old, as shown by the rings actually counted of those destroyed. Claim 1,844, Jacque Germain, confirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, 400 acres, at l'Abbe, thirteen miles above Cahokia. This is in section 32, on the borders of Horse Shoe Lake, and not far east from Venice. Claim 133, already referred to as being occupied by French settlers, who founded Cantine or Quentine village in 1804. This claim includes "l'Abbe" itself, the monastery of the monks of La Trappe. It lies mostly in sections 35 and 36. Claim 1,883, Joseph Hanson, confirmed to Nicholas Jarrot, situated at Marais Mensoui. This lies mostly in section 26, on Horse Shoe Lake. Claim 902, Isaac Levy, confirmed to Isaac Darnielle, 400 acres; described originally as being on the river l'Abbe (Cahokia), above Cahokia about twelve miles, near where the French church stood. Part of this claim lies in sections 34 and 35. Claim 1,838, Michel

Pichette, confirmed to Nicholas Jarrot. The most of this claim lies in section 31.

The first brick house was that erected by Robert Whiteside, on section 21, in 1820. The first farm opened was that of Thomas Cummings, section 17, in 1805. The first cemetery was that on section 17, on land belonging to Cummings. The first interred there was a member of that family, about 1810. The first married couple were united by Amos Squire, Esq., previous to 1812. Antoine Thomas and Cynthia Scott were the happy parties. To the war of 1812, went from here John Atkins and his two sons, William and John, Jr., Amos Squire, Isaac Hoadley, Phineas Kitchell, John Thompson, who was killed at Rock Island, and Henry Hayes, certainly a large contribution from among the pioneers of Nameoki. Being low and level, this township suffered great destruction during the high waters of 1844. Fully five-sixths of the entire surface was under water at that time. Steamboats from St. Louis, sent to the aid of the inhabitants, landed on section 6, at the site of an old Baptist church, where citizens had sought refuge. They were taken to St. Louis or to Alton, if they preferred to remain until the subsidence of the waters. In places, the rich alluvial soil deposited from the high waters is fully ten feet in depth. The first meeting-house erected was the old Six Mile church, built on section 17, by the Methodists, in 1832. The Baptists built Ebenezer church, on section 6, in 1842. The building afterward passed into the hands of the Methodists.

VILLAGE OF NAMEOKI.

Consequent upon the building of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, in 1858, a station was located on the boundary line between sections 5 and 6, for the accommodation of shippers to which was given the above name by A. A. Talmadge, a conductor on that road. It is a small village, having the following business industries:

Hotel.—B. F. Squires.

Blacksmith Shop.—Henry Pretzel.

Drug Store.—Dr. T. J. Irish.

Physicians.—Drs. T. J. and E. T. Irish.

Postmaster.—Dr. T. J. Irish, who was first appointed upon the establishment of the office in 1876.

About a mile south of Nameoki is a German Lutheran church, erected in 1881. A fine cemetery adjoins the church grounds.

The *Sons of Hermon* have here a neat, substantial two-story building, erected at a cost of \$4,400, which they occupy for lodge purposes. The name, Sons of Hermon, was bestowed in honor of the fact that Hermon freed Germany from Roman Catholic rule. Moltke Lodge, No. 15, was organized September 6, 1872, by Robert Krueger. The name was bestowed upon the lodge by Krueger, as a compliment to General Moltke, under whose command he had been a soldier. The lodge numbers seventy-four members. It is exclusively German. Its objects are benevolent in character.

Six Mile Lodge No. 87 I. O. O. F. was instituted January 2, 1851, and the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois I. O. O. F., signed by the Grand Master, H. L.

Rucker, and attested by the Grand Secretary, S. A. Corman, to E. P. Pettingill, T. J. Irish, James S. Smith, Amos Atkins and Joseph Squires, charter members and first officers. There are now left only T. J. Irish, P. G. W., and Amos Atkins, P. G., of the original five whose names and energy in sustaining the Lodge ought never to be forgotten. Six Mile Lodge at present owns her own beautiful cemetery, her own Hall, and about sixty-three acres of land, well-improved, and carries in her treasury from \$1000 to \$1,500, shielded only by Friendship, Love and Truth, and always extending

her charity when needed to the widow, the orphan and the helpless, especially when bereavement is at hand.

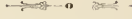
Nameoki, since the inauguration of township organization, has been represented as follows :

1876-7, Philip Braden ; 1877-8, T. J. Irish ; 1878-9, T. J. Irish ; 1879-80, W. H. Wilson ; 1881-2, Philip Braden ; 1882-3, Philip Braden.

The population of the township, census of 1880, was 1,466 inhabitants. Extensive gardening is carried on here for the St. Louis market. The township is well supplied with schools.



BIOGRAPHY.



FEW of the numerous residents of the American Bottom are as widely and favorably known as Dr. T. J. Irish. He possesses a firm mental-motive temperament. He is quick, impulsive and decided in character and conclusions. He penetrates a subject at a glance, grasps its minutiae—comprehending almost in a single thought what many others would require a long process of reasoning to determine. He has firmness and determination that never yields to disparagement. When he will, he will, and there is no use for the elements to oppose him. He is quick, but not combative; firm, but not stubborn; set, but yet reasonable. He is of a kind, generous, sympathetic nature. In his intellectual capacity he has the general ele-

ment of success. He is a man well calculated to win the good-will of all who are thrown in contact with him; and with his social, genial disposition he can disarm the most inveterate foe and secure his respect and good-will. Dr. T. J. Irish is a native of Livingston county, N. Y. He was born on the 28th of July, 1823, and is the first child of Benjamin and Sarah (Tyler) Irish, who were natives of New York. The father of Benj. Irish was a Baptist minister in Auburn, N. Y.

Benjamin Irish, the father of Dr. T. J. Irish, was born about the year 1798. He graduated in medicine in his native State, and in 1840 emigrated to Illinois, settling at Equality, near Shawneetown. At this point he remained

about two years, and from thence removed to the American Bottom, Madison county, opposite St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of medicine with great success. He rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession, and attained an enviable reputation throughout the State. In 1848, the Pope Medical College of St. Louis conferred upon him the *ad eundem* degree. He continued the practice of medicine until July, 1851, when he fell a victim to cholera.

Dr. T. J. Irish received his education in New York. In 1842 he came to the West, stopping for a short time at Equality, near Shawneetown, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school. In 1844 he came to St. Louis, and engaged in the study of medicine with his father, graduating, in 1848, in the Missouri State University, of St. Louis, in the same class with the late Dr. John T. Hodgen, who became one of the ablest surgeons of the West. In the same year he graduated, Dr. Irish settled in the American Bottom, on section 8, township 3, range 9, where he at once engaged in the practice of medicine, which he has since followed with fine success. By the death of his father, in 1848, Dr. Irish came in possession of a very extensive practice throughout the American Bottom, and we but echo the universal sentiment of those who know him best, when we say that he is truly "a chip off the old block."

Dr. Irish was married on the 26th of October, 1848, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Thomas Elliott, Esq., who was a native of Virginia, and who was descended from one of the more prominent families of that State. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Irish have had born to them a family of eleven children, four of whom are now living. Tyler E., now a practicing physician of Nameoki; William A., a farmer living

near by; Terrie M., now in Texas, and Gillie E., now at home.

Dr. Irish started in life with quite limited financial means, and he states, as an incident illustrative of his early financial condition, that when he first visited Shawneetown, he was walking along the street with F. M. Little, and fortunately picked up a dime from the sidewalk, which embraced the sum total of the young men's finances—the dime in question furnishing the cheese and crackers from which the young men made a tolerable dinner. Mr. Little afterwards became Mayor of Salt Lake City, and a man of prominence and independence in that city. He is an own nephew of Brigham Young.

As we have stated, the Doctor ranked among the more prominent in his profession, and rapidly accumulated a comfortable competence. He now, at the meridian of life, owns upwards of nine hundred acres of the celebrated American Bottom land. His fine home place, near Nameoki Station, on the W., St. L. & P., C. A. I. & St. L. Railways, is finely improved, and replete with superior grades of stock of every description.

In politics, the Doctor is now, and has always been an admirer of the principles of the old and historic Democratic party. His first vote was cast for Tennessee's statesman, James K. Polk, candidate for President in 1844. During the late war, Dr. Irish espoused the cause of the Union, and no man in Madison county was more earnest in his support of the government than he.

The Doctor holds a large space in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and none know him but to honor and respect him.

GODFREY.



HE extreme northwestern township of Madison county was given its name in honor of Captain Benjamin Godfrey, one of the earliest and most distinguished citizens, and the founder of the Monticello Female Seminary. He was born at Chatham, Massachusetts, May 20, 1794.

His early life was mostly spent on the sea. It is said that he began the life of

a sailor when only nine years old. He had time, however, to acquire a good practical education, and some knowledge of navigation. He spent some months when a boy in Ire-

land; he was connected with the mercantile service during the war of 1812, and afterward became commander of a merchant vessel, and made voyages to Italy, Spain and other parts of the old world, and from Baltimore to New Orleans and the West Indies. On his last voyage he was shipwrecked near Brazos Santiago, and lost nearly all his property, and almost his life. This misfortune left him, literally, stranded in Mexico, with little means; but his quick business tact enabled him to take advantage of the opportunities for trade which then existed with the inhabitants of that country, and he was soon at the head of a mercantile house at Matamoros, then on Mexican soil, and there laid the foundation

of his fortune. After making large accumulations he removed to New Orleans, and in that city carried on the mercantile business in partnership with Winthrop S. Gilman. In the year 1832, the firm of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. began operations in Alton, and for some time transacted a larger business than any other firm in the state. Captain Godfrey first became a resident of Godfrey township in 1834; he purchased a stone residence built by Calvin Riley, a mile north of the present village of Godfrey, to which he subsequently added a wing on the north, building it also a half-story higher, thus completing it as it stands at present. With the exception of one or two years, during which his family lived at Alton, this was Captain Godfrey's residence till his death, which occurred on the 13th of August, 1862.

He was a large owner of real estate, at one time being the possessor of ten thousand acres, a great part of which lay in Godfrey township, and owned more than four thousand acres in Madison county at the time of his death. He built, as sole contractor, under great difficulties, the railroad from Alton to Springfield, now a part of the line of the Chicago & Alton road. His name, however, will be chiefly remembered as the founder of the Monticello Female Seminary, one of the most successful institutions of the kind in the west. The idea of founding such a school was first impressed upon his mind about the year 1833. In company with Mr. Gilman he came to the house of Nathan Scarritt in 1834, in search of an appropriate site for its location. Mr. Scarritt accompanied them, and a place was first selected about three-quarters of a mile from the spot where the seminary was afterward built. The erection of the original building was begun in the year 1836. Captain Godfrey gave, in all, to the institution, upward of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. His widow and three children are still living; his son, Benjamin Godfrey, lives at the old residence north of Godfrey; a daughter, Catharine, is the wife of John M. Pearson, representative from Madison in the state legislature; and the remaining daughter, Emily, is the wife of Joseph R. Palmer, and resides at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS

In the township were made in the year 1826. Nathan Scarritt seems to have broken the first ground for cultivation, but the first cabin was built and occupied by Joseph Reynolds. Nathan Scarritt was a native of New Hampshire; he was a man of marked piety, who left a religious impress on the community which existed for many years after his death. With his wife and four children he emigrated from the town of Lyman, on the Connecticut river, New Hampshire, and reached Edwardsville in the month of November, 1820. Ten weeks and four days were occupied in making this journey, though the weather was favorable, and they were able to travel every week day except one. On the Sabbath they always rested. On his arrival at Edwardsville he had difficulty in getting a house for his family, and finally moved into a log house, with a stick chimney and hearth, and puncheon floor. With one or two exceptions all the buildings in Edwardsville at that time were log. The

members of the family had no chairs to sit on, but their worst privation was the want of pure water; but Mr. Scarritt discovered that the insufficient depth of the wells and their lack of walls was the cause, and this matter was remedied. During the winter of 1820-'21, he built at Edwardsville a house of clap-boards, which Mrs. Scarritt helped to raise, "carrying up my corner," as she was accustomed to remark, "while the men carried up theirs," into which the family moved, in March, 1821. After a residence in Edwardsville of five years, Mr. Scarritt made his home in Godfrey township. He settled on the prairie, and the farm which he made, now the property of Levi Springer, adjoined the present village of Godfrey. From the circumstance of his settling here the prairie was called Scarritt's prairie. His farm was the first improvement on the prairie. He died in the year 1848; his widow was living till recent years; he was a member of the Methodist church, and the first religious services in the township were held in his house. The first school was taught in his barn, which stood a short distance north of his residence, where Mr. Springer now has a garden. His daughter was the teacher of this school, and the pupils, gathered from the families who had moved to this part of the county, were about sixteen in number. The first Sunday-school in the township was also taught in this barn. Mr. Scarritt made brick and built the first brick house in the township. This was a large and substantial structure for that day, and still remains in good condition. Mr. Scarritt took no part in public affairs; he had several sons who became useful citizens.

The early settlements were made around, and on Scarritt's prairie, which was then three miles, or three and a half in length, with an average width of about two miles. Joseph Reynolds, who has been mentioned as having built the first cabin in the township, sold his improvement to Samuel Delaplain. Among the early settlers on the east side of Scarritt's prairie, were Henry P. Rundle, Simon Peter, James Dodson, Hail Mason, Joel Finch, Zebedee Chapman, Ezra Gilman and Rowland and Oscar Ingham. Later came John Peter, George Smith, John Mason, Zebedee Brown, James Meldrum, Richard Blackburn, Henry Waggoner, Samuel Waggoner, David Rood and Joseph Whyers, all settling on the east side of the prairie.

Henry P. Rundle occupied a cabin on the site of the present residence of Jeremiah Still. He was a tailor by trade, and carried on business for some time in upper Alton. His wife was the daughter of Samuel, and the sister of Benjamin Delaplain. Simon Peter came from Kentucky. He became a resident of the township about the year 1833. He was a leading member of the Methodist church, a local minister, and preached frequently. John Peter was his brother.

Hail Mason became a resident of the county as early as December, 1817, at which date he arrived in Edwardsville, in company with his brothers, James and Paris Mason, Rowland P. Allen, Theophilus W. Smith, and a number of others. He lived in Edwardsville for a number of years, and filled the office of justice of the peace. He was anxious for the suppression of disorder, and while serving as justice of the peace at Edwardsville, issued a warrant for the arrest of one

Mike Dodd, from Wood river, who was accustomed to come to Edwardsville, and, while in the state of intoxication, disturb the peace. Dodd and his friends resisted arrest, and the constable called on the populace for assistance. Mason, who, though wearing judicial robes, considered himself one of the populace assisted in Dodd's arrest. Dodd brought suit against him, but Mason, whom some of the best lawyers of the circuit offered voluntarily to defend, was acquitted. From Edwardsville he moved to Clifton, and after a residence there of a year or two he came to Scarritt's prairie. His house was a short distance northeast of the town of Godfrey. He served as justice of the peace after moving to this part of the county, and filled other public offices. He was born at Grafton, New Hampshire, in the year 1794, and died in 1842. His second wife was the daughter of Joel Finch. None of his descendants now live in the township.

John Mason, brother of Hail Mason, was also an early resident of the township. He was born at Grafton, New Hampshire, in the year 1780, and lived in his native state till 1837, in October of which year he came to Illinois, and settled on the farm, a short distance northeast of Godfrey, where the widow of his son, John Mason, now resides. He died in 1867. His two sons, Aaron P. Mason and John Mason, were residents of the township for many years. The former died in 1880. His widow still lives in Godfrey. The widow of John Mason junior, lives on the farm in section twenty-three, on which John Mason, senior, settled in 1837.

Joel Finch was a man of considerable intelligence. He settled the place a short distance northeast of Godfrey, now owned by J. R. Isett. He died in 1846, at the age of seventy-two. Richard Blackburn settled the place on which Charles Wenzel now lives; and David Davis, that which Thomas Still now occupies. George Waggoner, one of the early settlers of the township, was a native of Maryland, emigrated from that state to Tennessee, and thence to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He became a resident of Godfrey township in 1833. Four of his sons, Henry B. Waggoner, Samuel H. Waggoner, William W. Waggoner and Wesley F. Waggoner, still remain there.

James Meldrum settled the place on the Brighton road, now owned by the Rev. J. W. Caldwell, who married his youngest daughter. Another daughter became the wife of the Rev. Jotham Scarritt, like the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, a Methodist minister. Ezra Gilman, one of the early residents of the township, was raised in the family of Nathan Scarritt. Rowland and Oscar Ingham came to Illinois from the state of New York. The former died in this part of the county, and the latter went to California.

West of Scarritt's prairie, in the northern part of the township, one of the earliest settlers was George Debaun. He was born of French descent at Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky. He emigrated to Illinois, reaching the vicinity of Collinsville, on the 20th of October, 1816. After a residence of two or three years in that part of the county, he moved to the neighborhood of Upper Alton, where he lived on a farm till 1829, when he entered land in section nine and moved to Godfrey township. William Scarritt had, previous to this, built a cabin on a piece of land ad-

joining, and into this Mr. Debaun moved with his family, while he was building a double log cabin on his own land. His daughter, Elizabeth Debaun, still living, says that on first coming to that place the family had no neighbors except at a distance of two or three miles. Three miles to the north, in Jersey county, lived John Wilkins. Nathan Scarritt had settled near the present town of Godfrey. Mrs. Lurton, the widow of Jacob Lurton, a Methodist minister, lived to the west, on the Piasa, on the farm which is now the residence of McKinley Ward. Mrs. Lurton had three daughters living at home. The sons had married and moved away. One of the sons, Nelson R. Lurton, kept the first house of public entertainment ever opened at Delhi. About a half a mile further down the Piasa, lived the Cummings family. There were two sons, James and Thomas Cummings, and one daughter, Maria, who became the wife of Richard Simmons, of Jersey county. Mr. Debaun had eight children, and the year of his arrival he employed Miss Abigail Scarritt, a niece of Nathan Scarritt, to teach them, as there were no schools in the neighborhood. The families living nearest took advantage of this and attended Miss Scarritt's school, two of Nathan Scarritt's children, three of Mrs. Lurton and two of John Wilkins, seven in all, beside the Debaun children. The school created so much noise and confusion at Mr. Debaun's house, that the next year, 1830, it was removed to the old log cabin, built by William Scarritt, a quarter of a mile distant. Elizabeth Peter, a niece of Simon Peter, taught the school in this cabin in 1830. The next year while Miss Scarritt was teacher, the old log cabin caught fire and burned to the ground. George Debaun, resided at the place till the year 1849, and then moved with his family to St. Louis. In the days of the gold mining excitement in California, he started on a venture to the Pacific coast, and died in the far west, about the year 1852. Two of his daughters reside in Godfrey township, Elizabeth Debaun, and Jane, the wife of Isaac G. Howell.

In the year 1833 Judge James Webb became a resident of the township, and settled the place north of Godfrey, where James Martin now lives. He came to this state from Syracuse, New York. He held the office of county commissioner of Madison county. Of his three daughters, one became the wife of George T. M. Davis, a lawyer then-engaged in practice in Alton, and now a resident of New York city. Another resides in the east, and a third, who married Judge William Martin, of Alton, is now living in the township. Judge Webb died in Alton, at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Martin.

The first improvement on the place, which afterward became the residence of Captain Benjamin Godfrey, was made by Calvin Riley, who accompanied Judge Webb to Illinois from the State of New York. He was the brother of the Captain Riley who endured a captivity in Africa, and published a book widely read in those days, known as "Riley's Narrative," and from this connection was himself known as Captain Riley. He built a stone house, which was purchased by Capt. Godfrey, and which, with the additions made by the latter, became the beautiful residence of Capt. Godfrey, in which his widow and son still live. One of

Capt. Riley's daughters became the wife of Amasa Barry, of Alton. Another (Mrs. Drennan), is living at Roodhouse, and another at Boston, Mass. After disposing of his property to Capt. Godfrey, Riley engaged in the mercantile business in Alton but with little success. He also resided one year at Edwardsville, and then returned to this township, and improved a farm on section eight. He met his death in Michigan, while on a fishing excursion. The boat in which he was with two comrades, capsized, and, not knowing how to swim, he was drowned. The first house south of the Godfrey place on the Jerseyville road was built by Captain Riley, and in it George T. M. Davis lived for a time. It was afterward occupied by James Hamilton, who kept it as a hotel. Hamilton was one of the workmen who came from the east to help build the seminary.

A man named Larry Davis lived some years in the north-western part of the township, but made no improvements of importance. Captain Edward Fisher settled about the year 1834 on the place where John Ward now lives. In early life he had been a sailor—the captain of a vessel—and thus acquired the title by which he was known. He was an Englishman, born at Battle, in Sussex, in the year 1793, and died in 1843. His youngest son, William H. Fisher, was born in England in 1826. He enlisted in the Second Illinois Regiment, for service in the war with Mexico, and died at Saltillo, Mexico, in 1847, of wounds received at the battle of Buena Vista.

M. Jones settled on the Piasa; and his son, Merriwether Jones, is now living on part of his father's old farm.

Another early resident of the township was Samuel Delaplain, who lived on the place east of Godfrey, now owned by H. A. Somers. He was born in France, and accompanied his father to this country at a very early date. He lived for some years in Macon county, Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1807. For a time, he was a resident of St. Louis, and then settled near Upper Alton. The settlers were obliged to take refuge in the forts near Edwardsville at the beginning of the Indian hostilities, which lasted during the war of 1812-14. His son, Benjamin Delaplain, who was born in Kentucky in the year 1805, was accustomed to relate how, when the family reached the fort, he was so alarmed at the preparations which the settlers hurriedly made for defence, and the talk of an anticipated Indian attack, that he crept into a flour barrel for safety, and remained there for some hours. Samuel Delaplain moved to Godfrey township from Upper Alton. At the latter place, Benjamin Delaplain was raised. He learned the trade of a carpenter. For a number of years he kept the Alton House in Alton. He moved to the farm in Godfrey township, where his widow now lives, in 1861, and died there in 1876. He had owned this farm many years previous to his settlement on it. Mrs. Delaplain, who still resides on the farm, is now one of the old residents of the county. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Reed, and she became the wife of Benjamin Delaplain in 1834. Her father, James C. Reed, was a Virginian by birth. While living at Washington, Rhea county, Tennessee, he was asked by John Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation, then on a reservation in Georgia, to become a resident

of the Indian country. He lived with his family among the Indians for five years, and assisted in building them a mill, and instructing them in agriculture. In 1821 he left the Cherokees to come to Illinois. Mrs. Delaplain was then a girl of tender age. At first he was a resident of Edwardsville. In company with a number of young men from Madison county, he went to Galena to work in the lead regions, but was taken seriously ill and returned to Edwardsville. He afterward removed to Brown county, where he lived about twenty years. He died at Brighton. Mrs. Delaplain was living with her sister, the wife of Andrew Miller, in Alton, at the time of her marriage. Andrew Miller became a resident of Lower Alton when there were only two houses there.

Josiah Randle settled in the township about the year 1834, and improved the place where George Lindley now lives. He was born in 1800. His father having died, the mother moved with the children, of whom there were eight sons and one daughter, from Stewart county, Tennessee, to this State, in the year 1814, and settled a short distance southeast of Edwardsville. Josiah Randle lived some years in Edwardsville and vicinity. In 1823 he became the owner of an old mill, built by his uncle, Josias Randle, at Edwardsville in 1818, and operated it for some time. After coming to Godfrey township, Mr. Randle was one of its best citizens. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Church. He died at Brighton in 1857, his death resulting from an accident in a coal shaft which he was visiting.

One of the pioneer citizens of the county, Don Alonzo Spaulding, is still a resident of Godfrey township, which has been his home since the year 1832. He was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1797. He acquired a good education in the common schools and in a private academy, and taught school. While his time was divided between farm work and teaching, he studied surveying. With the object of finding employment in surveying the public lands, he left home in May, 1818, and with a pack on his back which contained his clothes and a compass, he journeyed on foot to Olean, New York, a distance of three hundred and seventy miles. Here he met four other young men and joined with them in purchasing a flat boat, for which five dollars was paid. In this they floated and paddled down the river to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, making the distance of three hundred and fifty miles in twenty-one days. Here his companions left him, and he fell in with a family going down the Ohio who had a better boat, and with them made arrangements to board and travel. He landed at Massac. His first service as a surveyor was surveying a twenty-one acre tract of land for the county seat of Johnson county. This work took him six days, and for it he received twenty-five dollars. He made his way on foot by way of Kaskaskia, to Edwardsville, where he arrived in July 1818. He knew Hail Mason, then a resident of Edwardsville, and also brought a letter to Dr. Caldwell. He says there was not a good house in the place at that time. During the winter of 1818-19 he was employed in surveying a tract of land thirty miles north of Alton. During the two months in which he was so engaged he did not see a single white man, except the members of his party, and only four Indians.

During six months of the year 1819 he taught school in Edwardsville. He was elected surveyor of Madison county in 1825, and held that office ten years. In 1834 he took a contract to survey a tract of land forty miles southeast of Chicago. In 1838 and 1839 he surveyed public lands in Illinois in 1844 and 1845 in Missouri and Arkansas, and in 1848 and 1849 in Wisconsin. From 1849 to 1853 he was the chief clerk in the surveyor's office in St. Louis, and in December, 1853, was appointed Surveyor General of the district comprising Illinois and Missouri with his office in St. Louis. In 1854 he received an appointment as clerk in the general land office at Washington, and soon afterward was sent to Florida to adjust the accounts of the Surveyor-General of that state, and for three years was stationed at St. Augustine. Mr. Spaulding, in the year 1828, settled on section twenty-nine of this township, and four years later on section twenty-eight, where he has since resided. He is now eighty-five years of age, and has probably done more active work in surveying the public lands of the United States than any other person now living. He united with the Baptist church in Vermont, and assisted in the organization of the Baptist church at Alton.

Joel D. Spaulding, father of Don Alonzo Spaulding, became a resident of Madison county in 1825. After living some months in Edwardsville he moved to Rattan's prairie, and from there moved to Godfrey township in 1828, and settled on the place where Don Alonzo Spaulding now lives. He died in the year 1844. Henry Spaulding, brother of Don Alonzo Spaulding, became a resident of the township also in 1828. He served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. He died in Macoupin county.

Among the early citizens of the southern part of the township was Major George W. Long, who died in the year 1881. He was born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in 1799. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in 1820, and graduated in 1824. After his graduation he was one of the corps of instructors at West Point for a year. He was subsequently employed as a government engineer in Louisiana and Florida till 1836. From that time till 1839, he held the position of State engineer for the state of Louisiana. In 1830 he entered land in sections thirty-three and thirty-four, and here during the year 1831 and 1832 he built the large brick house which was his subsequent residence. At the time of the erection this was probably the largest and best building in the county. It was occupied by his youngest brother, Edward Preble Long, for some years, and became the home of Major Long on his retiring from the profession of an engineer in 1839.

His brother, Dr. Benjamin F. Long, now a resident of Godfrey township, became a citizen of the county in October 1831. He was born at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in 1805, graduated in the medical department of Dartmouth college in 1830, and the next year came to Alton on a visit to his brother, Deacon Enoch Long, then intending to enter on the practice of his profession in Louisiana. He, however, remained at Upper Alton and practiced medicine there for twenty-one years. He assisted in the organization of the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was a member of

its first board of trustees, and was its president for nearly a quarter of a century. He is the only surviving one of five brothers—Colonel Stephen H. Long, Deacon Enoch Long, Major George W. Long, Dr. Benjamin F. Long, and Edward Preble Long—who were among the most useful and respected citizens of the county. Col. Stephen H. Long was connected for many years with the United States Engineering forces. He made several early explorations under the direction of the government of the West and the Northwest, and secured a national reputation for scientific achievements and engineering skill. He retired from active service in 1862. For some years he resided at Upper Alton. Deacon Enoch Long became a resident of Upper Alton in 1821. In 1844 he removed to Galena, and in 1863 to Sabula, Jackson county, Iowa, where he died.

Moses B. Walker was one of the first settlers on the Grafton road. He was a native of Tennessee, and came to the township about the year 1828. His wife was a sister of Samuel Thurston, one of the proprietors of the town of Clifton. Walker first worked at the mill in Clifton when he came to the township, and then entered land in section twenty-nine, on which he lived till his death. He filled the office of constable for a number of years, serving in that capacity while Henry Spaulding acted as justice of the peace. Mr. Copley, a native of Massachusetts, entered land, and settled in section twenty-seven. His sons, John and George Copley, live on the place where their father settled. The farm now owned by Charles Merriman, adjoining the Copley place, was entered by Mr. Buckley. Parker Delaplain was also one of the settlers in this part of the township.

William Squire, who was born in the year 1814, in Devonshire, England, came to this country in 1835, and became a permanent resident of Godfrey township in 1838. He was a good citizen, and for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died on the twelfth of March, 1865. His sons, James, William Frank, and Heber Squire, are now residents of the township. James Squire filled the office of justice of the peace four years, and in 1877 was elected to represent the township in the board of supervisors, and has been re-elected every year since. Wm. Frank Squire served as township assessor twelve years, and is the present collector of the township.

Elijah Frost became a resident of the township in 1840. He was born near Troy, New York, in 1812, and emigrated to Illinois in 1837. He lived at Kane, Greene county, till 1840, and then came to this township, first settling on Coal branch. In 1841 he built the house in which he has since lived. The land had been entered by a man named Emerson, but Mr. Frost bought it of Robert W. Finch. He was one of the original members of Bethany Methodist Episcopal church. He taught school at the Bethany church in 1840, and has, altogether, taught thirty-six terms of school, mostly in Godfrey township. He has served eighteen years as township treasurer.

Among the early residents of the village of Godfrey was Timothy Turner, who was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1784. He became a resident of Godfrey in 1839. He

opened a small store, which was the first in the place. On the establishment of the post-office in 1840, he was appointed post master, and held the office till 1869, when he resigned on account of advancing age and debility. He died in August, 1863. His son, Jarius B. Turner, still resides in Godfrey.

Abijah W. Corey, who, for many years, was a resident of the village of Godfrey, was born in Orange county, New York, in the year 1803. He taught school in early life and intended to enter the ministry, but his feeble health obliged him to relinquish this purpose. From 1825, with slight intervals, to the time of his death, he was an agent of the American Sunday School Union. He came to this county in 1837. While in the employment of the Illinois Temperance Society, he edited for five years *The Temperance Herald*, published at Alton, a journal devoted to the interests of temperance. He was appointed financial agent of Monticello Seminary in 1838. At the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1880, he was a member of the Board of trustees of the seminary.

John Pattison, a native of the State of New Jersey, was one of the early residents of the township: His son, Michael H. Pattison, is living on the place which his father improved. Isaac G. Howell, Benjamin S. Howell, H. Howell, U Howell, and James Howell, all came from New Jersey; Uriah and Henry in 1836, and the others in the spring of 1837. They assisted in the building of the seminary, and then settled in the township. Henry followed the carpentering business in Godfrey. In company with his brother, Uriah, now a citizen of Jerseyville, he built the mill at Godfrey in 1857. He is now living at Princeton, New Jersey. Isaac G. Howell married the daughter of George Debaun, and is now living in the township. Henry Caswell built a house at an early date on the site now occupied by the residence of Benjamin Webster. This place was also the residence of Father Chamberlain, a Presbyterian minister, an early citizen of this part of the county.

We insert the following communication from the Hon. William F. De Wolf, of Chicago, believing that it will be interesting to his many friends and acquaintances in Madison county. He came to the county in 1836, and was for several years a resident of Godfrey and Alton:

W. R. BRINK, Esq., Edwardsville, Ill.

At your request I write a few of my recollections of dear old Madison county. I fear they will be meagre and uninteresting for all of my papers and memoranda of early experience in Illinois were burned up in the great Chicago fire of 1871. Indeed all the original matter I can give you must be taken from a memory, none too retentive. I say dear old Madison, for there I really began active life. There with a young wife, I looked back on our ancestral homes in New England and having left the comforts, not to say luxuries, of highly cultivated society, undertook to breast the storms of life amid the new and uncultivated fields of the vast West, Illinois then being comparatively a frontier State. In Nov. 1836 in company with my wife and brother, Fitz Henry De Wolf, now of Bristol, R. I. I left

our native state and after nearly a month's travel reached St. Louis, and after a few days' stay in that city, then containing about 12,000 inhabitants, started for Alton, our destination, on the steamer Alps. The steamer was a frail bark, and I remember that when we met the strong current at the mouth of the Missouri it seemed as if the trembling vessel could hardly stem the rush of waters that came pouring from that mighty river. I remember having pointed out to me the widow Gillham's farm on the Illinois side, *as an old place*. On this farm I could see from our deck, an orchard of apple trees, large and thrifty and in full bearing. The farm lay on the river bank while behind it the vast forest of immense trees stood intermingled with groves of smaller growth. Alas "the orchard, the grove, and the deep tangled wild wood" have all been swept into the Mississippi. We arrived at Alton after dark and found shelter at the Alton House. Such an hotel in almost any town or village in Illinois, would now, 1882, be considered very inferior. But we had made up our minds to meet the deficiencies of the new West with the best grace we could, and soon came to enjoy the life about to be entered upon. In a few days we removed to Liberty Hall, Upper Alton, kept by Mr. Randle. Here we passed three weeks very comfortably and then removed to the Piasa House in the "Lower Town." This hotel had just been finished by the owner, Judge Hawley, and was well managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Wait, a motherly, kind-hearted old lady whom I shall always remember with pleasure and gratitude. At the Piasa my first child was born. Judge Hezekiah Hawley, referred to, was a native of New England who had passed most of his life in Kentucky. He was a gentleman of the Henry Clay period and an enthusiastic admirer of the great Kentuckian. To Judge Hawley, Alton owed much of her early prosperity. Her enterprise was such that many thought she would be the successful rival of St. Louis. Indeed in 1836 and for a time after, the great firms of Godfrey Gilman & Co., Stone, Manning & Co., C. B. Roff & Co., Simeon Ryder, Lewis Kellenberger and many others compared favorably with the largest wholesale houses in St. Louis. But two large cities could not exist so near to each other, and the capital of St. Louis, together with the splendid location, won the day at the time spoken of; Madison county already contained a very superior population. No county of the State could boast of better citizens than Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, Benjamin Ives Gilman, George Churchill, Winthrop S. Gilmar, Capt Simeon Ryder, Dr. Maish, Cyrus Edwards, Robert Smith, Alfred Cowles, Dr. Benjamin F. Edwards, John T. Lusk, Judge William Martin, John Bailhache, Moses G. Atwood, and a host of others somewhat advanced in age, not to mention the younger men then just buckling on their armor for the battle of life, among whom I will name the now venerable Judge Joseph Gillespie, J. Russell Bullock, since United States Judge in Rhode Island, Newton D. Strong, Junius Hall, John W. Chickering, George T. M. Davis, the talented but erratic Usher F. Linder, and the still more brilliant McDougal, afterward United States Senator for California. Among the clergy I remember with ever growing esteem Graves, Norton, Depuy and the vener-

able Father Rogers of the Upper Town. Soon after Hon. Nathaniel Pope and David J. Baker took up their residence in Middletown, and increased the intellectual and social attraction of the neighborhood. About the year 1842, I removed from the city of Alton into Godfrey township. Here among my neighbors I counted Major George W. Long, Don Alonzo Spaulding, the Mason and Searritt families, and many others, all of whom I look back upon with the kindest neighborly remembrances. Six of my eight children were born in Madison county. I take pride in saying two of my sons, both born in that county, served in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. The eldest entered the service as a private at the breaking out of the war, leaving a lucrative position in the office of the President of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was one of the famous "Taylor's Battery," composed of some of the best young men of Cook county, and commanded by Capt. Ezra Taylor, of Chicago. After participating in several battles, among others, Donelson and Belmont, at the last named receiving a wound, young De Wolf was promoted for merit to a 2d Lieutenantcy in the Regular Army, to wit: Battery C. 3d Regiment of U. S. Artillery, commanded by Capt. (now General) Horatio Gates Gibson. At Williamsburg, Va., in his first engagement after his promotion on the 4th of May, 1862, he was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men. He was taken to Washington, where at the hospitable residence of the Hon Isaac Arnold, then member of Congress from Cook county, after three weeks' suffering, he laid down his life on the altar of his country. His mother was with him from the first moment she could reach him, after he received his wound, till he closed his eyes in death. After knowing him for years, Gen. McClellan, then Commander-in-Chief, endorsed an application for his promotion to the Regular Army in these words, "no better appointment can be made from civil life." Capt. Gibson, Commander of Battery C. under date June 7, 1862, thus writes a friend in Chicago:

"In the battle of Williamsburg, one of my subalterns (a handsome, gallant boy from Chicago, named De Wolf), was wounded, and I regret to say has since died. I was much attached to him, and if your friends know his family please assure them of my sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement, and my high appreciation of his coolness and gallantry in the midst of no ordinary danger. Poor fellow! he joined my battery on the 4th of April; was wounded on the 4th of May, and on the 4th of June he was dead." I have dwelt upon the services and death of this young hero because I feel sure that the people of Madison will rejoice that the noble old county gave birth-place to such a man.

Some remarkable events occurred during my residence in Madison county. The first was the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and the riots preceding. On the 2d of November, 1837, was held a public meeting, of which I was secretary, called ostensibly for the purpose of endeavoring to allay the excitement then existing, growing out of Mr. Lovejoy's advocacy of anti-slavery doctrines in the *Observer*. The meeting was soon found to be in the hands of those not willing to allow Mr. Lovejoy the rights of an American citizen, so far as public discussion was involved. This meeting,

which will ever remain a disgrace to the American character, adjourned after the passage of some resolutions only calculated to influence the mob, and which I will not disgrace these pages by quoting. This meeting, had it been properly conducted, would have prevented the attack on the warehouse of Godfrey Gilman & Co., of the 7th of the same month, with all its horrible and appalling results. During the session of this meeting, Mr. Lovejoy made his great speech in defence of his principles and expressing his determination, with the help of God and protection of the laws, to maintain his rights. I have heard many remarkable arguments in my life—some of the best efforts of Webster and Clay, and others of the great men of our country, and I have read of others uttered under the most thrilling circumstances; but never did I listen to or read of such an appeal to the judgment and feelings of men as I did on that 2d of November, 1837. I cannot except the immortal defense of Paul before Festus. In spite of the hateful spirit which possessed the breasts of his foes, many of them were made to shed tears. But I can pursue this subject no further now, except to add the expression of my belief to those who have recorded the praises of Lovejoy, that he died for his country, and did more than any one man, by so doing, to bring about the abolition of slavery; thus wiping a vile disgrace from the constitution of our country. I was attending court at Carrollton, Greene county, on the 7th of November, when the assault on the warehouse and the killing of Lovejoy took place, and thus escaped being present on the occasion which proved a lasting disgrace to Alton and left a blot on the American name ever to be regretted.

The second event alluded to was the explosion of the powder stored in the magazine situated on the bluff behind the old penitentiary. A large amount of powder was there placed for safe-keeping, and it is supposed that fire was communicated by some evil-disposed person, though what his particular object was could not be determined. So powerful was the effect produced that in St. Louis, twenty-four miles distant, it was distinctly felt, and people left the theatre and other buildings, fearing that an earthquake was about to topple the city into ruins. Almost every pane of glass in Second street, Alton, was broken, doors and windows blown in, plastering shaken down, and in one case at least a rock as large as an ordinary water-pail was thrown some twelve or fifteen hundred feet, falling on the roof of a house and breaking through a chamber, where a sleeping couple were suddenly awakened by the dreadful crash.

The third event to which I have alluded was the great flood of 1844. In the month of June the "Father of Waters" rose higher than at any time previous or during the present century. Large steamers received and discharged freight from and into the second story windows of the warehouses on the levee at St. Louis. At Alton the same thing was done. Opposite St. Louis (now East St. Louis), then called Illinois Town, the river was from eight to twelve miles wide, and of sufficient depth for steamers to cross to the bluffs, to a place then called "Paps's" or "Paapstown," where large transactions in cattle and swine, for the New Orleans and St. Louis markets, were made. The damage

done by the overflow was as great, in proportion to the population, as that caused this year (1882) on the Lower Mississippi. Indeed, so great was the destruction of property that the Legislature, at its next session, exempted from taxation, for a time, that portion of the State which had suffered so much.

In 1846, while living in Godfrey township, I was elected to the State Legislature, my colleagues being William Martin and Curtis Blakeman. After a rather stormy session, during which many important questions as to the location and termination of certain railroads were discussed, we adjourned in the utmost good feeling. While at Springfield, I had heard great things of the then "coming Chicago," and in the autumn of 1846 removed to this city, then containing about fourteen to sixteen thousand people. I will not dwell upon the years that have passed. Suffice it to say, I have lived to see the State of Illinois become the fourth in the galaxy of States composing our glorious Union, and the city of Chicago grow from less than 16,000 to 600,000 in population. I have twice rode on horseback from Alton to Galena, and from Galena to the head waters of the Wabash, and from thence to Cairo, returning to Alton along the shores of the Mississippi, when the whole State did not contain a population equal to that of one division of the city of Chicago at this date. Orchards, now forty years old, are growing on lands which once were prairies that I have crossed, without a farm for forty miles; and yet I am a newcomer in comparison with some of the old settlers *now* living in Madison county. Since my removal to Chicago, I have pursued a quiet life, not aspiring to office or political preferment. I have been Treasurer of the city, and for four years a Justice of the county of Cook. As my record here would not be germane to your history, I here bid you good-bye, always assuring you, and through you the citizens of dear old Madison, that I remember my stay in that county with unalloyed pleasure, and look back upon it as a green spot, an oasis, in the great desert of life.

WILLIAM F. DE WOLF.

Chicago, April, 1882.

Judge Joseph Gillespie, having read the above letter, makes the following comments:

"Hon. William F. De Wolf was for many years an honored citizen of this county, and her able and faithful Representative in the Legislature. He was one of the few citizens of Alton who took a stand in favor of sustaining the right claimed by the lamented Lovejoy, of expressing his opinions on the subject of slavery, as well as all other questions of a public character, being amenable to the laws for the abuse of such a right, and if the counsels of Mr. De Wolf had prevailed we would have been spared the necessity of having to apologize for the greatest iniquity of the nineteenth century; the atrocious murder of one of the greatest and best men in the land, by a worthless mob, for the exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the country. But the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, and Elijah Lovejoy's blood fertilized the whole land. In his death he pulled down the temples of Dagen. Mr. De Wolf

was a fine lawyer, an affluent and influential public servant and blameless in all the walks of life. He was fortunate and unfortunate in his family. Fortunate in rearing a large family of most estimable and affectionate children; but sorely tried in the furnace of affliction in the loss of four lovely daughters by the explosion on the ill-fated steamer Bay State, in September, 1853, which was followed in 1862 by the death of his noble and heroic son, William De Wolf, Lieutenant Co. C, 3rd Regt., U. S. Artillery, who was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his command at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia. Young De Wolf had been previously wounded at the battle of Belmont, showing that he was ever in the front, at the post of danger. Although he entered as a private into the service of his country, he very soon so signalized himself as to be transferred to the regular army. He was taken off at the age of 21, with brilliant prospects, and hopes of rapid preferment before him. He together with his brothers and sisters were born in Madison county, and we have a right to be proud of him. I am gratified to be afforded this opportunity of paying this feeble tribute of respect to so worthy a scion of my esteemed friend with whom I have spent so much time at the Courts and in the Halls of Legislation. He and I are in the sere and yellow leaf, but I trust he may be spared many years to bless his family, and reflect honor upon his country as he has so well done in times past."

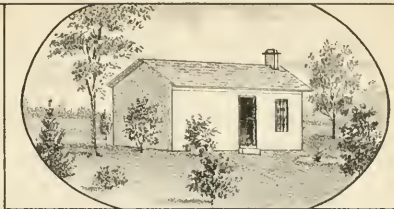
The early residents of the township were obliged to endure the discomforts usual to pioneer life. Wild animals in early days were numerous. The wolves killed in one night, nineteen sheep belonging to Joel Finch, and in one night in the winter of 1842, six, out of nine sheep, belonging to James Meldrum. It is said of Ezra Gilman, that he killed a panther with no other weapon than a heavy stick. His dog, a large, heavy one, was in pursuit of a wolf, and ran around the head of a hollow, which Gilman crossed, to find that a panther had clinched his dog, and that the two were struggling together. Gilman took a stake from his sledge, and beat the panther on the head till he killed him, and thus saved the dog. Panthers were seen in the township as late as the year 1850.

LAND ENTRIES.

The earliest entries of land were made by Jacob Lurton one hundred and six acres, in section six, October 13, 1820; Josiah Cummings, Oct 13, 1820; N. E. quarter section six; Isaac Scarritt, one hundred and seven and sixty-two-one hundredths acres, section four, January 17, 1821; Joel Finch, D Manrop, and M. Malary, eighty acres in section 26, January 28 1822; Joseph S. Reynolds, eighty acres in section twenty-three, March 2, 1822; and John Murray, east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-six, eighty acres, May 24, 1822.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Though the whole or part of thirty six sections are comprised in this township the area is but little in excess of thirty square miles. The northern tier of sections is cut by the line dividing Madison from Jersey and Macoupin counties, and the southwestern sections are materially encroached upon by the Mississippi river. A small portion of the township in



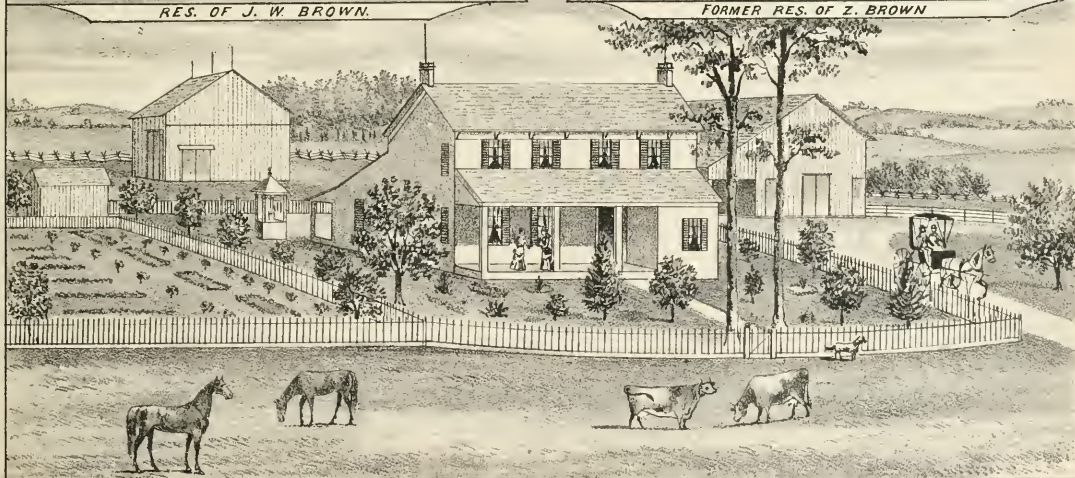
FARM RESIDENCE OF LOUIS WALTER SEC. 16 T. 6 R. 10 (GODFREY TP.) MADISON, CO. ILL.



RES. OF J. W. BROWN.



FORMER RES. OF Z. BROWN



FARM RESIDENCE OF Z. BROWN SEC. 9 T. 6 R. 10 (GODFREY TP. MADISON, CO. ILL.)

the northeast is prairie; the remainder was originally covered with heavy timber. The surface in the prairie portion of the township is level; the rest is mostly rolling, but well adapted to agriculture. There is scarcely an acre that is not susceptible of cultivation in some form. A range of Rocky bluff lines the Mississippi. There are a number of small streams, but only two of sufficient importance to have received a name. The Piasa creek, running through the western part of the township into the Mississippi, and Coal Branch in the southeast, emptying into Wood river.

Beside the usual agricultural products of corn, wheat and hay, much attention is devoted to the raising of fruit. Large quantities of apples, peaches, pears and smaller fruit are shipped annually to the St. Louis and Chicago markets. The bluff lands along the Mississippi have been found to be peculiarly adapted to fruit culture, and numerous orchards and vineyards have here been planted.

A fruit distillery was established by John Castagnetta, about a mile north of the village of Godfrey, in 1872. He manufactured large quantities of apple, peach, and grape brandy and champagne cider. Of cider he makes six or eight hundred barrels each year, and in 1880 he made one thousand barrels.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Mention has already been made that the first school in the township was taught in the barn of Nathan Scarritt, whose daughter Laura was the teacher. Sixteen children attended this school. A school was also taught in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, at the residence of George Debaun. Abigail Scarritt and Elizabeth Peter were the teachers. About the year 1832 or 1833, a school was established at the Bethany church, and for some years afterward this was the only school in the township. A West Point cadet, named Johnson, taught this school in 1839. Elijah Frost, now living in the township, took charge of the school in 1840, and taught it three years. This was still at that time the only school in the township, and pupils came to attend it from Clifton and Jersey county, boarding in the neighborhood. Subsequent teachers were Mrs. Russell Scarritt, Mary Jane Scarritt, the youngest daughter of Nathan Scarritt, and William Cunningham. The township was organized for school purposes in the year 1842. The first Sunday-school was taught in the barn of Nathan Scarritt in the summer of the year 1829.

Early religious services were held at the house of Nathan Scarritt, and here the first sermon was preached in the summer of the year 1828, by the Rev. John Hogan, a Methodist minister, now a resident of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hogan was then carrying on the mercantile business at Edwardsville, subsequently became a resident of Alton, and afterward of St. Louis.

A Methodist class was organized at the time of the first settlement of the township, but no regular church organization existed till 1842. On the 26th of December of that year Bethany church was organized. Among the original members were Hail Mason, Nathan Scarritt, Josiah Randle, Simon Peter, James Meldrum, John Mason, Jr., Aaron P.

Mason, Richard Blackburn, Elijah Frost, David Rood and William Squire. The name of Bethany was suggested by Henry P. Rundle. Simon Peter gave to the society the ground on which the church was built. The Randles, Scarritts and others were warm supporters of the Methodist church, and it was usual for them on Wednesday nights to get a big wagon and drive around the neighborhood, collecting a goodly number to go to Upper Alton and attend the weekly class. The Sunday-school, formed in 1829, had an irregular existence till 1841, when on the 6th of May a Sunday-school was organized at the Bethany church, which has since permanently continued. The Rev. N. H. Lee is the present pastor of Bethany church.

"The Church of Christ," in the village of Godfrey, was organized on the 2d of November, 1839, with twenty-six members. At the first meeting, of which the Rev. Theoron Baldwin was moderator, a constitution, confession of faith and covenant were adopted, and Timothy Turner and Benj. I. Gilman appointed elders. Soon after James Howell was added to the session, but on account of infirm health, resigned in October 1840. Rev. Theoron Baldwin was installed pastor of the church on the 22d of November, 1840. Abijah W. Corey was appointed elder in October, 1841. Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who had united with the Alton Presbyterian church in 1833, became a member of the church at Godfrey in 1844, and on the 5th of October of that year was appointed an elder. In the fall of 1842 a large addition was made to the church. The Rev. Elisha Jenney was at that time supplying the place of the pastor, who was absent in the East. In the spring of 1844 the Rev. Mr. Baldwin resigned the pastoral care of the church, and the Rev. George Pyle was the pastor from that time till 1846. The Rev. C. W. Clapp is the present pastor. The house of worship was built at the joint expense of the congregation and Monticello Seminary, on land belonging to the seminary. The church was organized on an independent basis, and not connected with any denomination. Twelve of the original members were from Presbyterian churches, four from Reformed Dutch, and only two from Congregational churches. The Rev. Theoron Baldwin, the first principal of the Monticello Female Seminary, and the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, of Illinois College, were the leaders in its organization. In 1854 the church became strictly Presbyterian, and united with the Presbytery of Alton. In 1867 the church withdrew from the Presbyterian connection and returned to its original independent basis.

The Baptist church, on the south line of the township, adjoining North Alton, was built in 1858. Rev. Mr. Bevins now has the pastoral charge. With the church a large and prosperous Sunday-school is connected. There is a Congregational church at Melville, of which the Rev. H. D. Platt, of Brighton, is pastor. A church building stands three miles west of the village of Godfrey, and is known as the White Oak church. It was built under Congregational auspices, and services are held in it occasionally.

THE VILLAGE OF GODFREY

Is situated four miles from Alton, in the midst of a beautiful

and highly improved agricultural region. It is at the junction of the Jacksonville branch, with the main line of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and the numerous trains to St. Louis make it an admirable point for suburban residence. The name of the town, which was laid off by Capt. Benjamin Godfrey and Enoch Long, is placed on the records as Monticello, but it is now universally called Godfrey, that being the appellation of the post office and railway station. The town plat was recorded, May 30th, 1840. A town of Godfrey, adjoining the original Monticello, was laid out in town lots, by James Squire, in 1882, and is northeast of the old town. The Monticello Female Seminary is the most prominent object of interest in Godfrey. Its proximity to Alton has prevented any great business development. The first store was opened by Timothy Turner, in a small building, which still stands on the lot on which is his former residence. Mr. Turner was also the first postmaster, and was appointed to that position on the establishment of the office in 1840. Previous to that time the citizens got their mail at Alton. Turner resigned the office in 1860, on account of old age and debility, and Thomas P. Walworth, who had formerly been his clerk, received the commission. He held the office only a short time, and was succeeded by Benjamin Webster, who was postmaster from 1861 to 1881, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Edward A. Mason. Few post offices in the state show such a record of infrequent changes, two of the post masters, each having held the office for twenty years,

There are now two grocery stores kept by Edward A. Mason and John F. Boyd, and one in which dry goods and groceries are sold, of which George Churchill is proprietor. John Roberts has a restaurant. The business of blacksmithing and wagon making was carried on extensively by Aaron C. Mason and T. Baldwin, but is now conducted by Mark Robidou and the firm of Wirth & Weber. X. Maier and Carl Wenzel, have shoe shops. A flouring mill was built here in the year 1857, by Henry and Uriah Howell, who disposed of it to Richard Blackburn, who after running it about three years, died. Sears & Dodgson were the next proprietors. The mill was finally moved to Clifton, where for a time it was operated as a cement mill. The school-house is a neat structure, containing three rooms. The principal of the school is James Squire, with Fannie A. Burgess as assistant. The colored school is in charge of J. M. Anderson.

CLIFTON,

In the extreme southwest corner of the township, was laid out by D. Tolman and Hail Mason, and the plat recorded October 10th, 1840. A cement mill was established at this point and quite extensive arrangements made for the manufacture of cement, but it was never operated with success. A saw mill was built by Daniel Tollman and Samuel Thurston, about 1835, and was in operation for a few years. Louis Steritz, who has the largest vineyard in the township, keeps a place at which he dispenses the product of his vineyard, and which is often visited by parties from Alton.

MELVILLE

Is the name given to a small settlement and post office,

within less than a mile of Clifton. There are about half a dozen houses in the place. Mrs. Louis Schmidt has a small store, and has charge of the post office. There is a Congregational church and a public school, of which George F. Long is teacher. A distillery was formerly carried on at this point.

COAL BRANCH

In the southern part of the township, not far from North Alton, is a settlement comprising about twenty families. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in mining coal. There is one store, of which John and Hugh Pierce are proprietors. The Coal Branch is the name of a small stream, along which out-croppings of coal are visible. Coal was mined by Joseph and Richard Whyers, at an early date. They supplied the first coal used in the penitentiary at Alton. The coal was procured by a drift, extending into the bank. The first pit was opened by James Mitchell, in the summer of 1848. A few months later a pit was sunk by Thomas Dunford. After the opening of the Chicago & Alton railroad considerable quantities of coal were shipped to Springfield, Bloomington, Chicago and other points in the northern and central parts of the state. Not only has this traffic ceased, but Alton itself is now largely supplied from more distant points. The coal is of superior quality, equal to the best mined in the state, but the vein only has a thickness of thirty inches, and the coal can not be mined as cheaply as in a larger vein. The shafts range from fifty to one hundred and twenty feet in depth. The vein is now nearly exhausted, and it is only a question of a few years when the working of the pits will be abandoned. The owners of the pits are Dennis Noonan, James Mitchell, Peter Robinson, Charles Crowson and William Watts, Henry Camp, Peter Taylor & Co., Nathan Sydel, Henry Conlon and John Rutledge.

On the Coal Branch, in early days, stood a flouring mill, known as the Whyer's mill.

BUCK INN

Was the name of a former post office which has now changed to that of North Alton. James Strong, a native of Cumberland, England, in the fall of 1837, built a large frame building, over the doorway of which the antlers of a buck were suspended, and opened it as the Buck Inn. This building stood on the south line of the township, where the Grafton road leaves the road to Godfrey. The building was burned down in 1855, and the present brick structure was then erected. James Strong died in 1869, and his son, Jacob Strong, has since carried on a store at this point. The post office of Buck Inn was established in 1868, and Capt. P. J. Melling was the first post master. The office was kept at his house in the present Godfrey township. After two years, Captain Melling was succeeded by William Hall, who removed the office to the present town of North Alton. The office was called Buck Inn, up to the time of the incorporation of the town of North Alton. In this part of Godfrey township, Adolphus Denz built a steam mill in 1860. The machinery was transferred in 1882 to a new mill erected just north of North Alton, on section thirty-five. There

is also a blacksmith shop, wagon shop and marble-cutting shop, in this part of the township,

Supervisors. John M. Pearson, elected in 1876-77; was succeeded by James Squire, in 1877-78, and by re-election, Mr. Squire has represented the township to the present.

Present Township Officers.—Supervisor, James Squire;

Clerk, James W. Martin; Assessor, Peter Hughes; Collector, William Frauk Squire; Commissioners on Highways, Jonathan L. Pierce, Peter Myer, George Lindley; Justices of the Peace, J. F. Boyd, P. J. Welling; Constables, Frank Boyd, John Meysenheimer; Trustees, L. Bushnell, N. Challacombe, John Y. Sawyer; School Treasurer, Elijah Frost.

BIOGRAPHIES.

ROLAND J. INGHAM.

THE Emerald Isle has contributed many of her sons to America who have taken high rank in literature, in art and in science. Among such may be properly classed the Ingham family, who lived in Dublin, and who in their native home were liberal patrons of art. Thomas and Jennie Ingham came to this country in 1816, landing first in New York city, thence to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Thomas was the son of a gentleman, a lauded proprietor of Dublin. He had a family of five sons and four daughters. A son Charles, was an artist, in which pursuit he excelled. Of his paintings at least two, "The Lovers" and "Death of Cleopatra," have received recognition of critics as masterpieces. Thomas, a retired merchant in New York city, and now the sole survivor of the family; Roland J., the subject of this sketch; Sydney, who was lost at sea in 1841; Oscar, who lived with Roland and died here in 1870; Florence, Paulina, Augusta and Jane Rowena. Roland J. Ingham was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 6th, 1807. In 1835, with his father's family he came west, locating about a mile from the present home of Lucretia Ingham. His father returned to Utica, New York, a few years after, where he died January 9th, 1847. Mr. Ingham's first wife was Rebecca Pentzer, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living. Two of his sons, Charles and Theron B., were soldiers in the United States service during the rebellion. On the 22d of April, 1853, he was united in marriage by Rev. Washington Wagoner, a Methodist Episcopal minister, to Lucretia M. Ragsdale, formerly of East Tennessee, although a Virginian. By this marriage there were born eight children, seven of whom are living. Names as follows; Emma Augusta, Thomas Cassius, Julia Paulina, James Arthur, Sydney Roland, Jane Rowena and William Edward.

Mr. Ingham was educated in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and brought to his farming operations fair culture and a

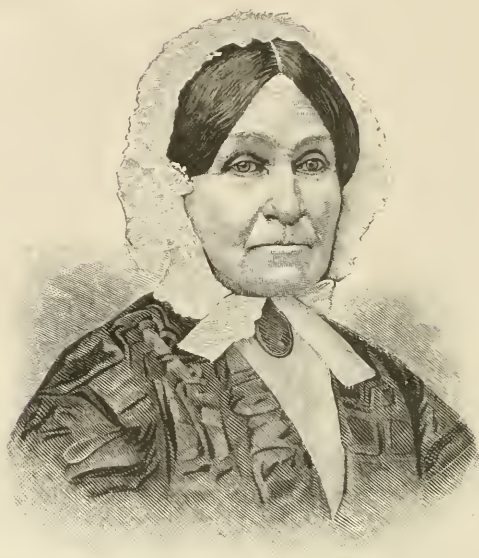
great love of art. His beautiful home bespeaks his taste. He was an earnest Republican in politics, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church in religious faith. Progressive in his views, his days were all days of activity. Eminently social in his home, its attractions were shared by neighbors and friends. Loved and respected and full of years, he died February 2d, 1881.

JOHN CASTAGNETTA.

It is a peculiarity of the institutions of the United States in contradistinction to the institutions of every other country, that they assimilate different and discordant nationalities. Every year hundreds of thousands of emigrants arrive from different countries, accustomed to other forms of government speaking other languages, observing different customs; yet are absorbed and assimilated into a nationality. In fact we are a nation of foreign elements. Italy has contributed many of her sons since Columbus discovered the islands along our eastern shores. John Castagnetta was born in Genoa, Italy, April 18, 1829. In 1853, he reached New York to try his fortune in the new world. His first employment was as a railroad hand on the Charleston and Memphis railroad, then as a baker and confectioner, which he learned in Charleston. In 1855, he made his way to St. Louis, thence in November to Alton. In 1856, he located where he now resides, in Godfrey township, where he engaged in the manufacture of wines, brandies, etc., a business he has since prosecuted with great success. He married Julia Grosjean, July 4th, 1858. She was a native of Paris, France, from whence she came to Highland when a child. They have three children living, Louis, James and Louisa. Mr. Castagnetta is prompt, energetic and awake to business.



John Mason



Mrs. Cynthia Northway

ONE of the representative men of his township, was born in New Hampshire, August 5th, 1806. His father and grandfather were also natives of the old granite state. When quite young his parents moved to New York, and during the war of 1812, moved to Vermont. Here he acquired a fair common school education. In October, 1837, they came to Illinois and settled where his widow now lives. He was married to Perlina Pond in Vermont, in 1833; by her he had three children, Ann Louisa Havens, now living in Chicago, Illinois; Charles Henry, killed by the falling of a tree, and Helen Perlina, wife of William B. Hancock.

His second wife was the widow of a printer, Henry K. Stockton, who died in Upper Alton in 1833. Mrs. Stockton's maiden name was Cynthia Northway. She was born in New Hartford, New York, August 8th, 1798. From 1840 to 1844, she was matron in Monticello Seminary. She was married to John Mason, May 1st, 1846. Few men in the community where he lived were more thought of than John Mason; the counsel of few was more sought. Earnest in all his undertakings; faithful in the discharge of all his duties, he was respected of all. His death was mourned by many friends.



Charles Merriman

SON of Asaph and Eunice Andrews Merriman, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, on the 14th of August 1811. His parents were both direct descendants of Lieutenant Nathaniel Merriman and Nathan Andrews, original settlers of the town of Wallingford in 1669. He was the fifth born of six children, and lived at home on the farm until his seventeenth year, when his father died. He went to New Haven to learn the carpenter's trade: thence to Boston, Mass., where he was united in marriage with Miss Edith Bishop on March 29th, 1834. This marked an epoch in his history, since by virtue of it he became, as was his wife, an earnest and zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which relation he remained until his death. Mr. Merriman was not free from the ambitions of this life. In the summer of 1835, leaving his wife and infant son Charles in Middletown, he started west, going first *via* the lakes and canal to his brother's in Granville, Ohio. Tarrying but a short time he proceeded by horse and buggy westward, reaching Peoria, Illinois, in the early autumn time of 1835. There he presented his church letters to Bishop Chase, who said to him: "You are the very man I want, come along with me." Arrangements were made for him to accompany the Bishop to the site of his new college. There he and the Bishop worked together in the construction of the famous "Robin's Nest," so called because composed chiefly of mud and sticks.

They roomed together, sleeping on a rude sapling bed under which the chickens roosted. As soon as the Bishop and family were comfortably housed, Mr. Merriman left for St. Louis. For nine years he remained here plying his trade, as carpenter and builder. In 1844 he commenced farming operations in St. Louis Co., Missouri. Here he carried with him his devotion and influence as a Christian man, and was the means of establishing a mission at Bridgeton, a town near his home. In 1845 his wife Edith died, leaving to his care one son and one adopted daughter. In 1850 he, accompanied by his son Charles, then fifteen years of age, went to California, crossing the plains *en route*, here he remained two years, returning *via* the Isthmus and New Orleans, settling finally on the farm in Godfrey township, now occupied by his son Charles. In 1873 he moved to property purchased by him in North Alton, near the chapel, and devoted much of his time to church labor. He was married to Lucinda Wells on the 15th of December, 1845. He died August 13, 1881. At the time he was Senior Warden in the church in whose success he took so great an interest. For nearly a half century, amid the ups and downs of a more or less wandering life beset by its strong temptations, he was found always faithful and true to his trust. His memory is held in dear esteem by hosts of his friends who knew him, as an honest, upright, Christian man.



James Mitchell

JAMES MITCHELL was born in Scotland, December 21st, 1811. His parents were Robert and Mary Mitchell. His father was well liked by his fellows, among whom he was somewhat a leader. When he determined on bettering his condition by seeking an American home, he brought with him some three hundred colonists. His objective point was Nova Scotia. On the 4th of July, 1829, they landed at Pictou, a seaport in that province, brought over safely by the brig "Hero of Gannock." In all, Robert had a family of eleven children, six daughters and five sons, of whom James was the eldest. Not altogether satisfied with Nova Scotia, they determined on emigrating to the "States," as then called, and made their way to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1834. The subject of this sketch obtained a fair education in the common-schools of Scotland in his youth; he was a clerk in a general store. When he reached his majority he worked in coal-mines, first in Nova Scotia, then in Pennsylvania. In 1835 he made his way to the salt works on the Kanawha river, in West Virginia; thence to Kentucky, stopped at a village on the Ohio river, about 130 miles below Louisville, thence to New Orleans. After a few years spent thus in looking about, he visited his

old Nova Scotia home. While on this visit, he met and was united in marriage with Mary Smith, a native of the Island of Cape Breton. The marriage rites were celebrated in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 7th of October, 1839. Soon thereafter he returned to the States, this time to Missouri, and in 1848 to Madison county. To him belongs the honor of having opened the first coal mine in Coal Branch, above Alton. By his first wife he had eight children, four of whom are living. She died October 4th, 1857. He was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Bird, November 3d, 1857.

Politically Mr. Mitchell is an earnest, unswerving Republican. His first ballot was cast for William H. Harrison. He has never failed attending a local Republican convention since the organization of the party, when physically able to do so. Although thoroughly awake to party spirit, he never would accept office, save the supervisorship, which was forced upon him one term. He has been often a member of the central committee, and has ever proved himself a most loyal citizen. Farming and operating in coal have engaged most of his attention since locating in this county.



James Squire

THE present popular supervisor representing Godfrey township in the county board, is a young man possessed of many commendable traits of character. He was born December 11, 1843. His parents were William and Lydia Squire (Widaman). His father, William, was a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born August 9th, 1814. He came to America in 1835, locating first in Coshocton county, Ohio, from whence he came to Madison county, Ill., in 1839. Arriving in Alton he commenced work as a laborer, but, upon his refusing to work on Sunday, he quit his employment, and moved to Godfrey, where he became foreman on Godfrey's farm, a place he held for years. His wife, Lydia Widaman, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where she was born March 8, 1818. Her father was a teacher—a vocation he pursued first in Germany, then in this country. On the first of March, 1843, she and William Squire were united in marriage by Rev. I. B. Randle, of Edwardsville.

James Squire received a fair common-school education, which was aided by attendance at Shurtleff College. It is related that when attending school taught by Miss Corbett, he and his brother Frank encountered a panther in their pathway. Quite terrified, they hurried home, telling the

story to their parents, who thought it incredible; but the following day parties dispatched the monster, and established the correctness of the boys' story. During the war James Squire enlisted in the service of the United States in the 144th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He has been quite uniformly engaged in farming and teaching. In both pursuits he has been successful. He was married to Mattie Braden, March 25, 1874, by whom he has two children living, Vinnie Grace and Mattie Pearl, and one dead, James William. His wife died May 14, 1882. She was a daughter of Isaac Braden, one of the pioneers of Nameoki township.

Politically he is an earnest, outspoken Democrat; is a member of the Democratic Central Committee; was elected supervisor from Godfrey township in 1877, and has been annually re-elected ever since. When it is considered that this is a Republican stronghold (Garfield's majority being 66), his election can only be accounted for on the ground of personal popularity. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellow's orders; has been a justice of the peace, and was deputy sheriff under R. W. Crawford; has taught thirteen years, and is at present principal of the Godfrey school.

WILLIAM LINDLEY

WAS born in Lincolnshire, England, May 10th, 1810. His father, George Lindley, was a mason by trade, and brought up his family in the ways of industry. At the age of nineteen years William came to America, landing at first in New York City. Thence he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he engaged his services in print works. In 1839 he made his way westward, and with his savings entered land near Carlinville, Macoupin county. Breaking prairie, however, and waiting for returns until a farm could be made was too slow for him, hence he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the dairy business. Here it was he met Mary C. Straw, now his surviving widow. Engaged in selling milk from house to house he had for a patron a family named Paterson, formerly of Quincy, and who had brought with them as one of the family Mary, to whom he was married November 22d, 1842. She was born in Germany near the river Rhine, and came with her people to America, in 1823. Her family located first in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio; from thence she went with a sister to

Quincy, Illinois, and then to St. Louis. Together they continued the dairy business successfully until 1851 when they moved to Madison county, Illinois, where Mrs. Lindley yet lives. There were born to them in all eight children, seven of whom yet live. By name they are Sarah, Mary C., George, William E. Horace, John A., and Samuel S. All are straightforward, honest and energetic citizens. During his life Mr. Lindley was an earnest Republican and impressed that political doctrine indelibly upon his sons. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. Active and energetic, honest and frank, ever ready to help a friend or do a kindness, he succeeded well in life. He died March 2d, 1869. His widow, a woman of more than ordinary business qualities, survives him and has continued farming with great success. She has cleared a hundred and twenty acres of land since her husband's death, and bought an additional farm in Jersey county. She relates her only transaction whereby she made money without work as being the sale of gold when it was worth two hundred per cent. at a bank in Alton.

VENICE.



VS situated in the southwestern part of the county. It is irregularly shaped because of the river course which forms its western boundary. It is bounded on the north by Chouteau township, east by Nameoki, south by St. Clair county and west by the State of Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river. Geographically it embraces township 3 north, range 10 west. It is mostly low and level land, part of the great American bottom. Much of it is sandy, and is subject to overflow, against which citizens have tried in vain to protect it. Trending north and south at a short distance from the river bank is the American bottom levee, built for the protection of lands from overflow of the river. Its height varies from three to twenty feet. Separated from the main land, by a slough of the same name, is Cabaret (French tavern) Island, containing in all, about 1,042 acres of land. Much of this is overgrown with willow with here and there a sycamore, soft maple or other wood. The acreage embraced in Venice township is nearly eleven sections, or 6,970 acres. There are within the limits, in all, over

fourteen miles of railroad track, divided quite equally between the Chicago and Alton, the Indianapolis and St. Louis and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroads, which run parallel, passing diagonally across the south-half of the township, which they leave on section 13.

Venice township was settled as early as 1804, but there are only meagre traditional accounts of such settlements. A few years afterward several families located here, among them George Cadwell, on section 13, and George Richardson, on the same section. Robert McDow, John Atkins, Daniel Lockhart, and possibly others, were all here prior to the war of 1812. George Cadwell was a live, enterprising Yankee, who combined the practice of medicine with tilling the soil. In 1815 he was appointed by Ninian Edwards, Governor of Illinois, a justice of the peace. He brought with him a family of three daughters and a son. In 1818 he was elected a Senator to the First General Assembly of Illinois. Not altogether suited with this section of country he emigrated to Morgan county at an early day. George Richardson, a farmer, a friend of Cadwell's, lived near him and also went to Morgan county, where he was drowned in Santa creek, near Jacksonville, during a freshet. A daugh-



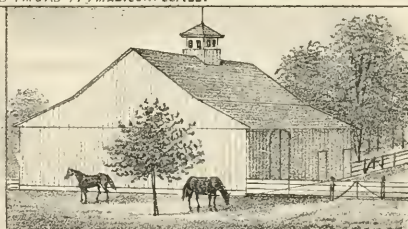
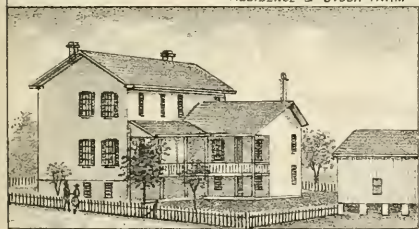
RES. FROM N. E.



DORSEY BURIAL GROUND.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF W^M C. FORMAN, SEC. 29, T. 6, R. 8 (MORO TP) MADISON, CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF T. N. HARRIS, SEC. 33, T. 6, R. 9 (FOSTERBURG TP) MADISON, CO. ILL.

ter Nancy, was married to A-ber Chase, an eastern man. This was, perhaps the first marriage in the township; that of Moses Sved to Mrs. Mary Wadlle, of date October 10, 1818, being the second. Robert McDow, a Kentuckian, was an enterprising, energetic man, and had a large family. He was the first to erect a horse-mill, which he did on section 24. Upon leaving the country to go north he disposed of his mill to Benjamin Merritt. John Atkins located on section 1, prior to the war of 1812. He and two sons were engaged in that war and were present at the treaty made at *Portage des Sioux*, a short distance above Alton, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi. A remarkable fact in connection with Atkins' family is that in order of birth they were: William, John, Jr., Charles, Everett and James, and in order of death exactly the reverse, James being the first to die, then Everett, Charles, John, Jr. and William, who lived to be seventy seven years of age. John Atkins was originally from Kentucky; he and his sons were all large, able-bodied men, models among pioneers. Daniel Lockhart located on an elevated ridge, a short distance northwest of where now stands the Venice Elevator, on section 35. At present there are representatives of but one of these families living within the limits of Madison county,—that of John Atkins. The others are gone, and the records left of them are indeed meagre. A little later, perhaps in 1815, came a very eccentric pioneer, John Anthony, by name. He was of the Pennsylvania Dutch stock. His was the first house built on the site of the old village of Venice, and was of hewed cotton-wood timber. Although it contained but one room, Anthony kept lodgers and served up meals to travelers. On a shelf was the bottle always charged with "aqua miraculous." He kept a number of skiffs which he hired to parties desiring to cross the river, at a shilling a trip, passengers doing their own rowing. On section 25, a family named Blum, settled about the same time of Anthony's coming. They, too, were Pennsylvanians. In 1818, Abraham Sippy, a young married man, came from Pennsylvania to try his fortunes in the then "far west." Mr. Sippy's father came to this country a soldier under Lafayette. After the battle at Yorktown he deserted the ranks, determined to remain here instead of returning to France. His name was Joseph Trimeau, but upon determining to remain in America he took his mother's name of Sippy. He became the father of seventeen children. Many of their descendants are scattered throughout the west, and are energetic, thrifty citizens wherever found.

Anthony's ferry, operated by skiffs, after a few years time, proved unequal to the demands made upon it, whereupon Matthew Kerr, a merchant of St. Louis (and for whom Kerr's Island was named), commenced a horse ferry, in 1826. The boat was named Brooklyn. Since that time ferry-boats have run regularly to and from St. Louis. In 1842, Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, commander in-chief of the Confederate forces, during the war of the rebellion, built a dike running from Kerr's Island to the head of Bloody Island. This necessitated a change in the landing place of the "Brooklyn," and the company operating the ferry obtained \$1,600 damages from the United States Government. This \$1,600

was devoted to the construction of a bridge connecting Kerr's Island with the main land. The national road—the great wagon route connecting the east with the west—terminated here, and across Kerr's Island, about a third of a mile north of the present elevator, was the principal street of Venice. The "National Way," as it was called, was a hundred feet wide. It soon became the centre of a large trade. Two hotels catered to the wants of travelers; two livery stables supplied the trade with horses and vehicles; three general stores and two blacksmith shops completed the business industries. One of the stores, kept by Peter Smith, was the first brick building erected in the township. The flood of 1844 swept everything away except the brick store building, a livery stable, also of brick, and a part of one of the hotels. During the prevalence of the high waters, one of the blacksmiths, a German, in a fit of desperation, jumped from the bridge as it was being carried off and committed suicide. His was the first smithery in the township, erected in 1837. As soon as the waters receded the work of repairing commenced. A finer bridge soon spanned the slough, and business revived. Trade was represented by Peter Smith, James Morris and Charles Pearce, engaged in general merchandise. All went well with Venice until 1851, when high waters again swept her away. Much of the beautiful island was carried off, so that the former terminus of "National Way" was far out in the Mississippi. The bridge was not rebuilt. A solitary brick building remained on the once busy site of Venice,—that is now gone. The original town was named by Dr. Cornelius Campbell, of St. Louis, a gentleman largely interested in the old ferry. At the time Venice was first attracting attention in 1837, a post-office was established on Cadwell's tract, section 13, called Six Mile. It was first kept by Joseph Squire; he was proprietor of a public house, called the "Western." This was the first established house, worthy the name, in the township. It was a large frame building, and, as a hotel, was quite popular with stockmen from above Alton, who made it their headquarters. Large numbers of hogs and some cattle were annually driven this way to St. Louis, following what was called the slough road from Alton.

The first burial ground was on Cadwell's tract, and his son, Bach, was the first person interred therein. The exact date is impossible to obtain. It was, however, prior to 1820. The first land entries were by John Atkins, September 14, 1814, north fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, section 1, 43.8 acres; George Richardson, August 17, 1814, southeast fraction section 12, 361 acres; William Gillham, August 15, 1814, west side southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ section 13, 78 acres, and John McDow, August 16, 1814, several acres in section 24. Prior to any of these entries there were numerous claims made. Some of them by heads of families, on account of actual settlement, others as militia claims, consequent upon service prior to 1790. Among the first, which comprised 400 acres each, within the limits of township 3 north, range 10 west, were claim 1,865, by Alexis Bryalte, in 1809, to whom it was confirmed; that of Nicholas Jarrot, situated on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite Cabarat Island, and near the Kinder Station, and claim 637, by James Kinkead, lying within sections 25 and

26, two miles above Venice. Among claims confirmed to persons founded on act of Congress, granting a donation of one hundred acres of land to each militia man enrolled and doing duty in Illinois on the 1st day of August, 1790, within the district of Kaskaskia, were, in this township:—Claim 1,258, Francis Campeau, confirmed in 1809 to John Rice Jones, survey lies in sections 1 and 12; claim 485, Pierre Clement, confirmed to John Briggs, on the bank of the Mississippi, in section 36, extreme southern point of township. Adjoining claim 1258, were claims of nine other parties, by name: Pierre Martin, Jr., J. B. Raplais, Jacques Mulott, Louis Harmond, Joseph Poirer, Dennis Lavertue, Philip de Boeuf, James Lamarch and Constant Longtemps. In addition to these, bearing date January 4, 1813, among claims granted by the governors of the northwest and Indiana territories, in pursuance of Act of the 3d of March, 1791 (other than those which were reported in the affirmed list of the late board of commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia), and which, in the opinion of the present commissioners, ought to be confirmed is claim 548, original claimant, Jean Baptiste Becket; confirmed by Governor Harrison to Etienne Penceuneau. This covers a part of the town plat of Venice. Evidences are not wanting, particularly in sections 1 and 12, to prove that some of these claimants or their representatives were the first settlers of this township. The French had correct ideas of how to settle a vast empire when they followed the Mississippi in the very heart of the continent, but were unable through paucity of numbers, and through their plan of living in stockaded hamlets or villages, to accomplish their purpose. The first preaching was by Revs. Chance and Jones, two Baptist missionaries, who preached at the house of Mr. Cadwell as early as 1812. George Cadwell was the first justice of the peace, appointed in 1815, by Governor Edwards. A Mr. Hart was the first constable. The "Little Jim" was the first steamboat to ply between Kerr's Island and St. Louis.

TOWN OF VENICE.

A straggling village was commenced on the island opposite the present village soon after the running of the ferryboat Brooklyn, and in 1841 the name of Venice was given the place by Dr. Cornelius Campbell, who, in conjunction with Charles F. Stamps, laid out the town. It was made a matter of record November 22d, 1841. Its progress and reverses have already been presented up to its complete annihilation in 1851. For years thereafter its growth was slow. June 24th, 1873, an election was held to determine whether the town should be incorporated. It resulted in seventy-nine votes for and one against incorporation. Prior to this a public meeting was held June 6th, 1873, to consider the propriety of an incorporation under the General Laws of the State. A petition was drawn up, and thirty-seven residents signed it. The act of incorporation was consummated June 28, 1873, and Henry Robinson, Joseph Froehly, Theodore Selb, Francis McCambridge, William Roberts and John Kaseberg were elected members of the first board of trustees July 22d, 1873. Henry Robinson

was chosen president, and Thomas W. Kinder secretary. At present the members are: Henry Robinson, J. Froehly, Theodore Selb, Fred Kohl, Frank McCambridge. Henry Robison, president, and C. S. Youree, clerk. Several of the first elected members have served continually since. Under the management of the Board improvements of a valuable character in the way of grading and macadamizing have been set on foot and successfully prosecuted. The Methodist Episcopal church building was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,500. Seating capacity, 300. Catholic church, built 1881-'2, is an attractive house of public worship. Venice has long been proud of her graded school. The building occupies a pleasant site, half a mile from the principal business street of the village, and is a handsome two story brick edifice, well adapted to its uses. It was erected in 1865. The Venice Elevator was erected in 1871 by a stock company. Messrs. R. P. Tansey and John J. Mitchell were the prime movers, as they have since been the earnest abettors of the enterprise. At first its capacity was 300,000 bushels grain. During the year 1881 this was doubled, so that the present capacity is 600,000 bushels. During the year 1881 over 3,000,000 bushels wheat were handled here. Its accessibility to both rail and river will commend it to shippers, so that a prosperous future awaits it.

The Venice Branch Union Stock Yards were established in 1874. They have a capacity for handling ten thousand head of hogs and five thousand head of cattle. W. A. Ramsay, Manager; J. J. Fletcher, Superintendent. In the matter of mills Venice has been unfortunate. Bell Bros., of Indianapolis, Indiana, erected an extensive saw-mill on the banks of the Mississippi, on the original town site of Venice, in 1877. It had a capacity for sawing from eighteen to twenty thousand feet of lumber *per diem*, and gave employment to twenty-five men. In 1882 it was moved to Memphis. The Venice Flouring Mills were built by Glenn Bros. in 1871, at a cost of \$22,000. They were afterward doubled in capacity, and \$23,000 were expended in additional machinery and building. They had five run of burrs, and were capable of turning out four hundred barrels of flour daily. Keohler Bros. were the proprietors. On the 13th of March, 1882, they were entirely destroyed by fire.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Dry Goods' Merchants.—Henry Robinson & Co., Henry Rittmann.

Druggists.—C. S. Youree, Hermann Wilfemeyer.

Grocers.—Fred Kohl, Joseph Froehly, Henry Robinson & Co.

Blacksmiths.—F. Kaseberg, Joseph Froehly.

Carpenters.—Burrel Ogletree, B. V. Merriitt, T. L. Conner, E. Mott.

Stoves and Tinware.—J. H. Puckhaber.

Shoemaker.—F. Brewer.

Hotel.—William H. Sippy, "Union House"

Physicians.—W. H. Grayson, C. S. Youree.

Postmaster.—James B. Pinckard.

SOCIETIES.

Venice Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 621, was instituted September 8, 1868, by David Ryan. Charter members—Preston Bishop, W. Master; G. N. Keener, Senior Warden; R. J. Brown, Junior Warden; Eli W. Pettengill, Secretary; Calvin Kinder, Treasurer; Jephth Smith, Senior Deacon; Benjamin Woods, Tyler; Emil Reif, Junior Deacon; T. J. Irish, S. T. Beale. Present Officers—Fred Kohl, W. M.; J. S. Sippy, S. W.; Henry Robinson, J. W.; H. W. Miller, Sec.; Henry Rittmann, Treas.; T. P. McFee, S. D.; William T. Black, J. D.; John Braden, Tyler.

Aurora Lodge, Knights of Honor No. 325, instituted July 11, 1876, by members of the Seymour Lodge, K. of H., St. Louis, Mo., with fourteen charter members: C. S. Youree, John F. Richardson, Fritz Reiske, Seaborn Miller, Burrell Ogletree, John Ohrist, Preston Bishop, William Weyh, Alonzo Towsey, John Ballet, Frederick Ibig, D. S. Fries, D. Fennell and I. G. Wright. This Lodge has sustained eight deaths: John Ohrist, Fritz Ibig, H. Linkerman, H. C. Moss (murdered), August Breathuhn, Peter Marks, S. G. Williams and E. Hall. Present Officers—J. T. Richardson, P. D. and Rep.; B. Ogletree, D.; Charles Spann, V. D.; William Weyh, R.; R. J. Brown, Chaplain. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, having an active membership of forty-seven.

Oak Lodge, K. of H., No. 1520, was organized March 22d, 1879, by John T. Richardson, D. G. D., with fourteen charter members. Present Officers—Walter Bain, P. D. and Rep.; Henry W. Miller, Dictator; D. K. Talley, V. D.; F. P. McFee, A. V. D.; Wm. T. Black, R.; Jas. B.

Pinckard, F. R.; Dr. W. H. Grayson, Treas. and Med. Ex. Its present membership is sixty-seven.

Local Branch No. 18, Order Iron Hall, was organized July 28th, 1881, with twelve charter members: Jas. B. Pinckard, C. J.; Walter Bain, P. C. J.; H. W. Muller, Acct.; W. H. Grayson, Treas.; J. T. Richardson, A. J. Its object is similar to the K. of H., offering insurance. Members are paid such insurance during life.

The population of the town of Venice, according to the census of 1880, was 613. Its future is bright with promise. Its railroad facilities are constantly being increased. Its manufactories just commencing to attract attention, will make Venice in time a large suburb of St. Louis.

The town of Newport was laid off by I. W. Blackman, of St. Louis, Mo., and plat recorded April 27, 1858. It is situated on Survey 604, Claim 637, or, more properly, Section 26. It has never attracted any particular attention, and consists of a few dwelling-houses only. On Section 24 is the station of Kinder, near which, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sect. 13, is a neat church building, now occupied by the German Lutherans as church and school-house. It was erected at first as a school building by special legislation, obtained through the efforts of Calvin Kinder and others. For a time it was used as intended, for school purposes and church without regard to sect, but passed from such control into the hands of the present management. It is a brick building, two stories high. Since the inauguration of township organization in 1876, Theodore Selb has uninterruptedly represented this township in the county Board of Supervisors. The population of the township in 1880 was 1120.

OLIVE.



O named in honor of the Olive family, who were early settlers, comprises all of town six, range six. It is bounded on the north by Macoupin county, on the east by New Douglas, on the south by Alhambra, and on the west by Omph-Ghent township. It is drained by Silver creek and its tributaries, flowing principally through the eastern and central part. Along this stream a considerable quantity of timber is found. The soil of the township is good and in a fair state of cultivation.

The first settlers were Abram Carlock, John Herrington,

James Street, James Keown, Thomas Kimmett, Samuel Voyles, David Hendershott, and Samuel McKittrick, who settled here in 1819, and prior to that date. Abram Carlock was the first. He located on section 34 in 1817, where he lived a few years and then left. His cabin stood near a spring, on the north and west sides of Silver creek, near the bank and also near the south township line. He made a small clearing east of the cabin. An old settler says that in 1833 saplings as large as a man's arm had grown on his improvement.

The next settler was John Herrington, Jr. He built quite a large cabin in the west edge of the township, section 7, in 1817. It had no opening for light, except the door.

This was made out of heavy puncheons and swung like double barn doors, the upper part being left open for light in pleasant weather. When securely closed, this cabin was inaccessible. Herrington's latch-string seldom hung on the outside. In 1819 he sold out to Samuel McKittrick, who entered one of the first tracts in the township, August 18, 1819, 45 acres, in section 6. The same day, James Street entered 80 acres in section 36. Mr. McKittrick planted an orchard on the Herrington place in 1819 or '20, and a tree that he set out has attained to a circumference of eight feet eight inches, and is in bearing at this writing. In 1827 Ephraim Best, a native of North Carolina, purchased this place, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. His widow still survives him, aged seventy-eight, and lives on the old place. They raised a family of ten children, six now living. He acquired a good property here. In the early settlement of the county, he was Constable for several years. For a long period of time, the Methodists held their meetings at his residence. Among the early preachers were Bullard, Renfro, and Collins. Mrs. Best says when they settled on this place, the first house on the road to Edwardsville was that of Francis Roach, and the next was on the Barnett place.

James Street located on section 36 as early as 1818. He was one of the first land-holders in the township, as above stated. He made a small improvement here, but his principal business was that of making powder and combs—two articles that found a ready market among the pioneers. After the country began to settle up, he sold out and left.

The first settlements in the northeast part were made by Samuel Voyles and David Hendershott, in 1818. They built cabins near each other, in the northwest part of section 13, on the west side of Silver creek. Voyles was from South Carolina; he raised quite a family of children, and resided here until his death. Robert Y. Voyles, a grandson, is the only one of the name now living in the township. Nancy Stephenson a daughter of Samuel Voyles, lives in the settlement. Abel, Henry and Samuel H. Voyles, sons of Samuel Voyles, improved farms in the settlement, where they resided until their deaths; the two former raised families. Hendershott lived here only a short time, and then moved to Iowa.

Thomas Kimmett, an eastern man, located on the southwest part of section 12, in 1819, where he lived a few years, and then returned to the east.

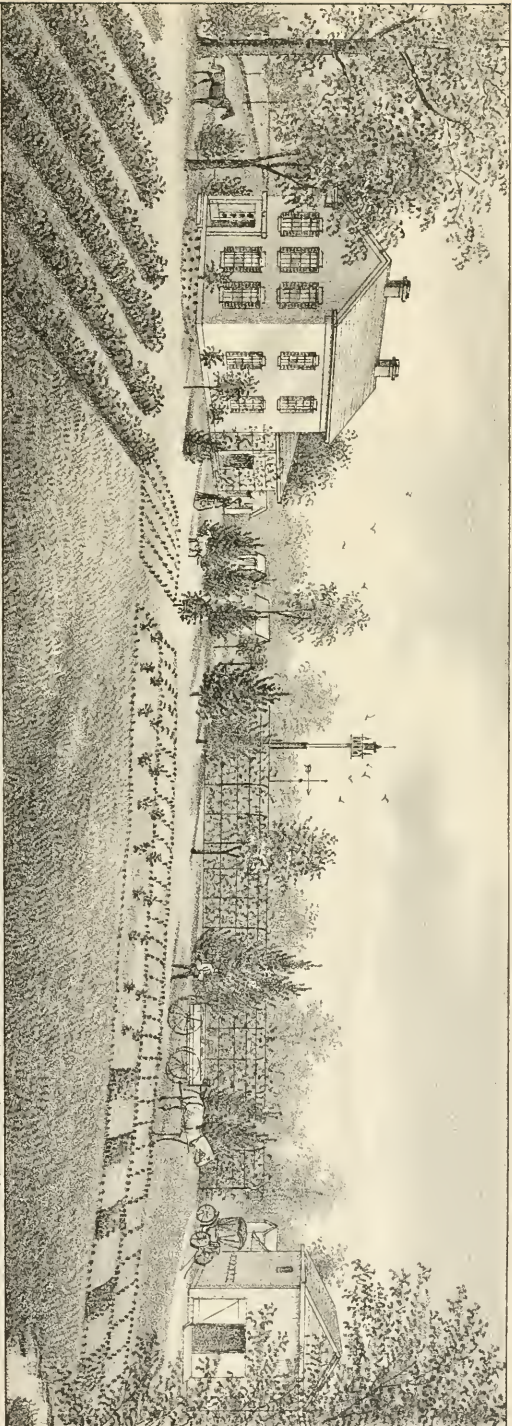
James Keown, Sr., a half-brother to John Keown, the father of Andrew Keown, settled the southeast 80 acres of section 35, as early as 1819. He afterward removed to Smart's prairie, where he died in 1861. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the engagement of New Orleans. Wiley Smart located south of the Vincent place, a short distance, in 1819 or '20. Isham Vincent went from North Carolina to Kentucky, and from that State came to Madison county in 1817, and was one of the well known old citizens. He first stopped in the vicinity of Troy, where he taught one of the early schools. After three years he came into what is now Olive township, and settled on section 36, now the El. Wardman place. He erected a cabin on the north

bank of a little stream; his house stood due north of where the grave-yard now is, on that section. His house was on the Hillsboro and St. Louis wagon-road, and for years this was a general stopping-place. He kept a barrel of whiskey in his cabin, and was always ready to supply the thirsty. At his cabin for many years the votes were cast for Silver creek precinct, then comprising all the northeastern part of the county. In the early times it was the custom for the candidates to attend the different polls and treat to whiskey and make speeches, and on some occasions election day was a lively one, all the little neighborhood disputes being settled on that day, generally in the afternoon. Vincent had a horse mill, with a bolting chest, for a number of years in the early times, and made a good quality of flour for that day. He was a "Hard-Shell Baptist," and for many years meeting was conducted at his residence. William Jones, Thomas Ray, and James Street were the early preachers. For many years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace. He resided on the place he improved here until his death, February 26, 1846, aged seventy-seven years. His wife survived him only eleven days, and died at the age of sixty-four years. They had a family of eight children. Four daughters grew to womanhood, viz., Elizabeth, who married Peter Long; Mary, who married John Keown; Barbara, who married William W. Pearce, and Martha, who married Isaac W. Pearce, who is now dead; her present husband is William Eves.

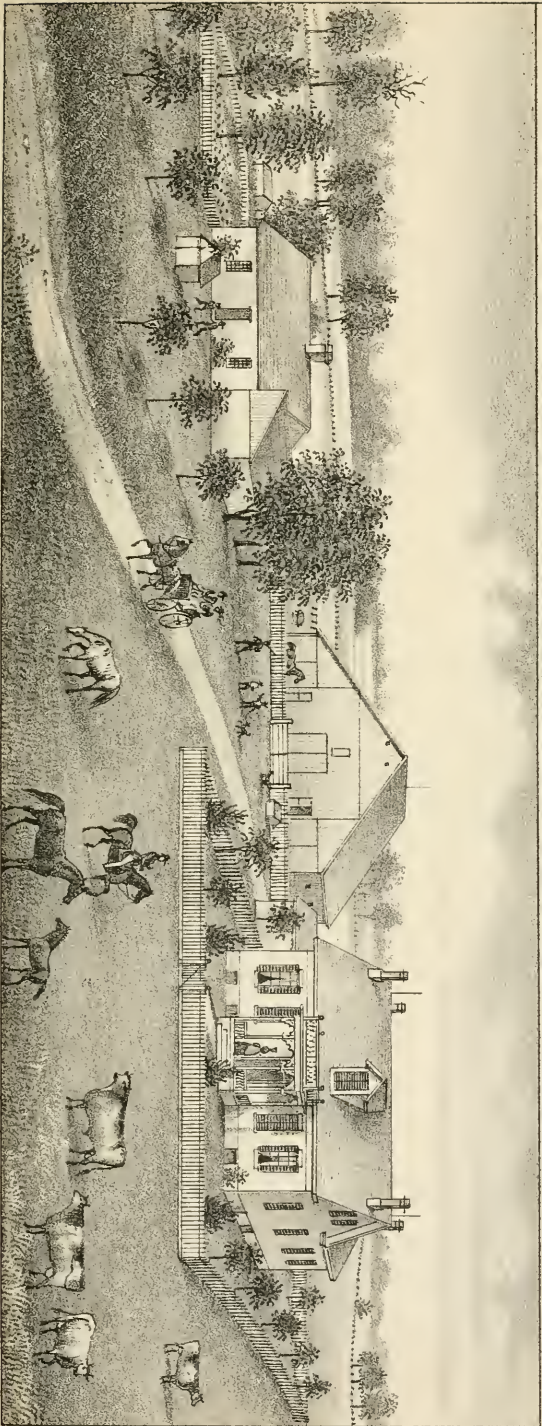
The grave-yard south of the Vincent place was started by the Vincent family, Edwin, a son, being the first buried there, about the year 1824.

James S. Breath located in section 36, among the early settlers, where he entered 80 acres. He lived here some time, and then went into the Marine settlement. John W. Keown came out with his brother Andrew, in 1825; he afterward married Polly N. Vincent, daughter of Isham Vincent, and settled a place in section 25, where he improved a farm and resided until his death. He raised a family of four children—Larkin C., Isham, Margaret, who married Matthias Pearce, and John, all now deceased but Larkin C., who is a well-known citizen of Edwardsville. Thomas Porter Keown settled east of his brother John's on section 25, where he improved a farm and resided until his death, in the fall of 1867. Previous to his locating here, he lived for a time in what is now Alhambra township. His family that grew to manhood and womanhood, were William H., Margaret, who married Jesse Olive, Alfred, who died in the late war, Sinai, who married Joseph Ricks, and Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Tabor. Robert Keown settled in the edge of the timber southwest of Lewis Ricks' place, in 1829, where he resided until his death in 1856. He raised only two children that lived to rear families, Hester, who married S. H. Farris, and Robert. The Keowns all came to this their new country on pack-horses. Robert and his wife came through in the dead of winter. They were a young married couple, having started immediately after the nuptial knot was tied. After his death, she became the second wife of Lewis Ricks. Her death occurred July 1, 1875, at a good old age.

Tobias Reaves, a native of North Carolina, came here in

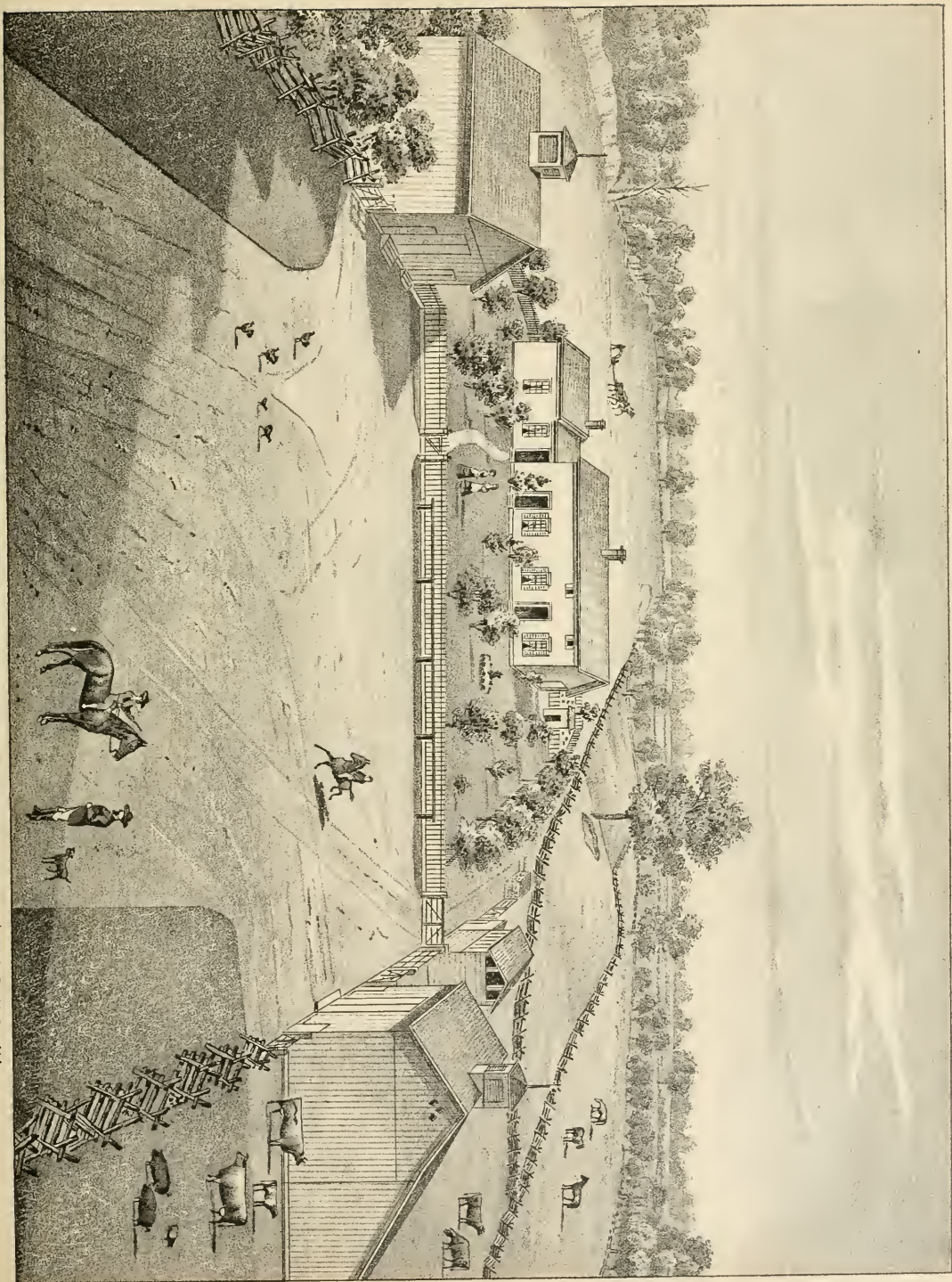


RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. EDWARD HICKIN, 1 MILE SOUTH OF GODFREY (GODFREY TWP.) MADISON CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF FRITZ KLINKLE, SEC. 34, T. 6, R. 9, (FOSTERBURG TWP.) MADISON CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE & HOME FARM OF J. S. CULP, SEC. 36 T. 6 R. 9 (FOSTERBURG TWP.) MADISON CO. ILL.



1828, and bought a small improvement started by a man named Ringo, in the southwest quarter of section 36. Reaves lived here many years. He died at his son's, Wesley Reaves, in New Douglas, October, 1876. His wife preceded him several years. They raised a family of nineteen children, five now living. Wesley is the only one of the family residing in the county. At the residence of Tobias Reaves the Methodists held their early meetings.

Peter Long improved a place in the southeast quarter of section 25. He was a minister of the Baptist denomination, and is often spoken of in this work as one of the early preachers. He was four times married, and now lives at Old Ripley, Bond county, a very old man, but still continues to preach.

Elisha Sackett was one of the early settlers. He never owned any land, but lived here until about thirty-two years ago. Nine of his descendants are now residents of the county. Joel Ricks was married in Kentucky to Miss Ellen Martin; he came here in 1829, and located in section 34, in the edge of the prairie, northwest quarter, where he resided until 1845. He then joined the Mormons, went to Nauvoo, Ill., and subsequently to Utah, where he now lives. Lewis Ricks, one of the old residents of this township, was born in Nash county, North Carolina, October, 1800. His father, Jonathan Ricks, emigrated to Christian county, Kentucky, since cut off into Trigg county, in the year 1802, where he lived and died. Lewis married Miss Mary Anderson, in Stewart county, Tennessee, and in the fall of 1833 came to Madison county, and the following year built a cabin on section 26, where he has continued to live. He has been twice married, and raised a family of ten children by his first wife, three of whom are now living, viz., Temperance, Alfred and Virgil. The two sons are farmers of the township. The daughter married James Pearce, and now resides in Kansas. Mr. Ricks for many years was deputy county surveyor. He taught school, at an early day, in a school-house that was built on the southwest quarter of section 26. John W. Reynolds was the first to teach in this building. Mr. Ricks represented his county in the State Legislature of 1857. He has acquired sufficient of this world's goods to ease his declining years, and is now quite an old man, well preserved in body and mind, for one of his age. John Hoxsey was a native of Virginia, and came to Madison county in 1817. His wife, Mary Martin, a native of Kentucky, emigrated in 1819. Mr. Hoxsey was the father of John F. Hoxsey, who is a farmer and stock-raiser, now residing in section 32. His wife, Elizabeth Spangle, is a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

Abel Olive married Elizabeth, a sister of Joel Ricks, and the brothers-in-law came to this township together. Olive located northeast of Ricks, a short distance, on what is now the William Olive place, where he resided until his death,

leaving a family of six children, all married and settled in life, viz., Jesse, Joel H., Jonathan, Frank, William, and Charity, who married Henry Tabor. The old gentleman filled the office of Justice of the Peace many years, and lived the life of a much respected citizen. John Olive, a brother, was one of the early settlers, but lived in the township only a short time. For some years he followed tailoring in Edwardsville and Alton. Subsequently he studied and began the practice of medicine, and now lives in Staunton, Illinois. James Olive came to Alton in 1833. He was then a boy sixteen years of age. The following spring he came to this township, and shortly afterward married the widow of James Tabor. She was, before this marriage, Sinia Martin, of Kentucky, and had one child by James Tabor, now Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Lyon. After Mr. Olive's marriage, he began farming on his wife's place in section 22, where he resided until 1845 or 46. They then sold their home here and went to Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, and located north of that place, where they continued to reside until the Mormon trouble, when he returned to Madison, and bought the place where he now resides, of his nephew, Jesse Olive. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in April, 1864. The following November he married Mrs. Mary Shumate, widow of Michael Shumate. Mr. Olive has raised quite a large family, and as a farmer has been successful in life. For many years he has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of the township. John A. Wall, as early as 1830 or '31, settled the James H. Meyers place, where he lived for several years. He then sold his improvements to James Keown, who located here and resided until his death. He lived the life of a bachelor, his widowed sister, Mrs. Margaret Embrey, keeping his house. Sackett settled the Francis place, and Jarrett Cudd, from Trigg county, Kentucky, the place just north, in section 23, about 1832. John Coleson, from the same county, came in 1834, and located on the west side of section 14, where he improved a good farm; he now resides with his children. The following gentlemen have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors: James Olive, elected in 1876, was re-elected each succeeding year to 1882; he was Chairman of the Board in 1880-'81. James McKittrick was elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent. The first school on the west side of Silver creek, in the south part of the township, was taught in an abandoned cabin on section 34, by Matilda Thompson. The grave-yard on the north side of section 34, on the William Olive place, was started in 1834, the first grave being dug for the remains of George W. Olive, son of Abel Olive. The Christian church on section 34 was erected in 1862; it is a neat frame church, and is now attended by a good, liberal congregation. The Lutheran church on section 18 was built in 1870.

FOSTERBURG.



HE Township of Fosterburg is situated in the northwestern portion of the county, bounded on the north by Jersey and Macoupin counties; east by Moro; south by Wood River, and west by Godfrey. It comprises all of town 6, range 9 west, being the northern tier of fractional sections. The lands are drained by the

West and East Forks of Wood River and their tributaries; the former entering the township in the northwest corner, passing in a southeasterly direction, leaving it on section thirty-two; and the latter entering in the northeast corner, meandering in a southwesterly course, passing out on section thirty-five. These streams furnish a good system of drainage, and give an abundant supply of water for stock purposes. The surface is generally quite broken, and on approaching the streams, in many places, it becomes very rugged. About three-fourths of this township was originally covered with timber, the greater portion of which has been cleared and made into beautiful and productive farms. The soil is rich and well adapted for the growing of all the cereals.

It is impossible to ascertain, at this writing, when or by whom the first settlements in Fosterburg township were made. We are informed by some of the oldest settlers, that when they arrived, there were several small log-cabins in the southern part of the township, which had been deserted by some hardy pioneers who, no doubt, became dissatisfied with the location, and plunged deeper into the wilderness.

It is related that Joseph S. Reynolds was the first settler, and there is a good foundation for the assertion. We find in the records, October 11th, 1814, that Joseph S. Reynolds entered thirty-one acres in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and forty acres in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter section thirty-three. This was the first land entry made in this township. Reynolds lived here until about 1822, when he moved to Godfrey township, and afterward went to Greene county, in this State.

Orman Beemau stopped and made some improvements on section 28, just south of the Wood's place, in 1816, and remained there until 1828. A man by the name of Honeycutt was a very early settler. He located on a small branch of the West Fork of Wood river, which has ever since been known as Honeycutt creek. About the same time, James Dabbs settled on another branch, a mile northwest from Honeycutt, which has since been known as Dabbs creek.

He left about the same time, and probably with Honeycutt. An old lady, known as "Granny McAfee," settled on section 28 in 1816, and she and her family remained here four or five years, and moved to Greene county. William R. Rhodes entered and settled the Wood's place in 1818 or '19, and sold it to Joshua Wood in 1821. October 11th, 1820, there were four more land entries made in this township, by Lorenzo Edwards, Daniel Wagoner, William W. Gallop and Jacob Deck. William Edwards entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, 80 acres. He lived here but a short time. Mr. Wagoner entered 160 acres in section thirty-five. This settlement was made on the Culp place. He was a single man, and remained there for a short period. William W. Gallop entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one, 80 acres. It is not known that he ever lived here. Jacob Deck entered 160 acres, the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, and was the first permanent settler in the township. As above stated, this was in 1820. John and Isaac, brothers of Jacob Deck, were also early settlers in the neighborhood. These families were all quite large, and a number of their descendants are yet living in the county and in the state.

Green W. Short, a native of Tennessee, came to Illinois in the fall of 1818, and located in the Wood river settlement, where he remained for two years, when he purchased the claim of Abram Sells, on section thirty-four of Fosterburg township, where he remained until his death. He had a family of seven children, only one of whom is now living—Perry W. Short—on the old homestead. He was born here in 1826.

James Dooling was another very early settler, a native of Ireland, and left his native country for America in April, 1818. He landed in New York city in July and came directly to this county, arriving at Edwardsville in the fall of 1818. In the spring of 1819 he moved with his family, and settled in Greene county, where he remained until the spring of 1821, when he returned to Madison county, and purchased a small improvement of George Wood, in the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, in Fosterburg township. He soon afterward entered 80 acres adjoining his purchase. Mr. Dooling continued to reside here until his death, in 1845. He had a family of six children, four of whom are now living, viz: Edmund, Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Coyne, living in Alton; Catharine, wife of John S. Titchenal, in Macoupin county; and John, in Grundy county. Edmund Dooling was born in this township, Oct. 4, 1824, and has always lived on the old homestead. He is

among the best citizens of the county, and has held several offices of trust in his township, and was several times elected to represent Fosterburg in the board of supervisors.

Oliver Foster was a native of New Hampshire, and married a Massachusetts lady. They emigrated to Illinois, and settled at Alton in January, 1819, and from there moved to this township in 1825, making his home one mile north of the village of Fosterburg, in section eleven. Mr. Foster entered the land upon which he located. It had been improved, however, by a squatter named Blackburn. The ruins of the log cabin, which had been partially destroyed by fire, could be seen for some time after their arrival. Mr. Foster remained on this place until his death in 1855. He had a family of ten children, all of whom lived to maturity, and five are yet living, viz: Oliver P., who resides in Fosterburg; Alonzo, at New Douglas; Aurora B., the wife of Jonathan L. Woods, in Macoupin county; James Monroe, in Macoupin; and Rose V., widow of Richard Jenkinson. The township and town of Fosterburg are named after Oliver P. Foster.

William E. Hill, a native of Kentucky, emigrated to Illinois in the spring of 1830. He stopped one summer in St. Clair county, and then entered and settled on 160 acres of land in section twenty-six, and has lived there ever since. Mr. Hill is among the oldest and best citizens of to-day.

John Vannatta, a native of New Jersey, came west, and settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in 1832, where he still resides, at the age of 77 years. He reared a family of children, some of whom are now residing in the state, and one in this county, the wife of C. C. Brown, in Fosterburg.

Joseph Sherfy was born in Tennessee, and settled in Wood River township in 1823, where he resided about two years, and moved to Missouri. Remained in that State until 1834, when he returned to Madison county, and located in Fosterburg township, where he has since continued to reside. In digging the cellar for his residence on section sixteen, he came upon what was evidently an old burying-ground. Some of the bones were still almost perfect, and seemed much larger than those of our race. Richard Jones, another old settler, a native of Tennessee, came to Illinois in 1834, lived part of his time in this township, and died here. His son, James Jones, is an old and influential citizen, still living.

William Dillon, an Ohioan, located within about one mile of Fosterburg, on section 23, where he entered land, reared a family, and is at present living retired in Fosterburg with his children. His brother, John D. Dillon, a native of the same state, settled in the township in 1837. He had the first blacksmith shop in Fosterburg township. It was located on section 23. His wife, Nancy Preuit, is a daughter of Solomon Preuit, born in this county in 1826.

George Wood, the father of Joshua Wood, whose name is familiar to all the older citizens, entered land in the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, about 1821. He was a carpenter by trade, and was not a permanent resident.

Joshua Wood settled in this township on section 28, where he resided until his death, November 11, 1865, in the 57th

year of his age. He had a family of ten children, four of whom are still living. His widow still survives, residing on the old homestead, in the 71st year of her age, and is still hale and hearty. She is a daughter of James Huston, an old resident of the county, who was a native of Christian county, Kentucky, and came from there to Alton, May 22, 1819. In the fall of the same year he moved out into Wood River township, on the place owned by Capt. Abel Moore, where he lived for about three years, then entered the southwest quarter of section 32, and lived there until the fall of 1835, when he moved and settled near Shipman, where he died Nov. 12, 1846. His widow survived until 1856. He had a family of ten children, only two of whom are living—Sarah, the widow of Joshua Wood, above mentioned; and Elizabeth, the wife of George N. Sapping, residing in Iowa.

The Nichols, John Young, Alexander Hart, James Drennen, William and Mark Crowder, William England, Samuel S. Wilson, David Hill, Asa Brooks, Alford Allford, Ransom Chandler, Thomas Eaton, James Reading the Titchenals, David Rodden, — Nelson, David Jones, Hugh Jones, and James Beville were also among the early residents of the township. Mrs. Susannah Thompson is a daughter of Ransom Chandler, and came to this county in 1849. Her first husband, Eldred Foster, was born in Madison county in 1821; and Jacob Thompson, her second husband, was an Ohioan, and came here in 1834. Hazel Luman, residing on section 25, is an old resident, and came here from Kentucky in 1828. His wife, whose maiden name was Williams, was born in this county in 1833. Mrs. Nancy Cavault, formerly the wife of John Deck, became a resident of Madison county in 1817. She is now residing with her husband, Abraham Cavault.

The first graveyard was that located on the Jacob Deck place. The next was the Short graveyard, now incorporated as a cemetery, and named "Delmont." Mrs. Jacob Deck, jr., a daughter of Green W. Short, was the first person buried there. Members of the Wood family were also buried in the old part of the cemetery.

School was first taught in a log house, built on Perry W. Short's place, on section thirty-four, in 1832. It was used a short time for both school and church purposes. The earliest Sunday-school was organized in it. The logs of this house were subsequently moved from there and used in the construction of J. M. Cooper's residence. There are now seven school districts, and one fractional, in Fosterburg, all of which have neat and substantial houses, where school is taught the greater part of the year.

The old Antioch church was the first house of worship in Fosterburg township. It was a log structure, neither chinked nor daubed, erected in the latter part of 1832. There was afterward a frame church erected at the same place, which was destroyed by fire in 1863. These were built by the Christian denomination.

There have been only three attempts made at building mills in this township, the first being erected by Samuel and William Dillon, on section 23, in 1834. It was a saw-mill. The second was to be a flouring mill; it was, however, only partially completed when it was destroyed by fire

Thomas Titchnal is operating a saw-mill at present in Fosterburg.

The first post-office was established during the days of stages, on the Springfield road, half a mile north of the village of Fosterburg. John Nichols was the first post-master.

There is an abundance of coal underlying the whole surface of Fosterburg township, and several mines have been opened and worked to a limited degree, to supply only the local demands. The vein averages about four and a-half feet in thickness, and is found from sixty to eighty feet below the surface. There are at present three mines in operation, worked by the following parties: John Hill, William Challingsworth and John Hankhaus, all located on section 26, and worked by shaft with horse-power.

The inhabitants of Fosterburg township are an enterprising and intelligent people, who are using their united efforts to advance the township in wealth and prosperity. They are almost all of the agricultural class, industrious and pains-taking, and their improvements are equal to any in the county.

There have been only two gentlemen who have had the honor of representing this township in the board of supervisors—Edmund Dooling and John S. Culp. Mr. Dooling was elected in 1876, and, by re-election, served until 1881, when Mr. Culp was elected, and has ever since continued in that position.

The township, including the village of Fosterburg, has a population of 1,652 souls.

FOSTERBURG,

Is a little village situated in the southwest quarter of section 14, and was laid out by Oliver P. Foster, the proprietor. The plat was recorded in the office of the county clerk, Oct. 12, 1857. It was first called "Foster," but when application for a post office was made in 1858, it was found that

there was another office of the same name, and the "burg" was attached. C. F. Lobbig has had the honor of being post-master ever since the office was established. The first dwelling, house was erected by Ransom Chandler. C. F. Lobbig opened the first store.

This neat village contains several very good residences and business buildings. The principal street has good plank sidewalks, and is kept up in nice style. The place is a great convenience to the citizens of the township. It contains three brick churches,—the German Presbyterian, erected in 1858; the German Baptist, in 1863, and the German Methodist, erected in 1864. The district school-house located in Fosterburg, is a brick structure, one-story high, with a frame addition. It employs two teachers.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physician.—Fred. Halsey.

General Stores.—C. F. Lobbig and Ernst Greible..

Blacksmith Shops.—Jacob Hoffer, John Ost, and Nicholas Ost.

Painter.—Simon Koeppe.

Shoemaker.—Jacob Luft.

Saloons.—Ramers Bros., John G. Gregory.

Fosterburg Cemetery was originally a private burying ground. John C. Young and Thomas Eaton each donated a fraction of an acre, after which it was used by the public until 1873, when an association was organized and a charter obtained under the general law for a cemetery. The association purchased more land, added to it, and made considerable improvements. The village has 130 inhabitants.

WOOD'S STATION,

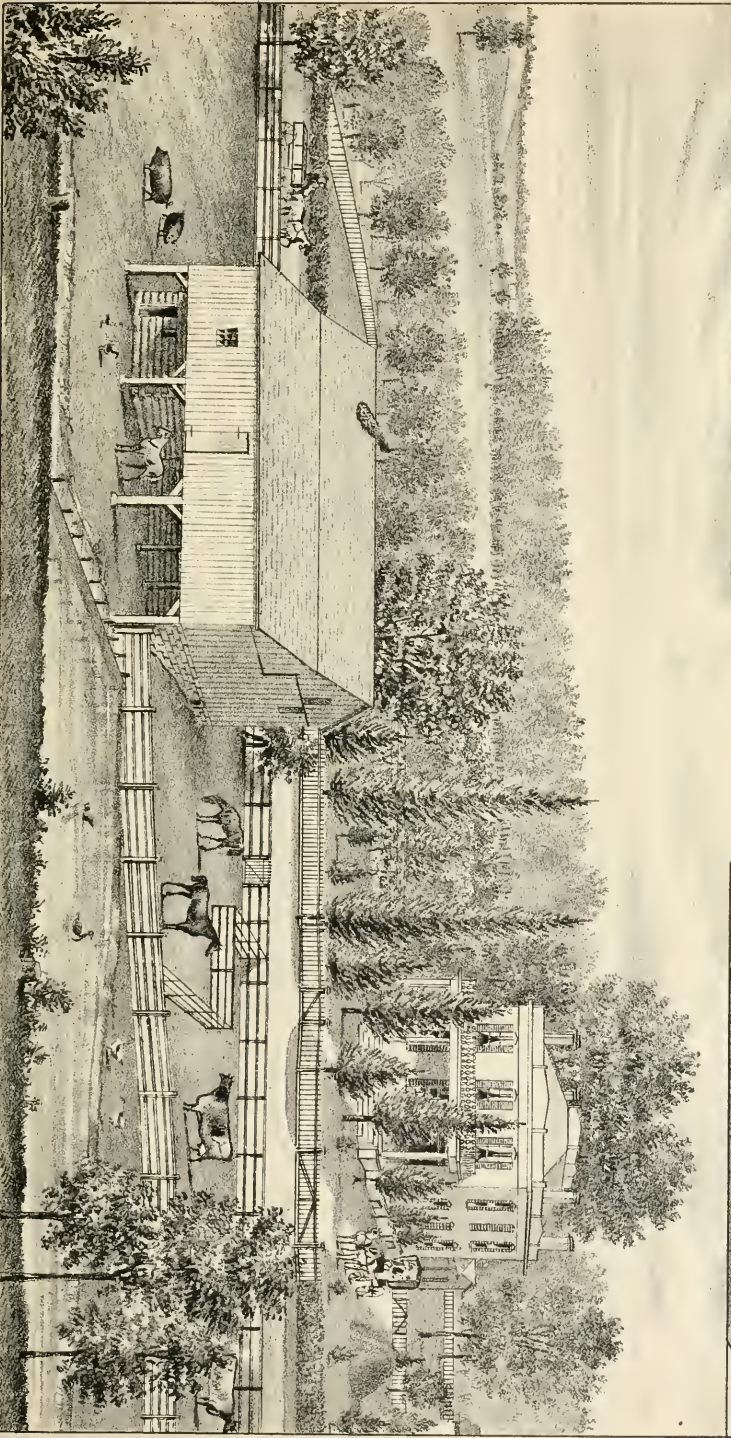
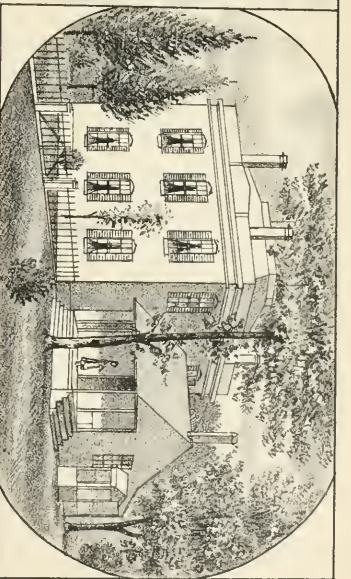
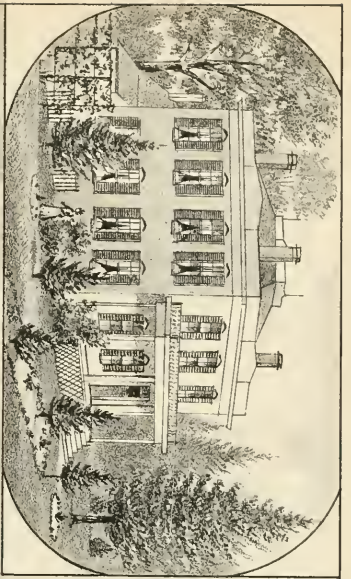
Is located on section 29, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which passes from north to south through the western part of the township. It is a great convenience to the people in that neighborhood.

BIOGRAPHY.

WILLIAM E. HILL

Was born in Livingstone county, Kentucky, on the 11th day of January, 1807, being the fourth child in a family of eight children, of whom five were boys and three, girls. Their father, David Hill, was a native of North Carolina, who removed to Kentucky, and settled on a farm, near the close of the last century. W. E. Hill, when a youth, attended school; but the facilities for learning were so slight that he reached the age of manhood before making much

progress in the art of reading or writing. Upon leaving school he worked upon his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-two, married Miss Martha Wilson, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. For a brief period after marriage, he remained located upon a portion of his father's farm, and then removed, with his young wife, to the State of Illinois, and settled on a farm in the northern part of St. Clair county, a little south of the town of Collinsville. Here Mr.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CORYDON C. BROWN, SEC. 23 T. 6 R. 9 (FOSTERBURG TWP.) MADISON CO. ILL.

Hill had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died, leaving one son, named Anthouy, who lived to the age of fifty. One year later, in 1831, Mr. Hill, not being satisfied with the location, removed to Madison county, and settled upon a half section of land in what is now Fosterburg township.

About the year 1835, Mr. Hill again married. The name of his second wife was Mary Brooks, daughter of Asa Brooks, of Fosterburg, and formerly of New York. By this union he has had a family of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, namely: Henry, John, George, Annie,

Martha and Charlotte. Mr. Hill has now a fine farm in a good state of cultivation, to which he has given almost his entire attention. Mr. Hill has acted as school director for a number of years, the only official position he would accept. In politics he was originally a Whig and strong Abolitionist and staunch supporter of his intimate friend, Lovejoy. Religiously, he was inclined to the Presbyterian faith, but, as there was no church of that denomination in the neighborhood, he has lately become a member of the Methodist church.

NEW DOUGLAS.



HIS, one of the smallest townships, is situated in the northeast corner of the county, and is a rectangle five and a half miles long by three and three-quarter miles wide, bounded on the north by Montgomery county, on the east by Bond county, on the south by Leef and on the west by Olive township. The south and west is drained by the tributaries of Silver Creek. Dry Fork Branch is in the northeast part, where it is slightly timbered. There is some timber also on the west side. The remainder and greater part of the township is a beautiful prairie that has been settled principally within the past thirty years. The first settler was Daniel Funderburk, a native of South Carolina, born in 1786 and served through the war of 1812, under Gen. Smith. He located on section seven in the fall of 1819. For several years he was the only resident of the territory that now comprises this township. In 1823, he taught the first school in a small cabin built near his residence. The children attending lived in the adjoining township. Mr. Funderburk lived on the place that he improved until his death December 11, 1838. He raised a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, viz: Sarah, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Martha, Henry, Daniel, Julia A., Emily, Samuel, and Edward who died in the late war. Only two of his children now live near the settlement, Thomas and Julia, now Mrs. Kell. The latter resides in Worden, and Thomas is a prominent farmer in the southern edge of Macoupin county, and has served the people at various times in different positions of trust. John L. Carlock came into the township about 1831. December 14, 1833, entered the first tract of land, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, now part of the S.

A. Isaacs place. Carlock improved a forty acre farm, and moved from here to Adams county, and subsequently went to Missouri. The Methodists held their early meetings at his residence. Cornelius Wood, a brother-in-law, located on a place southwest of Carlock's in section 19, about the same time. He improved a small farm here, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for some time. He afterward moved to Bond county where he died. Robert Greening came in 1830, and located on the same section, south of Wood's, now the Fred Rinner place, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a strict member of the Baptist church, and meetings were conducted at his house regularly for many years. Jackson Allen, a native of Virginia, came to the county in 1837, and settled in the township on section 17, in the spring of that year. His location was some distance out in the prairie, where he improved a good farm and continued to reside until he lost his wife in 1862. He then lived principally at his daughter's near by until his death in 1870. He raised a family of seven children, six boys and one girl, viz.: Andrew, George, Abraham, Isaac, David, Thomas, and Mary who married Andrew Jackson. Abraham who lives in the village of New Douglas, is the only one of the family now in the county. John P. Lindsey settled the H. Manshott place in section 20, in 1840. He was the second to settle out on the prairie.

The second school house, a log building put up about 1839, stood on the west part of section 18. Nelson Sparks was the first teacher. John Funderburk, son of Daniel and Mary Funderburk, was the first born, September 3, 1822. The first death that of Mary, wife of Daniel Funderburk, occurred August 7, 1838. To the first marriage, the contracting parties were Aaron Voyles and Sarah Funderburk, in 1834.

Alouzo Foster came to the county in 1819 with his father,

Oliver Foster, who settled in Salu and afterward at Fosterburg, where he died. Mr. A. Foster came to New Douglas township in 1857. He was born in Maine, and was three years of age when his father settled in Madison county. When he located on section 16, in 1857, all the region about him was an open prairie. He laid out the town of New Douglas, September 5, 1860, on the west part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16. The original town contained twenty acres. Foster and Owen laid out an addition afterward on the west side of the road, and other additions have since been laid out. The corporate limits now include the whole of section 16. The T. C. and St. Louis extends through the township, intersecting the southern corporate limit of New Douglas. In 1860, Costen Sawyer put up the first business house, in which he opened a small stock of goods. The same year he built a blacksmith shop and employed John Trype to work in it; Trype afterward conducted a shop on his own account. The second store was started by Dr. William F. Rubottom in 1863. He got a post-office established the same year, with mails twice a week from Staunton. The town has now a daily mail from the same place. Dr. Rubottom was the first physician. He came in 1860, and continued to practice about five years and then went west. The first regular hotel was built in 1876, by Rodo Latowsky, the present owner and proprietor. The public school building was rebuilt after the cyclone on a larger plan. It is a two story frame building with three rooms, where three teachers are employed. The flouring mill, with two run of burrs, was built by Martin B. Day on a cheap plan. After about five years it was improved by R. P. Finney. Subsequently it was improved by Foster & Dee. In 1879, Murdock & Fletcher became the owners and improved the machinery. They sold it to Mrs. Anna Easton, and the mill is now run by Amos Easton. No town in the county, in proportion to its size has so many churches, there being six. The Methodist South was erected in 1867. It was destroyed in the cyclone of 1876, and rebuilt in 1880, on a plan somewhat less than the original. The Baptist church, 30x44 feet, was built in 1869.

In 1874, the Lutherans built a neat frame church that was destroyed in the cyclone and was immediately rebuilt about its former size. The Catholics, who have the largest congregation, erected their church in 1870. The Methodist church, a neat brick edifice, was built in 1877. The Christian church was erected in 1878.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—W. W. Sharp, B. H. McKinney, A. F. Dusenberry.

Postmaster.—J. W. Lord.

General Store.—Long & Epstine, Marney & Foster, Robert Alsop.

Groceries and Confectionery.—Greening & McMullen.

Groceries.—J. B. Bishop.

Drugs.—Lord & Livery.

Hardware.—I. A. Olive.

Butcher.—Robert Page, Jr.

Harness and Saddlers.—Latowsky & Douglas.

Millinery and Dressmaking.—Mrs. Rosie Huber, Mrs. Ehard, Mrs. Eisenbach.

Barber.—W. E. McDaniel.

Undertaker, Furniture and Agricultural Implements.—Watson & Son.

Agricultural Implements and Buggies.—E. F. Wait.

Blacksmith Shops.—William Long, John Hinc, B. W. Stepp.

Wagon Shop.—John F. Smith.

Shoe Makers.—Fred. Balweg, Jacob Melheim, Paul Douglas.

Hotel.—Rodo Latowsky.

Livery.—N. B. Jernigan.

SOCIETIES.

Madison Lodge, No. 560, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 1, 1867, with the following charter members: John J. Wilber, Master; M. A. Cline, John L. Steward, Francis Reeding, G. W. Bently, J. A. Whiteside, H. C. Young, William Denney, B. J. Vallentine, Willis McGilvary, A. J. Fleming. Present membership thirty-three.

New Douglas Lodge, No. 547, I. O. O. F., instituted April 30th, 1874. Charter members: J. W. Nicodemus, N. G.; James R. Prickett, V. G.; Allen H. Newlin, John C. Long, and Albert Camlet. Present membership, twenty-three.

The 27th of February, 1876, a very violent cyclone passed through the township, entering at section 30, traveling in a due northeast direction taking its exit in section 3, on the south side of Dry Fork Branch. It passed directly through the western part of the village of New Douglas, entirely demolishing eleven dwellings, two churches, school-house and Masonic hall. It damaged a great many other buildings, by removing them from their foundations, unroofing, etc. The cyclone struck the M. E. Church South while an afternoon meeting was being conducted. About forty persons were in the building at the time. Henry C. Young, a local minister and resident of the town, was killed. The church, a frame, 30 by 40 feet, was torn to atoms and sent whirling through the air. A great many were seriously injured. The German Lutheran church in the line of the storm was also made a total wreck. The five persons that were in Masonic Hall at the time it was destroyed all received more or less injury. The most seriously injured was Robert Alsop, who was taken out from the broken timbers with a crushed limb. In the edge of the village farther north, although not in the exact line of destruction, some friends were performing the last sad rites of the dead, when the storm came upon them spreading devastation and horror on every side. Wagons were overturned, the beds crushed to splinters and carried away. Several women seeing the storm approaching ran to a house near by for refuge. No sooner had they gained the inside than the building was picked up, whirled round and dashed to the ground a mass of broken timbers mingled with mangled humanity; one lady had a babe killed in her arms,

another had an ankle broken, another an arm, and every one that took refuge in the house was more or less injured.

The names of those who have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors appear below: Andrew Jack-

son was elected in 1876 and held office one term; Abram Allen was Supervisor in 1878-79; Martin Jones, elected in 1879, served one term; J. F. Long was first chosen in 1880, and has since held the office, being the present incumbent.

HAMEL.



PRIOR to township organization, Hamel contained a part of Edwardsville, Worden, and Omph-Ghent precincts. It now comprises the whole of town five, range seven, bounded on the north by Omph-Ghent, east by Alhambra, south by Pin Oak, and west by Fort Russell. It is drained by Cahokia and Silver creek and their tributaries. The former flows through the

northwest part in a southerly direction, and the latter in the same direction through two sections in the southeast part. Along the Cahokia a considerable quantity of timber is found, and the land is somewhat broken. The larger part of the township is a beautiful prairie, well adapted to agriculture. The Wabash railroad extends through it, entering at section nineteen and passing out at section two. Carpenter is the shipping point. To the papers of Hon. Robert Aldrich we are largely indebted for much of the data in this chapter. Mr. Aldrich was born in Worcester county, Mass., January 4th, 1794. In the fall of 1816, he, in company with his brother Anson, started on foot for the Illinois Territory. On their way westward, in the vicinity of Xenia, Ohio, they met some Massachusetts friends who had preceded them, with whom they remained and worked until the following fall, when they resumed their journey. At Cincinnati they fell in with Henry and George Keley, brothers, who with the family of Henry Keley were on their way to Edwardsville, Illinois. The Rileys had what was called a family boat, and the Aldrich brothers decided to go with them. The party floated down the Ohio until they reached Shawneetown. This was in October 1817. Here the Keleys decided to follow the river no farther and disembarked. They had brought three horses and a wagon on the boat. Here the little band decided to go first to Kaskaskia. The horses were hitched to the wagon, the women, children and household effects placed in it, and the journey commenced overland, through a country devoid of bridges. Oftentimes the wagon box had to be utilized as a ferry boat. Swimming the horses over was an easy task, but the danger

of getting the family across swollen streams with floating timbers, in this frail craft, was perilous. The party consisted of the two Keleys, Mrs. Ann Young, her two grandchildren, viz: Henry T. Bartling and Harriet Bartling, Mrs. Henry Keley and Robert and Anson Aldrich. After arriving at Kaskaskia and resting the horses a few days, Henry Keley and the Aldriches mounted and rode up to Edwardsville, leaving George Keley with the women and children. They arrived at Edwardsville in the early part of November, and put up at the public house of Col. John T. Lusk. They secured the services of George Coventry who was acquainted with the country to show them around. After inspecting the settlement for a time, Mr. Keley decided to locate in section twenty-nine of this township, the north line of which was the limit of the government surveys that had been made up to this time. On this section Henry Keley, assisted by the Aldriches, built a cabin, and on the 4th of January, 1818, his family having arrived from Kaskaskia, they began their cabin life, the Aldriches boarding with them. With the exception of a small improvement made in the year 1811, and abandoned at the commencement of the war of 1812, by a man named Ferguson on section seven, just below the crossing of Cahokia creek by the Alton and Greenville road, this house of Capt. Keley's was the first dwelling erected in the township. The Kaskaskia and Peoria Trace, an old track made before the commencement of this century, passing along the center of Ridge Prairie (called by the French *Prairie Du Long*) through this township, and a "trail" made by rangers from Wood river to Bond county, were the only roads in 1818.

Thomas Barnett, a native of Gibson county, Tennessee, in 1817, started to emigrate to Missouri and arrived at Edwardsville late in the fall of that year. He was a married man at that time and had one child, Juliet. She is now Mrs. William H. High, a widow, and lives in St. Joseph, Missouri. The winter coming on, Mr. Barnett concluded to remain at Edwardsville until spring, when he would continue his journey. He rented a small cabin of John T. Lusk, that stood near the old fair grounds, into which he

moved his family. He being an active man, and desiring some occupation for the coming winter, entered the southwest quarter of section 32, October 23, 1817, and built a cabin and made other improvements, such as splitting rails, etc. This was the third entry in the township. John Edgar made the first, April 29th, 1815, entering five tracts in sections eighteen and thirty. Joseph Smith made the second, October 21st, 1817, entering two hundred and forty acres in section twenty-five. Mr. Barnett was the first to improve entered land. He erected his cabin where the house of his son K. T. Barnett now stands. He worked diligently on the place all winter and, in the following March, moved the family out from Edwardsville in order to be near his work, but with the firm intention of selling out during the summer and continuing his journey to his intended destination, as soon as the roads would permit. But after becoming settled he concluded perhaps this was as good a country as he could find on the west side of the Mississippi. So he remained and died here, April 2d, 1852, aged seventy-three years. His wife died June 25th, 1846. They had eight children born to them in this county, viz: Nancy B., Ruth, Samuel P., Thomas J., Kimbrough Tinsley O., Sarah M., Rufus C., and Alfred P. The four brothers live in the settlement and are farmers. Thomas J., the oldest of the brothers, was born September 10th, 1824, on the old place, and is now the oldest native born citizen of the township. Bennet Jones occupied a cabin on section three, during the early part of 1818. Allen and Keltner made small improvements on section five, the same year, but sold out directly and left. Archibald Lamb commenced his improvement in 1818, in section three, where he made a good farm on which he lived until his death. In 1818, Samuel Walker built a cabin on section thirty, where B. Bange now lives. He lived a few years and then moved away. William Mize settled the Col. Thomas Judy place. Francis Roach born in Fairfax county, Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier, and Indian fighter in Kentucky, came into the Illinois Territory, in 1807, and into this township twenty years later and located on section three, where he lived until his death, in the year 1845, at the advanced age of one hundred and six years. He was a man of very small stature, and of wonderful activity. When quite advanced in life he delighted to go out with the boys and "lay patterns," as he called it, for them to jump to. He would jump up and strike his heels twice together before coming down, and then laugh heartily to see the youth of the neighborhood try it again and again without success. His son, David, also died near the old place. His daughter married John Armstrong, who was the first settler in the northern part of Shelby county, Illinois. James Wilder settled the George McCune place in an early day. Robert Aldrich settled on the east side of section twenty-nine. The cabins of Capt. Keley, Wilder and Aldrich stood in a row extending east and west on the same section. Keley and Wilder afterward moved away, and none of their descendants now live in the county. Aldrich improved a good farm here, married, reared a family, and became one of the prominent citizens of the county. He represented the county in the state legislature of 1842. His death occurred on the old

homestead. His brother Anson died many years ago, and was buried near where they first settled.

"Wheat that was sown in the fall of 1818, proved to be a good crop. It was the first harvested in the township. Many of the wheat fields, in 1820, were affected with what was termed 'sick wheat.' Persons who ate bread made from it would sicken and proceed to vomit, but instinct taught the brute creation to reject it. A dog might snatch a piece of bread thrown to him but would immediately drop it. Neither cattle nor swine would eat it, and some farmers burned their stacks, deeming it utterly worthless." About 1820, Henry Keley built on section twenty-nine, what was called a "band-mill," in which rawhide bands were extensively used instead of cogs. It contained a good bolting cloth and chest, but was operated for a short time only as it did not pay. In Mr. Aldrich's reminiscences he says: "There was not an apple, pear, peach, or cherry tree or any thing of the sort, except such as were in the wild state, in the township when I reached it in 1817. It was a wilderness. In 1817, Henry Keley and Anson Aldrich went to Griffith's nursery at Portage, Des Sioux, in St. Charles county, Missouri, and got apple grafts. They wrapped deerskins around the middle of their packages, so they could be placed before them on their horses, and thus they were brought to our settlement. That was the start of my old orchard, fifty-six years ago which bore fruit last year, 1874. Not far from the same period Archibald Lamb and Thomas Barnett set out apple orchards." Of the early settlers of Madison county, none are more widely known than the Judys. Col. Thomas Judy was a son of Col. Samuel Judy. He was born December 19th, 1804, at the old Judy homestead in the Goshen settlement. He was three times married. His first wife was Lavisa Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder, one of the early settlers of Madison county, whom he married March 23d, 1826. The children of this union all died young, excepting Margaret, who became the wife of James L. McCorkell.

Col. Judy married Nancy Hayes in 1833. She died eleven years later. His third wife was Mrs. Demaris Barnsback, widow of George Barnsback. He lived in the American Bottom until 1849, where he improved a large and valuable farm. In 1850 he came to this township. He was a very successful farmer and an extensive land owner. In 1852 and '53 he represented his county in the Legislature. His death occurred October 4th, 1880, at a good old age. His widow survives him, and lives at the place where he spent the last thirty years of his life. He reared a large family, now mostly deceased. His sons, Thomas and William, are prominent farmers of the county and live on parts of the old homestead, the former in Pin Oak township, and the latter in Hamel. John and Jefferson Fruit were among the first to improve farms in the prairie in the southern part of the township. A more extended notice of this family will be found in the Pin Oak chapter. Among the prominent early settlers was Judge H. K. Eaton, a native of Adams county, Mississippi. He was born April 4th, 1811, but spent his early manhood in the state of Kentucky, where he married Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy. In 1836 he moved to Illinois, and located in Edwardsville, his first residence being

the house now occupied by F. A. Wolf. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and for many years followed his trade in the city of Edwardsville. By his probity and uprightness in business matters, he gained the full confidence of the people. His good qualities soon pointed him out as one to be trusted with public matters, and he was chosen to the office of county commissioner, and probate judge, the duties of which he discharged with remarkable ability and fidelity. Although he was no lawyer by profession, his excellent judgment and sound common sense, peculiarly fitted him for either the Bench or Bar. After serving the people of the county so faithfully and well he withdrew from public life and retired to his farm in what is now Hamel township. It was here that he died, the 1st of April, 1881, being nearly three-score and ten years of age. His son, W. P. Eaton, now resides on the homestead.

The first death in the township was that of Mrs Harber, while she with her husband was on a visit to an old acquaintance in the vicinity of Archibald Lamb's place.

The Omph-Ghent post office is kept at the residence of John Weaver in the extreme northwest part of the township. Hamel's corner was started by Frederick Wolf in 1865. He built a large brick building and opened a general stock of goods. He also built a feed stable and entertained travelers. Before the railroad was built through the township there was a considerable amount of travel on the St. Louis and Hillsboro and the Alton and Greenville roads, which passed the corners. He did quite a thriving business until 1874, when he rented his establishment to his brothers, Ernest and William. The former has since purchased the building and bought his brother William's interest, and is now conducting a good paying business. In 1867 Christian Traub started a blacksmith shop and continued the business until he died three years ago. The same year, after the blacksmith shop was started, G. A. Engelmann built a wagon shop and has continued in the business to present time. In 1869 A. J. Hamel, John Handshy & Sparks built a flouring-mill with two run of burrs. About four years after it was moved away. The upper story was cut off and converted into a blacksmith shop, now the property of William Wendlandt. In 1868 Hamel built a frame store building and opened a general store. He sold out afterward and the firm changed several times. The building and most of the stock of goods were consumed by fire in the spring of 1880. Hamel sold to George H. Engelmann in 1871, who had a post office established the following year. For a time the mail was carried from Worden in a common two-bushel wheat sack by a private carrier, paid by the citizens. The mail now comes from Carpenter once a day, Ernest Wolf being the present postmaster. Dr. Joseph Roth commenced the practice of medicine in 1869 and continued several years. The place now has no physician. Hamel's Corner received its name from A. J. Hamel, a farmer who lived here and owned all the land originally on the north side of the Alton and Greenville road, near the corners. When township organization was effected his name was given to the township.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Store—Ernest Wolf.

Blacksmiths—William Wendlandt, Louis C. Brunnworth. The blacksmiths both carry a good stock of agricultural implements.

Wagon Shop—G. A. Engelmann.

Shoe Maker—Henry Hanke.

Hamburg was laid out in 1860 by Henry Morrison and F. Soehlke and was situated on the south part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two. At one time it supported a blacksmith.

CARPENTER.

In the spring of 1877 the Wabash railroad put in a spur a half-mile northeast of the station, and it was called "Nobody's Switch." Six months later a switch was put in where the station now stands and the place was called Carpenter, by order of the company. The same year twenty thousand bushels of corn were shipped from this point. The grain office of H. Breed & B. Clark was erected in January 1877. The following month F. H. Clark established a building attached to the grain office and opened a general store in it. He was also the railroad agent. The following May a post office was established, with F. H. Clark as postmaster. He has filled the office to the present time. In the fall of 1877 Peter Balmer built a house and opened a hotel. The following winter John Brown built a residence and blacksmith shop. In the summer of 1877 Breed & Clark erected the grain house east of the office with a capacity of 5000 bushels. D. S. Shellabarger & Co., of Decatur, in 1881 built a grain house south of the depot with a capacity of 30,000 bushels. In 1880 the railroad company constructed the tank and pond. T. H. Clark built his present business house in 1881. Carpenter was laid out by John F. Opel, and the plat was recorded May 9th, 1877. It is situated on the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physician—G. C. Gray.

General Store—Frank H. Clark.

Grain Dealers—D. S. Shellabarger & Co.

Grain Agents—B. Clark & Son.

Hotels—Charles Spruner, J. H. Bange.

Blacksmith—John Brown.

Wagon Shop—F. Wehling.

Harness and Saddles—Louis Eckardt.

Shoe Maker—H. G. Lehrke.

Millersville was laid out and recorded by Fritz Miller. It is situated on the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight.

The gentlemen whose names appear below have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors: William A. Mize was elected in 1876 and held office for one year. Isaac Hall, elected in 1877, served three terms. John Weaver was supervisor for 1880-81. He was succeeded in office by William P. Eaton, who served one term. Mr. Weaver was again elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

The first school-house in town five, range seven, was built on the land of Robert Aldrich in 1825, and stood near his residence. It was a temporary structure, and was used but a short time. There were but few families in the neighborhood, and the school was too small to be a source of sufficient profit to a competent teacher. Mr. Carver and Joseph Thompson each taught a short time in it. Not far from the same time a log school-house was built near Archibald

Lamb's. It was dignified with a stone chimney. This school-house also served as a church. The Lutheran church, a good substantial brick building standing in center of section one, was erected in 1861. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located on the southeast corner of section twenty-seven, was built in 1872. The Evangelical church, on the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, was constructed in 1873.





Thos Judy



MRS. DEMARIS JUDY.

THE Judy family were among the pioneers of Illinois, and the earliest settlers of Madison county. Jacob Judy, the ancestor of the family, was a native of Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1777, and settled in Maryland, where he remained ten years. In 1787 he came west to Kaskaski, and in 1800 came to the territory now comprising Madison county. His son, Col. Samuel Judy, the father of Thomas, was born August 19th, 1773. He was a prominent man in his day, and was elected as Territorial Representative of the Kaskaskia District, which included the county of Madison. Upon the organization of Madison county, he was elected one of the Commissioners, and served the people for many years in that capacity. He was, during the Indian wars, one of the best Indian fighters that graced the annals of pioneer life in Illinois. He was always a leader, and was found in the front ranks in every perilous expedition against the savages. No family of the early days of Illinois can show a better record for fearless devotion to home and country than the Judys. He was united to Miss Margaret Whiteside, sister of General Whiteside, who was also a noted Indian fighter and altogether one of the most re-

markable men who figured prominently in the early days of the west. Of that union, was Thomas Judy. He was born in Madison county, December 19, 1804. He grew to manhood, and on the 23d of March, 1826, was united in marriage to Miss Lavina, daughter of Jacob Snyder. There were several children by that union, none of whom are living. Mrs. Judy died; after which Mr. Judy contracted a second marriage with Miss Nancy Hays, the date of which was March 22d, 1833. She died in 1844. There were two daughters by that union, named Eliza, wife of Rufus C. Barnett, and Sarah, wife of Isaac C. Davis.

On the 8th of January, 1845, he married Mrs. Damaris Barnsback, widow of George Barnsback and daughter of Judge James Yowell, who settled in Macoupin county in 1827, by which marriage there are three surviving children. She was born in Shelby county, Kentucky July 13, 1817, and died in Hamel township, in this county in the summer of 1882. She had survived her husband several years. Col. Judy died October 4th, 1879. The names of the surviving children are, Thomas J., born May 15, 1846, and was married to Miss Nancy M., daughter of Robert and Nancy McKee.

March 17th, 1870; William S., born December 29, 1848, and married Miss Rhoda A., daughter of Jesse Bartlett, Feby. 22, 1871; Mary, born Sept. 24, 1850, and married Benjamin R. Burroughs, January 29th, 1873. Col. Thomas Judy was elected to represent Madison county in the General Assembly of Illinois, in 1852. In that position he sustained himself with credit and gave satisfaction to his constituents. He was often in the Indian wars in the early days of Illinois and was a man of great physical strength and undoubted courage, a true type of that pioneer class who are rapidly passing away.

In his nature he was singularly kind and obliging. No one ever called upon him for aid or assistance, but that it was readily and cheerfully granted. He was a man of more

than usual good judgment. In those things in which he took an interest he was more than ordinarily successful. He was eminently a faithful and honest man. What he said he believed to be true and whatever he promised he was faithful to perform. Generous to all men he was lasting and true to his friends. In 1857 he made a profession of religion, and attached himself to the Methodist church, and ever after exhibited the genuineness of religious experience and true Christian faith. His wife was also a member of the same church. She was a kind and generous neighbor and friend, a true and faithful wife and devoted mother.*

*The Judy family is spoken of at some length in several general chapters. Therefore we make the above sketch somewhat brief.

LEEF.



HIS township is wholly prairie, with the exception of about two hundred and forty acres on Silver creek, in sections thirty-three and thirty-four, which are timbered. The township is drained by the head-waters of Silver creek flowing in a southerly direction. It contains thirty sections of land, all of which is arable, and is bounded on the north by New

Douglass and Bond county, on the east by Bond county, on the south by Saline, and on the west by Alhambra. In a point of timber on the east side of Saline creek, in section thirty-four, in 1818, James Pearce made the first settlement. It properly belonged to the Silver creek settlement, and his cabin was the most northerly situated, as the old settlers spoke of it, at the head of Silver creek. All north of him was an unbroken prairie, for many years, with only a trail here and there through it from the settlement in Bond county, to the settlements on the west fork of Silver creek. He was the first land owner in the township. April 14, 1817, he entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four. January 16, 1818, he entered eighty acres more in the same section. Hugh A. Pearce, his son, entered the east half of the southwest quarter August 3d, 1829. All other entries here were of a later date. Mr. Pearce was born in North Carolina. His parents went to Kentucky, where he grew up, and afterward married Miss Lucy Allison. Three children were born to them in that State, Hugh A., Robert, and William W. In 1815, he emigrated to

Madison county, and lived for three years in the vicinity of Edwardsville, where he settled as above stated. He was twice married. Six children were born to him by his first wife, after coming to this county, viz: Wiley, Joseph B., Alfred C., Melinda, Francis M., and James. His second wife was Miss Frances Martin, whom he married in 1837, and by whom he had five children, viz: Mary, who died in infancy; Mathias B., Thomas N., Sarah E., and Rachel. Of the children, Hugh, Robert, Wiley, Joseph B., and Alfred C., when they grew to manhood, went into the southern States and settled. William W. located in Alhambra, where he now resides, as one of the largest land owners in the county. Francis M. has been a practicing physician in this and Macoupin counties for the past twenty-six years. He has represented his county in the legislature, and he now lives in the village of Alhambra. James was a farmer of this and Macoupin counties until 1881, when he moved to Kansas, where he now lives. Mathias B. is a farmer of Olive township. Thomas N. now resides in Texas, where he went only a few years ago. Sarah E., now the wife of Dr. William Allen, lives in Edwardsville. Rachel, now Mrs. James Tabor, lives in Alhambra township. Mr. Pearce was the first justice in the township. He filled the office for many years. His house stood on the Vandalia and St. Louis road, and from the time the road was laid out shortly after he settled here, until it was changed and made to run farther south in 1835, he kept the stage stand. The first death was that of an infant child of his (the seventh son) in 1824. The first-born was Joseph B. Pearce, in 1820.

The first marriage was that of Hugh A. Pearce in 1859, to Miss Susan Carson of Saline township. The old gentleman lived in this settlement until 1848, when he moved into what is now Olive township, where he lived until his death in 1864, at the age of seventy-four years. Jesse Allison, Thomas Allison and Thomas Johnson, were the other early settlers of Leef. Jesse Allison, a brother-in-law of James Pearce, settled what is now the William Scrumpf place, in 1824. Some years prior to his settlement here, he had lived in the vicinity of the Biggs' salt works, where he worked for Biggs several years. He lived in Leef until 1839, when he went to Highland, and subsequently to Cooper county, Missouri, where he died. Thomas Allison, his brother, built a cabin on the land of James Pearce in an early day. Here he lived a short time, and then moved to Cooper county, Missouri, where he was killed during the late war by the bushwhackers.

Thomas Johnson, Jr., built a cabin a short distance north of where the Salem graveyard now is, about 1830. His father, Thomas Johnson, Sr., settled near the north line of Saline township, in 1818. The junior Johnson lived here about thirty years and then moved west. Hugh A. Pearce settled a place north of his father's in 1829, where he lived until he moved south, in 1834. D. Charter located in the forks of Silver creek, about ten years later, where he improved a good farm. The first farms made north in the prairie, were improved by G. W. Rockwell, A. J. Fliinn and Frank Housong. Mr. Rockwell lives on the northwest corner of section sixteen. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, and came to Madison county in 1838. His wife, now deceased, who was a Miss Catharine Peterson, was born in Madison county in 1834. The farmers of this township are principally Germans, and Jacob Leef, who was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, was the first of his nationality to settle here. And when the county passed under township organization, this township was named in his honor. In 1834, then nineteen years of age, he came alone to America, landing at New Orleans. He had just money enough to reach St. Louis, where he remained until 1840. He then came to Saline township and went into the employ of S. H. Mudge, where he remained five years. In the meantime he earned and saved money sufficient to buy a little farm. In 1845 he purchased forty acres in section thirty-three, where he now resides, and began farming for himself. His place was originally settled by Benjamin Furbee, and at the time he located here, the prairie north of him for miles was an unsettled country, and remained so substantially until after the late war, when, in a short space of time, it was wrested from nature's domain. Mr. Leef was married April 8th, 1844, to Miss Regina Reichet. By this union there were born eleven children. He, by industry and economy, increased his possessions to upward of three hundred acres of land, and he is now living in the enjoyment of a competence, respected and honored by his fellow neighbors. John Ambuhl, a well-to-do farmer on section twenty-eight, was born in Switzerland, and came to Madison county in 1839. Francis M. Wagoner settled on the eighty acres east of the village of Saline. He is one of the prominent farmers of Sa-

line township. Daniel Ruedy settled on section twenty-six, where he has improved a large farm.

SALINE.

This is a pleasant little village of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, lying on the township line, partly in Leef and partly in Saline townships. It was first called Fitz James, and was laid out in 1840, by Henry K. Luthey, James Carpenter, George Fulls, Jonas R. Gale, Z. Lowe, and William F. De Wolf, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter section thirty-three. John Duncan opened a store in 1840. His house stood on the north side of the road that runs on the township line. He kept a public house, and put up a large sign inscribed in prominent letters "Fitz James Hotel by John Duncan." He continued here in a fair paying business, until his death, after which the buildings were burned. Some years after this, the town in the meantime making little progress R. D. Leggett put up a second store. This also stood on the north side of the road. After about two years, he sold out to William Schum, who subsequently sold to John Bardill and brothers. Mr. Bardill afterward purchased his brother's interest in the store and conducted the business for many years. He was instrumental in getting a post-office established, called Saline. The department ordered the name changed, and the citizens christened it Grant Fork, which is the present name of the post-office. Martin Ruch, in the early history of the village, opened a store on the south side, where he is still engaged in business. In 1840 one Herrin opened a blacksmith shop in a little log cabin that stood just east of the Douglas store building. He was not an expert at his trade, but could mend a chain or clevis, and was looked upon as quite an acquisition to the settlement. He afterward left, and for many years there was no blacksmith. John Link was the second smith. The Catholic church is a handsome brick edifice, built in 1872. There is a school conducted in connection with the church. The Lutheran church is a neat brick structure erected the same year. The public school is a brick building, one story high, with two rooms, in charge of James Lane at the present writing.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—A. R. Ransom and A. Sacconi.

General Store and Post-master.—Martin Ruch.

Hotel.—Anton Kraft.

Drugs.—A. Sacconi.

Blacksmith Shops.—Charles Schmitt, Nic. Mollett and Theodore Schwartz.

Wagon Shops.—G. Winter, Nic. Mollett.

Harness Shop.—E. Salzwann.

Butcher.—F. Landolt.

Tinsmith and Stoves.—Joseph Miller.

Undertaker.—F. Oswald.

Shoemaker.—G. Zweifel.

The following named gentlemen have been members of the board of supervisors: Daniel Ruedy was chosen in 1876, and was in office until he was succeeded by John Bardill in 1879. John Mulloy was elected in 1880, and has held the office four successive terms, and is now the incumbent.

OMPH-GHENT.



THIS is one of the northern townships, and received its name from the church that stood near the residence of David Swett. Originally Omph-Ghent comprised all the territory between east and west Cahokia creeks, from the county line south to a line running east and west, in the center of town five, range eight. Since township organizations, it comprises the whole of town six, range seven, bounded on the north by Macoupin county, on the east by Olive, on the south by Hamel, and on the west by Moro township. It is drained by Cahokia and Swett creeks, and their tributaries, running in a southerly direction through the more central part of the township. Along these streams the land is considerably broken and is timbered. The best farming land is found on the east and west sides of the township. The Wabash railroad extends through four sections in the southeastern part, and Worden, a thriving village on this line, is the principal trading point.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Near where the Omph-Ghent church now stands, in the fall, or winter of 1820, David Swett, a native of Pennsylvania, erected the first cabin. October 6th of that year, he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. It was the first tract of land entered. He came to Edwardsville, in 1817, from his native state. His father died when he was quite a boy. His mother bound him out to learn the shoemaker's trade. After serving out his time, he started west immediately, arriving here at the date above stated, when four years later he married Miss Elizabeth Tindall, who was born in North Carolina, and came here an orphan girl with her uncle, Thomas Tindall, in 1817, at the age of seventeen years. In the spring of 1821, Mr. Swett, with his young wife moved into his cabin, and began in earnest the improvement of his place. He became the first permanent settler in the prairie, near the creek now bearing his name. He was the first justice in the district, and afterward represented the county on the Commissioners' Board. He died nearly half a century ago, regretted by all who knew him. His worthy example in conducting public business is still remembered with pride by many of the old citizens of Madison. He built the first frame house in this settlement, and it was on his land that the Omph-Ghent church, the first in the township, was built, in 1848. His widow, a much esteemed lady, lived at the old homestead until her death which occurred April 1st, 1877. At Mr. Swett's death, he left six

children. Three only are now living: Emily, is the wife of John Kell, and now resides in Missouri. Helen, the wife of Dr. J. A. Slaughter, lives at Greenville, Illinois. Adeline, widow of Templeton Elliott, now resides at Litchfield, Illinois. Mathias Handlon entered eighty acres in section thirty-three, the same day Swett made his entry. If he ever lived on this land, it was only for a short time, as he is forgotten by the oldest citizens in this settlement. In 1825 Charles Tindall settled the George Belk place. He came to the county in 1817, and lived at Edwardsville, until he began his improvement in this township. As early as 1830, in company with David Swett, he built a horse mill on his place. He was a carpenter by trade, but improved a good farm, where he died in 1843, leaving a widow, who died in 1851. They had a family of eleven children, seven of whom grew to man and womanhood, viz: Parham, Thomas, Dora, Emily, Nancy, Edward and Sarah. Mr. Tindall filled the office of Justice of the Peace many years, and lived the life of a much respected citizen, leaving his widow and children in good circumstances when he died.

In 1826 Ezekiel Davis, from New Jersey, settled the Henry Moritz place, section thirty-one. Two years later he entered eighty acres of land here, and this was the fourth entry in the township. He and his wife both died on this place, the latter in 1844, and the former about fifteen years ago. Of their children, only three are now living. Hannah, now Mrs. Thornton Carter, a widow, lives in Moro township. Hiram lives at Dorchester and Howell in the west.

Samuel H. Denton, a native of Tennessee, came to Edwardsville in the spring of 1817, where the following year, August the sixth, he married Miss Mary Tindall. In 1833, he settled in the edge of the timber, section thirty, east side of Denton's branch, where he gathered a good deal of property about him. His farm comprised upward of four hundred acres. He raised horses and cattle in great numbers, allowing them to run on the range during the entire summer and fall at will. He was one of the early botanic doctors of the county. A Whig in politics, he never aspired to any office. He died on the place he improved, March 1st, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Denton had born to them a family of nine children. Three died in infancy. James died in 1880. Jefferson in 1865. Martha, now deceased, married Amos Hodgeman. Benjamin is in the western country. Henry is a farmer, living on the old homestead. Sarah, now deceased, married Henry Moritz, and at his residence, Mrs. Denton now makes her home. She is the only old settler now living in the Omph-Ghent settlement. She was born in Ruthford county, North Carolina. Her

father, Thomas Tindall, emigrated to the Territory of Illinois, in 1816, arriving at Edwardsville in November of that year. He was a native of Virginia, and in that state he married Miss Martha Wall. They had two children born to them in Virginia, viz: Charles and Francis; four in North Carolina, William, Mary, Parham and David; three in Christian county, Kentucky, George, Lewis and Richard. Mrs. Denton says when her father started west from Kentucky, he was accompanied by the families of Bennett Jones, Thomas Wall and Joseph McKinney. Their intention was to visit the Goshen settlement, and, if not pleased with that, to go on to Boon's Lick, in Missouri. The party camped and cooked dinner about where the Court House now stands. After dinner the teams were hitched and their heads turned westward for the Mississippi ferry, where lower Alton now stands. In passing through old Edwardsville, Edward Fountain, who was a hotel keeper there, recognized Mr. Tindall. They had been school-mates in Virginia. Fountain induced the party to stop for a few days. They went into camp near where the lower Wabash depot now stands. Tindall soon moved his family into the old log court-house, where he wintered. There was no floor or chimney to the building. The fire was built in one corner of the room and the smoke escaped the best it could through a hole in the roof. The second Monday in March, 1817, the court convened and the Tindall family had to abandon the court-house. During the winter, Mr. Tindall built a comfortable hewed log house that stood nearly opposite the place where Judge Gillespie now lives. Here he resided until he died in 1832. He followed teaming and farming. His wife survived him until 1851. Mrs. Denton is now the only survivor of the family. At the age of eighty she is hale and hearty, and looks much younger than her years. Her hair is raven black, with here and there a tinge of gray. Her memory retains its early vigor, and with ease she talks over pioneer times, giving facts and dates with much accuracy. In 1830, Parham Wall built a double log house, a little east of the place where Adam Hohe now lives, where he had the misfortune to lose his wife. He then returned to Kentucky, where he lived many years. He afterwards came back to Madison county and died in Alton. Benjamin Bond, sr., came from Tennessee and settled in the northern part of section thirteen, in 1826, with his wife and family of five children, viz: Thomas, Elizabeth Jane, Benjamin, Mary and William. Holland was born on the old homeplace, this county. Mr. Bond's wife died about eight years after his coming here. Lucy Ann, the only living child of Mr. Bond's second marriage, is now the wife of Joseph Lamb, one of the prominent farmers of the township. Mr. Bond was married the fourth time, and now lives at Staunton, in his eighty-sixth year. He was a farmer of the township until about twenty years ago. William and Benjamin are farmers here. Mary, now Mrs. Jordon Best, lives in Olive township.

One of the oldest citizens now living in the township, is Mrs. Nancy Wilcox, widow of Stephen Wilcox who settled in the northeastern part as early as 1825. Mr. Wilcox operated a horse-mill here for many years. Mrs. Wilcox came

to the county a widow. Her brother, George Kinder, brought her and her mother from Kentucky. He had lived here many years before he brought them out. Mrs. Wilcox's first husband was Jeremiah Brown. He died in Kentucky, leaving her with three children. She married Mr. Wilcox in 1834. He died thirty-five years ago. Since that time she has lived here on the old Wilcox homestead and only a short distance from where they first settled. She has only one child living, Thomas Minter Brown, who is a well-to-do farmer in Iowa. She has grand-children and several great grand-children living in this settlement. Mrs. Wilcox was born in 1796. Her mother was a daughter of John Schmidt, who with his wife came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where they died. Miss Schmidt first married Jacob Kinder, who was afterward killed by the Indians in the early settlement of Kentucky. She then married Thomas Minter, who also died in Kentucky. The early preaching in this part of the township, for many years, was at the residence of Stephen Wilcox, by the Rev. Peter Long. The Lemens and Days were all of the Baptist denomination. George W. Beard, one of the early settlers in the northern part, was a blacksmith, wagon maker, gunsmith, and shoemaker. He died near where Worden now stands, in 1846. His widow yet survives him at the age of seventy-one. She is a native of Tennessee, and has lived in this immediate vicinity since 1830. William and James Best, sons of Michael Best, a well-known old settler of Macoupin county, improved places in the northeastern part of this township among the early settlers. William died in Staunton, and James now lives in Kansas, but still owns his farm here. Thomas Grant Sr., settled in the edge of Macoupin county, on the north line of this township, in 1831. His son, Thomas, one of the early settlers of this township, was born in South Carolina. He has been twice married. His second wife, Nancy, was a daughter of Col. Samuel Judy, born in the county in 1809, and is the only survivor of Col. Judy's family, by his first wife. She has twelve children, four boys and three girls living. Her marriage with Mr. Grant, in 1840, was her third. Since marriage they have lived in section thirteen, this township. She is a hale and hearty old lady, with a good memory and is very correct in facts pertaining to the early times. A short distance up the branch from where Mr. Grant now lives, in the early days was a deer lick. An ambuscade was arranged here by the settlers, and the deer coming to the lick fell an easy prey to the unerring rifle of the pioneer. Mrs. Grant says that when she was a girl, she often passed this place on horseback going to and from her home to relatives who lived in Macoupin and Greene counties.

The vicinity of the deer lick was a desolate looking place, and the land looked white and poor. She often thought to herself if any body ever entered this land it must be a fool. She jokingly said that she afterward entered it herself, and on trial found it equal to any land in the vicinity for productiveness. Captain Samuel Jackson, who in his early days was a sea captain, came to this township among the early settlers, and located a place on section fourteen, where Frank Peters now lives. Here he resided until his death some

twenty years ago. He was born and raised in North Carolina. There was a little "affair of the heart" connected with his life. Through some misunderstanding between him and his intended, the marriage was never consummated, and he spent his days in single blessedness. He lived here in a small cabin and did his own cooking. He was a very eccentric character, and at one time in his life he had the impression that some evil-disposed person contemplated placing poison in his well. This thought so brooded upon his mind that he virtually became a monomaniac upon the subject. He accordingly built a cabin over his well, and ever afterward kept it securely locked. This delusion led him so far, that if he at any time discovered any white substance upon his farm, he would view it critically with suspicion. He accumulated much property, land and personal, and took extra pride in his horses, and he always had some fine ones; and yet his custom was to walk to church bare foot during the summer months. He joined the Methodist church, and at one time the preacher conducting the service asked him to lead in prayer. The congregation all knelt down as was the custom, then after several moments of suspense, the old gentleman spoke out, "I am not praying." The preacher remarked, "I see you ain't," and then asked some other brother to offer prayer. This was the first call for prayers that the old man had been solicited to perform. One can easily imagine the embarrassment of the situation, but the event passed off without any further observation on the part of the congregation. He was an excellent performer on the violin, and always kept two or three instruments at hand. He would use a different violin for each occasion, and thus he would entertain his friends, and while away many a lonesome hour. Every Friday, it was his custom to fast. He often went to the cabin of Thomas Grant. One day he stopped in just as dinner was on the table. The smoking chicken and new potatoes, the first of the season, fairly captivated the old man. Mrs. Grant said, Take some dinner with us, Captain. No, said he, this is my fast day. Mrs. Grant said, This is Thursday, Captain. Said he, Well Nancy, if this is Thursday, I will believe you and eat. When the Captain died it was the general belief that he had money buried on his premises, and some parties did some digging in the vicinity of his house, without accomplishing anything, and if the old gentleman did bury his surplus money here, the secret of its whereabouts was buried with him.

Jonathan McMannus, a Tennessean, was one of the early settlers. He built a saw and grist mill on Cahokia creek, west of where Worden now stands, in an early day, and continued to run it for many years. He improved the farm where W. J. Piper now resides. He was very handy with tools of all kinds, and often made the remark that he could make anything out of wood or iron. He had a blacksmith shop at one time on the Piper place. For many years he lived on the west side of the Cahokia creek. He was twice married and reared a family of four children, by his first wife, and five by his second. In 1856, he went to Texas, where he died about ten years afterward. W. J. Piper, who lives on section twenty-four, was born in the Piper settle-

ment, on Silver creek, Alhambra township, in 1819, where he lived until about 1856, when he located where he now resides. His father and mother died on the place they settled on Silver creek, the latter in 1861, and the former in 1864, leaving a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, five of whom are yet living, W. J. being the only one of the family that is now a resident of the county. Moses Barker was one of the early residents on the east side of the Cahokia. He was an eastern man of good education, and possessed considerable ability, and was one of the prominent citizens of his time. He died on his old homestead many years ago, and was one of the first buried in the New Hope grave-yard.

Edmund Butler settled near the center of the township on the west side of the Cahokia, about 1833. The improvement was first started in 1832, by Richard Wall, who built a cabin but never lived here. Butler died on this place nearly thirty years ago. His widow still survives him, and lives on the old homestead. In 1833 Darius Sprewell settled the P. C. Randall place. He and his wife both died here. They left six children. His youngest daughter, Mrs. P. C. Randall, now lives on the old homestead. The Edward McDonnell place was settled by Robert Page, as early as 1830. Edward McDonnell was killed on this place in the spring of 1879 in a cyclone. This storm appeared like a huge ball and seemed to revolve, moving along within a few feet of the ground. Houses were raised clear off their foundations, smashed to atoms and the pieces hurled in every direction. Trees were uprooted or twisted off close to the ground, and animals and persons were picked up and carried for quite a distance through the air, then dropped, bruised and bleeding to the ground. L. R. Weeks was among the early settlers in the northern part of the township. He improved a good farm, on which he died, leaving quite a large estate. His wife still lives on the old place. William Kell, a native of North Carolina, came to Madison county in 1829. He entered three hundred and twenty acres near where now stands the town of Worden. He reared a family of eleven children, all of whom grew up and married. His son, James Kell, who, in 1845, started out in life for himself upon a farm near Worden, took an active part with John C. Worden and others in getting the T. W. & W. R. R. extended through the town. He died in Worden, in 1876. Robert Roseberry settled just south of where Worden now is, in 1836. Part of the town has since been built on his land. He lived here until his death in 1848. His widow who was born in the Territory of Indiana, in 1809, survived him until 1875. She was the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and had lived a member of the Baptist church since 1821. Mr. Roseberry for several years filled the office of Justice of the Peace.

Sandford Dove and Samuel Walker were early settlers here. The death of the latter's wife was the first in the northeastern part of the township. The first death occurred in the Omph Ghent settlement, and was that of the wife of a squatter named Camp. He was a trapper and hunter, and lived in the timber east of George Belk's place, in a pole camp, prior to the settlement of David Swett. Mrs. Camp

was laid to rest in the timber near by. Her coffin was truly a primitive affair. It was made by splitting a log into halves and hollowing them out like troughs, and fitting them together. They were fastened with wooden pins. If not as elegant as the modern style it was in keeping with the times of long ago. The first birth in this settlement was that of Mary Swett, daughter of David Swett, January 1822. Richard Sandbach, Sr., who was born in London, England, came to the township in 1839. He bought a place in sections 22 and 23, where his son-in-law, James A. Welch, now lives. He opened a general store here immediately after his arrival, which he continued to run until his death, in 1854. His widow carried on the business, with John C. Worden as manager, until her death, about ten years ago. Mr. Sandbach was twice married. His children were: William, Richard, George S. and Alice A. The first school taught in Omph-Ghent settlement was in a small log building that stood near the present site of the church, in 1825, by Springer. The first schooling the children received in the northeastern part of the township was at a log house that stood where the Staunton grave-yard is now located. At a later date school was kept by Henry Haveren, on the township line, in an abandoned cabin built by Benjamin Bond. The first Sunday-school was held by Joseph Gordon, a Presbyterian, in David Swett's log barn, in 1833. The Omph-Ghent church was built by that congregation in 1848. New Hope Baptist church, north of Worden, was built thirty years ago. Frederick Handshey was the first German to settle in the Omph-Ghent settlement. He located a short distance south of Swett's, in 1833. He died in Hamel township, in 1852. Four of his children, two sons and two daughters, now live in the county. Among the older German citizens are: Adam Hohe, Frank Peters, Rev L. Blume, Christian and Julius Kohlenburg, Herm Wiseman, Fred and Henry Durstmann, Fred Klein, J. C. Schafer, Fred Hillebrand, Fred Lesmann and H. C. Nobbe. On the Cahokia and its tributaries are found, in large quantities, building stone of easy access, such as limestone, freestone and soapstone. Some of the quarries have been worked quite extensively. But, owing to their distance from the railroad, none of them are now being worked except to supply the immediate neighborhood.

WORDEN.

John Lamb, one of the early settlers, lived where his son, Joseph Lamb, now resides, in section 25. Nearly half-a-mile southwest of Lamb's a saw-mill was built and a post-office, called Lamb's Point, was established there by William Roseberry, who lived near by. Afterward the office was kept by James Burley, who lived just across the road from Roseberry. In 1857 this office was moved south to the farm residence of Hampton Wall, and kept by him. Two years later Mr. Wall started a store here, and in 1860, he laid out the town of New Hampton, comprising ten acres, in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35. Mr. Wall was a son-in-law of Robert Roseberry, and he now lives in Staunton, Macoupin county, and is one of the prominent and much respected citizens of that county. Mr.

Wall, in 1867, sold his store and interest in the town to John C. Worden, who, in 1870, laid out in town lots the balance of the north eighty of the northeast quarter of section 35. Mr. Worden came to the county in 1854, and by this time had a good deal of experience in store keeping, having, as before stated, superintended his aunt's, Mrs. Sandbach's store, for several years. He continued the business in the store purchased of Mr. Wall, with a steadily increasing trade. After the railroad was built through the place in 1870, the company, in honor of Mr. Worden, who had taken a very active part in securing for the company the right of way and furthering the interests of the road, called the place Worden. The name of the post office was then immediately changed. The first mail by rail was received here October 12, 1870. Mr. Worden was the first railroad agent, and did the company's business for seven years, at the same time attending to his store. For eleven years he was the postmaster. This town was originally a country cross-road. In 1867, W. F. Robinson started a grocery store. William Wyatt was the first blacksmith. He opened a shop in 1861. Frank Ferli was the second. After the railroad was built the place received new life, and during the years of 1873, '74 and '75, grew rapidly.

H. R. Dorr, M. D. was the first physician. In 1871, the Methodists built their frame church, 30x40 feet, at a cost of nearly \$3,000. In 1876, the German Lutheran church was built and is used by them also for a school building. There are two steam elevators here. John C. Worden and James Kell built the first in 1870. At that time steam was not used as a motive power by this firm. It has since been greatly enlarged: it is now owned and conducted by C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, Ohio. The second was built by George Breed & Bros., who are still the owners, and are residents of the place. In 1873, Joseph Floyd & Co. built a flouring mill of three run of burrs. This mill, through bad management, never accomplished much. After running about six years it was moved to Jonesborough, Illinois, and subsequently destroyed by fire.

COAL.

The Worden Mining Co.'s shaft was commenced in the winter of 1876. The first coal was sold the following year, June 26, 1877. The first wagon load of about twenty bushels, raised on that day, was drawn through the town, and then sold at auction to the highest bidder. Robert Nethercott, then of the Worden City Mills, bought it at the highest bid, \$52.00. After much jollification the load was driven to the mill and burned in the furnace. The company is composed of farmers and business men of the vicinity. The depth of the shaft is two hundred and fifty feet, and the vein of coal averages from six to eight feet in depth. The Wabash Coal Mining Co.'s shaft on the farm of Joseph Lamb, was sunk in 1881, and it is owned by F. P. Baker & Co., of St. Louis. J. H. McDonald and others are sinking a shaft on the land of W. J. Piper, section 24, and at this writing are at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. They commenced work late in the fall of 1881.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF WORDEN.

Physicians.—H. R. Dorr, J. H. McDonald and H. Powers.
General Stores.—H. C. Pieker, C. Rudolph, Henry Reese.

Groceries and Notions.—W. F. Robinson.

Drugs and Notions.—P. H. Paul.

Postmaster.—P. H. Paul.

Notions.—D. Hirschfeld.

Merchant Tailor and Clothing.—F. A. Schmitt.

Groceries.—J. McDonnell, H. Knollmann.

Bakery.—Philip Euerich.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Joseph Heidel.

Hardware and Tinsmith.—R. Wildi.

Saddles and Harness.—J. Uhl.

Hotel.—Frederick Putting.

Livery.—J. M. Lowry.

Boots and Shoes.—Jacob Dornseip, K. Lorch.

Barber.—F. W. Schwer.

Blacksmiths.—Frank Firli, Wm. Schutte, Wm. Winter.

Wagonmaker.—Samuel Merz.

Police Magistrate.—John C. Worden.

Worden is young in years, situated twenty-nine miles from St. Louis. The census of 1880 gave it a population of 384. Since that time it has considerably improved and with the growing coal interests and other natural advantages, and from the fact that it controls a wide scope of country as a shipping point it bids fair to become a town of some importance.

PRAIRIE CITY.

Maurice Hartnett was the first settler of Prairie City. He built a small log house at the northwest corner of the four corners, in 1858. The same year the town was laid out by L. L. Dorsey. Mr. Klump, the next year, started a saloon. The same year F. and E. Best began blacksmithing, and continue in the business to the present time. In 1860 a general store and saloon was started by John Schaffer. Richard Richards built about the same time and opened a general store. Mr. Schaffer had a post office established shortly after he began business, and was the first post master. The office is Prairie Town. The mail is a tri-weekly one on the Edwardsville and Bunker Hill route. Dr. Martin was the first physician. The brick Lutheran church, a short distance west of the village was built in 1874 at a cost of \$11,000. The frame church near by, of the same denomination, now used for school purposes, was built in 1893. The following is the present business:—E. Engel, physician. M. Kyle, H. Grote and John McDonnell, have general stores. M. Kyle is the post master. F. & E. Best, Albert Farnar, blacksmiths. John Hess, wagonmaker. V. Schulz, C. Bockoe, boots and shoes. With a population of one hundred and twenty-five, it is situated in a beautiful prairie, surrounded by a thrifty class of farmers, and all the facilities of an inland town that one could wish.

The gentlemen whose names appear below have served the township as supervisors: James Kell was elected in 1876 and was in office two terms. He was succeeded by W. F. Kell, one term. Henry Dorr was chosen in 1879 and re-elected for successive terms till 1881-'82, when Joseph Floyd, the present incumbent, was elected.

BIOGRAPHY.

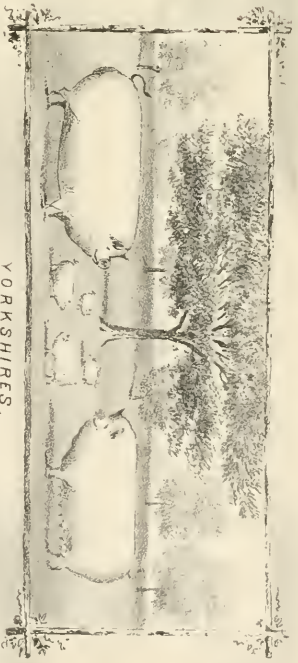
JOHN C. WORDEN,

THE founder of the village of Worden, in this county, is a native of England, born at Preston, Lancashire, June 24, 1834. He was the second son of Peter and Ann (Charnock) Worden, whose ancestry date back many generations in England, and members of the same family were among the earliest settlers on that narrow strip of country lying directly south of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Peter Worden once owned land where now stands Yarmouth Port, in Barnstable county of that State, where he was married, and died at

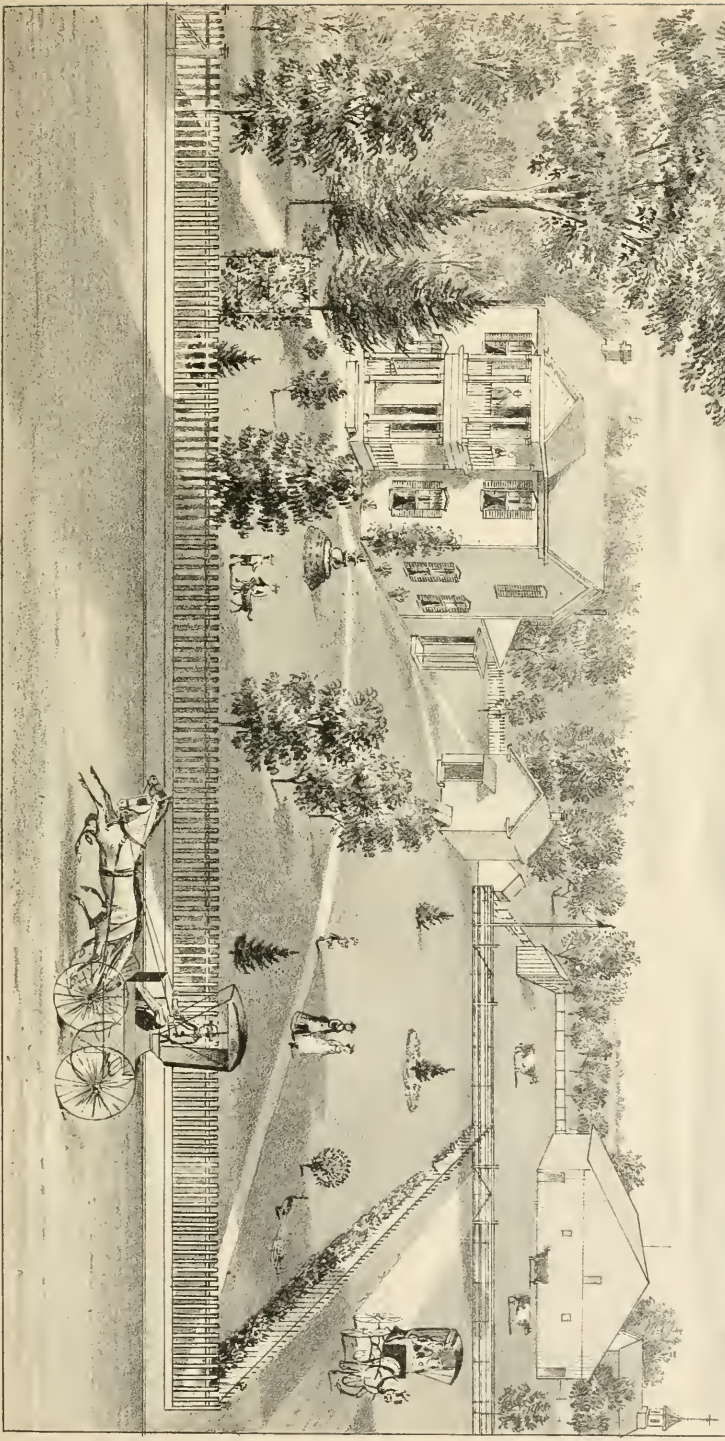
the age of seventy years. Mr. Worden has in his possession a genealogical history of the Worden family covering a period of three hundred years. When, at the tender age of six, Mr. Worden had the misfortune to lose his father. He remained with his mother until the age of thirteen, when that ambition, so marked a characteristic in his life, tempted him to emigrate to America, which he did, locating at Albany, N. Y. Here he found employment for six months at the public works, with a salary of seven shillings a day. Soon afterward he apprenticed himself for one year to learn



John C. Worden
ORIGINAL PROPRIETOR OF WORDEN, ILL.



YORKSHIRES.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. WORDEN, WORDEN, ILLINOIS.

blacksmithing at Schenectady. While thus working at the trade he attended regularly the night schools, and by studious application to his books, made rapid progress in education. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he became a canal-boy on the Erie canal; but being desirous of improving his education, he soon left, and sought a position with a farmer, paying his board by labor, and attending school during the winter months.

His next occupation was working in a brick yard at fourteen dollars a month, which he continued during the brick-making season of six months. To further resume his studies he attended for one term, Whitestown Seminary, after which he purchased a half interest in a canal boat. Ever changeable, this business did not occupy his attention more than six months. During the following winter he drove a stage from Mohawk to Herkimer, and in the ensuing spring clerked in a provision store.

Mr. Worden, now competent to teach school, engaged in that profession in the winter of 1853-54, in western New York State. The next spring he again entered a provision store, in which he remained eight months, leaving in 1854, to engage with his aunt (Mrs. Elizabeth Sandbach), then residing in this county, about two miles northwest of the present village of Worden. Mr. Worden was in his aunt's employ about five years, and had now grown to manhood, and during the period of his rambling career, had managed to save money, and concluded that he could not do better than to devote a portion of it to visiting the home of his childhood. Accordingly, early in 1856, he returned to England, where he spent nine months with his relatives, and availed himself of the opportunity offered, during his stay, of visiting the many places of interest in his native country.

Mr. Worden came back to this country in the fall of the same year, and taught school in St. Louis county, Mo. At the completion of his scholastic duties there, in 1857, he

again returned to this county, and commenced teaching school in Moultonville, where he continued for five winters. In the meantime he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Assessor. After the close of his school in Moultonville, he went into business for himself at New Hampton, now the village of Worden.

On the 26th of November, 1867, he was married to Miss Virginia J., daughter of G. S. and Nancy J. Weaver. By this union six children were born, two of whom have since died. On the twelfth of September, 1881, Mr. Worden had the misfortune to lose, by death, his most estimable wife.

In 1869 was in contemplation the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. An election was held to consider the matter of contributions, and decided against the railway. A subsequent election, brought about by the exertions of Mr. Worden and a few others, resulted in a contrary manner. A short but pointed speech was made upon this occasion by Mr. Worden, in relation to the future prosperity of the town bearing his name, and the surrounding country. When the railroad was completed the following September (1870), the town was laid out by Mr. Worden.

Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Methodist church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Few of our citizens can present such a varied career as the subject of our sketch—thrown entirely upon his own resources and in a strange land, at the early age of thirteen; self-educated and self-made—showing what a brave and determined spirit can do in battling with the world. The doubts, difficulties and impediments were each in turn overcome, and Mr. Worden stands to-day a representative of the most enterprising men of our country, and one of the most successful and best respected citizens of Madison county.



SALINE.



THIS division of Madison county contains all of town five, range five. It is bounded on the north by Leef, on the east by Bond county, on the south by Helvetia, and on the west by Marine. The St. L. V. T. H. & I. R. R. enters the township at section thirty two, and extends in a northeasterly direction, passing out near the center of section twenty four. When the territory of the township was first settled it was about equally divided, between timber and prairie lands; but at present comparatively little timber remains standing. It is drained by Silver and Sugar creeks. Silver creek flows in a southerly direction through the western part. Sugar creek drains the eastern and more central portion. In the edge of the Silver creek timber, on the east side of section thirty-one, the first cabin was erected in the southeast part of Madison county, 1809. It was built by the widow Howard, who emigrated from Tennessee with her family, consisting of several sons and daughters, some of whom were nearly grown. Abraham and Joseph were the eldest of the sons. They selected for their home a beautiful location on a ridge, in the edge of Looking Glass Prairie, from which they had an uninterrupted view of the landscape for many miles toward the south. This, the first cabin, stood on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the section. The Hon. Solomon Koepfli in an article says, "In 1831 this cabin had been removed to another place, but Joseph Howard, one of the sons of Mrs. Howard, pointed out to me the place where in 1809 they had built the first house on the south side of the tract above named. A fine spring on the north side of the ridge furnished them with water. Mr. Howard showed me a large oak stump which had been hollowed out and wherein they had made their first meal by beating corn with a club. A small field was enclosed south of this cabin. Joseph Howard was about twelve years of age when he arrived with his mother in this prairie, 1809. A mere boy, he served his country as a Ranger in the war from 1812 to 1815, protecting then the settlements of the Mississippi Valley. The neighbors said of him, that he killed several bears and panthers in this neighborhood, and the tree was pointed out to me where he shot the last panther, in 1818. In 1820, he married the daughter of Samuel McAlilly, and built a cabin on a beautiful hill, now called Sonnenberg. Directly after our arrival I had the good fortune to form his acquaintance. A truer and better man I never knew.

Of his learning and preaching. I cannot judge, but this I know, his life was that of a true Christian. His wants were not great, and it left him plenty of time to aid new comers in their early struggles, to help them with rare disinterestedness by giving advice and assistance. When he heard of a neighbor's sickness, leaving him unable to attend to his crops, you were sure to see Joseph Howard the next day in the sick man's field plowing his corn or attending to his harvest, and in the night waiting upon him. This he did regardless of any difference of religion. It was enough for him to know of one of his fellow-men being in distress to hasten to the place to give relief and ease, should it lay in his power." Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true as a rule and of universal application that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is among the inhabitants of a rich and populous country. If there is an absence of refinement that absence is more than compensated by the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. Neighbors generally did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another in case of need. They came forward with as little hesitation and with as much alacrity as though they were all members of the same family and bound together by the ties of blood.

It is related by an old settler and a relative of the Howards that, in 1811, when the earthquake of that year caused so much terror among the pioneers, the Howards felt the shock so perceptibly that they thought the Indians were on the cabin roof with murderous intentions. With the bravery characteristic of the Howards, Abraham and Joseph took up their rifles and opened the cabin door cautiously, and after peering around and seeing no Indians while the shaking yet continued, came to the conclusion that the Indians were surely on the house top, where they had no business. That they must be dislodged immediately for the safety of the family flashed through the minds of the Howards. So they walked backward cautiously out of the cabin with uplifted rifles ready to shoot the first copper-colored peace-disturber that became visible. One of them went to the right and the other to the left until they came in sight of each other in the rear of the cabin when, to their surprise, no Indians were to be seen. They looked about them, and all was still as death. They re-entered the cabin believing they had been made the victims of a practical joke, by some lonely hunter that had been passing by. Mrs. Howard was quite an old lady when she immigrated here, and only lived a few

years. Her death was the first in the settlement. Joseph and Abraham received eighty acres of land each, from the government, for services rendered in the war of 1812. The former was a preacher of the Presbyterian faith. He married Jennie McAlilly, and they reared a large family of children. He settled the widow Rilliet place, and subsequently went to Iowa, where he died. All of his descendants live in that state. Captain Abraham Howard, in 1830, went to Fayette county and settled a place east of Vandalia, now known as Howard's Point. For further history of the Howards see the chapter on St. Jacobs. In 1810, Abraham Huser, of German descent, who married a Howard, settled not quite a mile north of the Howard place, and near some springs not far from the center of section 29. This was the place which James Reynolds, twenty years later, adopted for his home. Abraham Huser, about 1815, selected a new place some miles south of Troy, and there laid the foundation of the Huser settlement.

Archibald Coulter was the first settler in the north part of the township. He came from Kentucky in 1816, and located where the widow Mudge now resides. About ten years later he left the settlement and located farther south in the state. July 29, 1817, Robert Coulter entered the second tract of land here, one hundred and sixty acres in section 4. Rebecca Brotherton entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 8, July 3, 1817. This was the first entry. James East, a Kentuckian, arrived in 1816, having left his wife at home. He erected a pole cabin, and planted two acres of corn in the edge of the prairie with a spade. He then returned to Kentucky for his wife. Afterward he built a good hewed log house. He was a man of industrious habits, accumulated a good deal of property, raised a large family of children, eight sons and three daughters, and died in the township. Samuel McAlilly was born in South Carolina, near Chester, and was of Scotch descent. He married in his native state and immigrated to Tennessee, where he lived until 1818. He then emigrated to Illinois, with his family of four boys and three girls. At the time two of his sons, John and Samuel, were married. The others were William, James, Jennie, Elizabeth and Mary.

He arrived at the cabin of Archibald Coulter, in the fall of 1818, where his family remained until a cabin could be erected. Building a house in the early times was a job of short duration; for every man "turned out," and while the men cut and laid up the logs that furnished the primitive dwelling place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site of the building, or it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour carried to the men where they were at work. The ladies of to-day, familiarized with elegantly fashioned cooking stoves, would make a sorry effort were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those of pioneer times. The cabin when finished stood in the south-east part of section thirty, on the present site of the Highland Cemetery. Mr. McAlilly dug two wells here upward of sixty feet deep, but could obtain no water. The place was abandoned after a few years, and he built a second cabin on what is now the Frank Lorenz place, where he lived until 1832. He then moved to the M. Journey place, now the

Chas. Chipron farm, where he died two years later of cholera. In four days his wife followed him. John McAlilly built a hewed log house near that of his father, where he lived a few years, and then went to Alabama. In 1826, he returned to the settlement, and subsequently located in Fayette county, north of Vandalia, where he died in 1872, leaving a family of two sons and four daughters. Samuel McAlilly, Jr., also built a cabin near his father's, where he lived some years. William C., Elizabeth and Matilda were born here. He then returned to Kentucky. After three years he came back to the settlement and rented the farm now owned by F. Ryhiner, to which he moved his cabin. Melinda and Mary were born on this place. In 1835, he bought out the heirs of his father, and moved to the old home place, where he lived many years. William C., the only son, lives in the northeast part of St. Jacob's township, William McAlilly also lived near his father's. His wife died after being married about two years, leaving one child, James J., who now lives in Clinton county, Illinois. Mr. McAlilly afterward married the widow of Adam Kyle, Jr., and lived east of Highland until his death, at which time he had three daughters.

James McAlilly married here and moved to Indiana, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until his death. Jennie married Joseph Howard; Elizabeth became the wife of Alfred Walker, who settled a place in the northeast part of St. Jacob's township as early as 1824. None of his descendants now live in the county. Mary married John Journey, who settled on part of the Adam Nagel farm as early as 1825. He afterward went to Fayette county and from there to Wisconsin, where he died. In 1818 Samuel McAlilly, shortly after he arrived in the settlement, went up to Coulter's place one afternoon, and returning just after nightfall discovered some dark object in a tree, around which his dogs were barking. He dismounted, and concluded to investigate. Having his rifle with him, as the pioneers at all times had, he walked round the tree, but, as it was quite dark, could not satisfy himself what the object was. Thinking it, however, an animal *feræ naturæ* that ought to be exterminated, he drew up his rifle and fired. His aim was good, and at the crack of his gun the object came crashing down through the limbs and fell heavily on the ground. After satisfying himself the animal, as it chanced to be, was dead, he endeavored to put it on his horse, but after several attempts he became convinced he could not accomplish the feat. He rode down to the Howard cabin and related his adventure. Joseph and Abraham accompanied him back to the spot, and informed him he had killed one of the largest panthers ever slain in that settlement, measuring nine feet from tip to tip. The ball had passed directly through the heart. The Howards assisted him in getting the panther on the horse, and, as they had had several years experience in the new country with the larger game, gave him some wholesome advice in regard to shooting panthers in the night when alone. This panther was killed near where the widow Ambuhl's residence now stands. Deer at this time might be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves. From ten to twenty and sometimes as many as fifty

were seen grazing together. Game of all kinds was very plentiful. Deer were worth about a dollar, and deer hides brought fifty cents. Capt. Abraham Howard killed forty-seven, and Samuel McAlilly forty-five in one fall, in the prairie and in the timber between Sugar and Silver creeks. They found a ready market for them in St. Louis. Bears, while not plentiful, were often seen and killed. Wolves were so numerous that when the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night they would be driven back by them to the very doors.

Cyrus Chilton settled in the edge of the timber on the east side of Silver creek, in section seventeen, about 1822, where he lived until the first State Assembly met at Vandalia. He then went there for the purpose of boarding the members of that body. He continued to live in Vandalia until his death. His widow afterward married a Mr. McCullom and returned to the farm, where they resided for some time, subsequently returning to Fayette county. One of the influential and honored citizens of this settlement was James Reynolds, who emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois in 1818. He first settled near the old Chilton farm, but in 1830, bought the land Abraham Houser had settled in 1810. He was an energetic and enterprising man, and began farming on a larger scale than was at that time usual in this vicinity, and became a model for other agriculturalists in the settlement. He introduced the new inventions as soon as they were thrown in the market. Before his coming, the only plows used here were those with mouldboards of wood, and in some cases of half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old plows did good service, and turned the soil of many of the present best improved farms in the county. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, partly because with the old style plow it was next to an impossibility to break the tough sod, while in the timber the grass grew less rank and the roots were more easily overcome. Mr. Reynolds was elected to the Twelfth Assembly of the State Legislature in 1840, and also served the people many years in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. He left a family of four children, viz: Renben, William, Nancy and Sarah. Nancy married Samuel Thorp, and after his death became the wife of his brother David. Sarah married Curtis Blakeman, Jr. They are all now deceased. Several of their descendants live in the county. Thomas Johnson, Jr., entered land in 1817 in section four, and began the improvement of his place that year. His cabin stood a short distance southeast of Martin Buch's store in Saline. He had a small farm where he resided until his death. He planted an orchard soon after his coming, which in pioneer days was the best one on Silver creek. He was past middle life when he settled here. His son, Jackson Johnson, located about three quarters of a mile west at the same time the elder Johnson began his improvement, known as the Reimmer place. He resided on his farm until his death.

H. Carson, who was an old man, settled a place in 1829, a short distance southwest of Jackson Johnson's. He only remained a short time and then went to Arkansas. Benja-

min May was one of the early settlers on the west side of Silver Creek. Benjamin Reimmer, one of the well-known old citizens, came in 1818, and first located in the southern part of the township, where he resided until about 1830. He then moved into the west part, where he improved a good farm lying in this and Leef townships. Soon after the late war he went to Missouri. McCullom was one of the early settlers on the east side of Sugar Creek. In 1822 he located on what is now the Nancy Gillett place, where he resided some three years. William Pearce purchased the farm, and lived on it until an accident caused his death. He was reaping grain, when the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing him before the sickle, cutting off an arm and inflicting other injuries, from which he died in about a week. Mr. Pearce was twice married, and reared a large family by his first wife. His second wife, to whom he had been married but a short time, was the widow of Samuel McAlilly. Her first husband died in 1852. Mr. Pearce died in 1864. Her third husband, Seth Gillett, died in 1881. She still lives on the Pearce homestead, a hale and hearty old lady of eighty-two years.

H. Lisenbee settled on the east side of Sugar Creek, on section 26, about the same time. Here McCullom settled, and improved a small farm. He has been dead nearly fifty years. His widow still survives him, and lives where they first settled. One of the children, Maria, (now Mrs. Edward Ellis), is still living. Mrs. Gillett and Mrs. McCullom, residing near together, are the oldest settlers now living in the township.

James Pearce settled on section seven as early as 1817. His cabin stood near a spring. He was named "Salty Pearce" by his neighbors to distinguish him from another James Pearce who lived in the settlement. The name Salty was an allusion to the fact that he was a laborer in the Biggs' salt works. About 1826 he sold out and located in the southern part of the state, on the Big Muddy, where he lived for some time. The family were afterwards all murdered by the Indians, with the exception of three, a married daughter and two sons. The daughter had moved south. A grown up son had gone to Texas, to put in a crop and build a cabin for the family who were to follow. As the family were making the trip, in the summer or fall, the Indians surprised them and murdered the entire party, with the exception of a young son. He slipped away during the massacre, but was captured again by the Indians. The boy, it is said, with true pioneer pluck, when his pursuers came upon him, showed a determination not to be captured. His bravery saved his life. He was taken into captivity, and after many years of diligent search by his brother, was found among the northwest Indians. He had lost his knowledge of the English language and declined to return to civilization with his brother, who had paid a ransom of one thousand dollars. He had to be taken away by force.

John Charter came into the township about 1835. He bought the Archibald Coulter place of Robert Plant. The state road was subsequently changed to run south of his place, and the stage stand was changed from Pearce's, in Leef township, to Coulter's.

In 1823 William Biggs, a Kentuckian, sunk a salt well near the bank of Silver Creek, in section nineteen. He then bored to the depth of four hundred and forty feet, when the salt water began to flow. The creek has since so changed its course that now the old salt well is in the bed of the stream. Biggs invested a considerable amount of money in the works. He had forty large kettles for evaporating purposes. Fifteen cords of wood per day were consumed in making six bushels of salt. About twenty men were employed in the works. Mr. Biggs was in the first General Assembly of the Territory convened west of the Ohio after the Revolution. November 25th, 1812, the first legislative body elected by the people of the Territory assembled. Biggs was a member (for two years) of the council elected from St. Clair county. He was one of the gallant soldiers of General Clark, and acted as a subordinate officer in the conquest of Illinois in the years 1778 and '79. Governor St. Clair, in 1790, appointed him sheriff of St. Clair county, an office he held many years. In the year 1826 Congress granted him three sections of land for services rendered to the colonies in the Revolution. He was at one time taken into captivity by the Kickapoo Indians and severely treated. He paid a ransom of nearly \$300, and obtained his freedom. In 1826 he published a narrative of his captivity. He died the following year, an aged and respected pioneer, at the residence of Colonel Judy, his brother-in-law. Solomon H. Mudge, who was a prominent early citizen, came to St. Louis in 1835 from Portland, Maine, where he had been engaged in the commission and shipping business. He engaged in banking in St. Louis, and in the spring of 1836 made a trip through Madison county, prospecting for a country home. He bought and entered one thousand and eighty acres of land in this township. In section three, he built a comfortable summer residence and beautified a home. Two years later he changed his business from banking in St. Louis to that of hotel keeping in New Orleans, La., where he made a reputation which extended throughout the Mississippi Valley as "mine host of the St. Charles Hotel." He died in the spring of 1860, and his remains lie buried at his country home. During his business career in New Orleans he was accustomed to spend the summer months at his country residence. His widow still survives him, as do also six daughters and two sons, G. M. B. Mudge, now engaged in the dry goods business in New York city, and E. W. Mudge, at present well known in Madison county.

Anton Suppiger was born in Switzerland. He came to this county in 1831. He is one of the prominent farmers of the township, and resides in section thirty-two. His wife, Monika, is a native of Baden. Among the other early immigrants to the county who now reside in the township, may be mentioned the name of Bern'h Trautner and Nicholas Trautner, his son, a farmer, who resides in section five; John Spengel, farmer and stock-raiser, residing in section twenty-three, and Charles A. Voegel, who lives in section twenty-six.

The first preaching was at the cabin of Mother Howard, by the Barbers and Knights. As early as 1825 the Cumberland Presbyterians established a camp-ground

in the northeast quarter of section thirty-one, where camp-meetings were conducted for several years in succession. Some of the camps were quite substantial, and afforded a good shelter during a hard rain. The early preachers officiating were John Barber, his son Joel and John Knight. It was here in the camp of Capt. Abraham Howard that the first school was taught by John Barber. School was conducted here for several summers and one winter. William C. McAlilly and Alfred J. Parkinson, farmers, of St. Jacob's township, are the only scholars left in the settlement that attended that school.

The following gentlemen have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors: Jones Tontz was elected in 1876, and served two terms; E. W. Mudge, elected in 1878, served one term; Jones Tontz, re-elected in 1879, served two terms; George Hotz was elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

The Germans began settling here as early as 1831. The first to arrive were Casper Koepfli, Joseph Suppiger, the Ambuhls, F. Kustermann, C. Koffmann, H. Stufflebach, more fully written up in the article on European emigration. The Germans now comprise a large majority of the inhabitants of the township. There is no town wholly within the township. Highland lies partly in section thirty-two, Saline partly in section four, and Pierron partly in section twenty-four.

PIERRON.

The village of Pierron, is a station on the Vandalia Railroad, thirty-five miles from St. Louis, containing about two hundred inhabitants. That part lying in Madison was laid out by Jacques Pierron, September, 1871, and that in Bond in July, 1874. In 1869, August Pierron erected a building on the present site of the village, which was used as a bar-room and grocery store by A. Pierron & Co. In February, 1870, the post-office was established, and August Pierron was appointed postmaster. Pierron & Rinderer carried on business as general merchants for four years, when, upon a dissolution, J. D. Rinderer built a large and commodious store-house on the Bond county side of Main street, where he continued the same line of business. The first warehouse for grain was built in 1870 by J. Pierron and L. Kuebel. In 1880 L. Kuebel built an elevator, at a cost of about \$5,000, capable of storing 20,000 bushels of grain. J. Weindel was the first blacksmith to begin operations in his line, which was in 1870. The first hotel was that of Charles Britsch, opened to the public in 1870. The present business of the place is represented as follows:

General Merchandise.—Suppiger & Utiger.

Agricultural Implements.—Aug. Pierron.

Wagon-Makers.—G. Schwarz and F. Helbott.

Grain and Lumber.—L. Kuebel & Co.

Physician and Surgeon.—Dr. M. D. Tibbitts.

Saddler.—R. Balsiger.

Blacksmiths.—R. Lang and W. Seegar.

Carpenter and Builder.—J. Bosler.

Hotels.—J. Kurz, F. Haenny and L. Lehnert.

Dressmaker.—Mrs. R. Balsiger.

BIOGRAPHIES.



George Hotz

WAS born in Madison county, April 21st, 1843. As indicated by the name, his parents were of Teutonic origin. They came to America in 1840, locating north of Highland. Christian and Mary E. Hotz (*nee* Weber) were the parents of fourteen children, of whom ten are living, and who were all, save one, born in this country. Of these, George was the second. Such advantages as were offered in this country thirty years ago, in the way of schools, were made use of by him, and, by perseverance and energy, he acquired a fair business education. He was married to Anna Merkel, May 5th, 1864. By this union there have been born twelve

children. Mr. Hotz is a progressive farmer, and, by force of circumstances, somewhat a politician. His neighbors have repeatedly placed him in office, the duties of which he has discharged with satisfaction to all. In 1874 he was chosen constable; in 1876, assessor; in 1880, collector; and in 1881, and again in 1882, supervisor. In politics he is an unswerving Democrat, and has contributed much to his party's success. Upright in his dealings, faithful in the discharge of all duties devolving upon him, he is a man worthy of confidence and position.



Jones Tontz

THERE are many men of prominence in Madison county who are of Swiss origin ; among those is he whose portrait is presented on this page. Jones Tontz was born April 27th, 1836, in Igis, Canton Gran-brienden, Switzerland. His parents were Christian and Barbara Tontz (Bernet). His father was a carpenter. There were four children in the family ; John, at present County Treasurer of Crawford county, Kansas, and mayor of the city of Girard, being the eldest ; Jones, the second ; Christian, a well-to-do farmer of Saline township, the third ; and Elizabeth Hirschi, the youngest. They all came to America, and directly to Saline township in the winter of 1845. Their attention had been attracted to this country through reading letters written by S. Koepfli, who spoke of Highland and vicinity as being a new Switzerland, with fertile plains in place of barren mountains. His writings brought many hither. The Tontz' came via New Orleans. Christian Tontz, aged with his four-score years of life, still lives in Highland. His wife died August 26th, 1881. In the old country he was comparatively poor. Hopes of bettering his condition had much to do with his seeking a new home. The subject of this sketch obtained a fair education in the old country, and followed it up by attendance upon the common schools here.

In 1856 he went to Kansas, and there cast his first ballot in behalf of making Kansas a free state. In May, 1858, he returned here, where he has since resided. He was married to Elizabeth Hirschi, July 4th, 1860. By her he had six children, of whom five are living ; Christian J., a student at Eureka College ; Magdalena, at Eureka also ; Barbara, Elizabeth Susan, Frederick R., who died in 1872 ; and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Tontz died Sept. 24th, 1870. He married Dorothea Lemback March 23d, 1871, by whom he had three children, George J., Frank F., and Dorothea R., who alone is living. His second wife died Sept. 9th, 1876. He married his present wife, Emma Kuhrt, Sept. 13th, 1877 ; by her he has two children living, Knowles Shaw, and James A. Garfield.

Politically, Mr. Tontz is an avowed Republican. He held various positions, such as justice of the peace in 1867, deputy sheriff under Brooks Moore, supervisor in 1876, 1877, 1879, and 1880. In the fall of 1880 he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly. The duties of every position to which he has been chosen have been faithfully and honestly discharged. He is an earnest and faithful member of the Christian Church.

ALHAMBRA.



HIS portion of the county is bounded on the north by Olive, on the east by Leef, on the south by Marine and on the west by Hamel township. It contains thirty-six sections and embraces the whole of town five, range six. The principal stream is the west fork of Silver creek, which enters the township at section three and flows in a southwesterly direction making its exit at section nineteen. There is some timber on this stream but the township is principally prairie. The township was originally about one-fifth timber, much of which has since been cleared and the land put under cultivation. A tributary of the east fork of Silver creek drains the eastern part.

William Hinch, a hardy pioneer, from eastern Kentucky, where he was born and raised, the son of George Hinch, who was an early settler in that state, was the first white man to make his home within the boundaries of what is now Alhambra township. He came here not with the intention of hunting and trapping for a short time, and, as civilization pressed onward, of seeking other hunting grounds, but with the firm determination of making this his permanent home, where by the advantage of cheap lands and a rich agricultural country, he could more easily gather about him a competency. He brought out his family, which consisted of his wife and three children, in what was called a stage wagon, the best kind manufactured at that time for making long journeys, as it could be closed up, and was about as comfortable as the primitive cabin. He arrived here November 15th, 1817, and located in the edge of the timbers, a short distance north and west of Silver creek, section nineteen. All winter he lived in a camp built out of poles and clapboards. It had no door and the fire was built on the ground on one side. As there was no chimney the smoke escaped through the cracks or openings which were numerous. The pioneers were not afraid of a little smoke. On the inside were hung panther-skins, deer-skins and wolf-skins to keep out the cold and drifting snow. The pioneers became used to the hardships and vicissitudes of their peculiar life, and found pleasure in it. Many a one yet living can say with truth that the happiest moments of his life, were spent during the pioneer times, in the homely but to them comfortable cabins. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts. During the winter Mr. Hinch built a cabin. He broke up

a small prairie field north of his house the following spring. He lived here about four years, and then erected a hewed log house north of the field. This put him nearly a half mile out on the prairie. This house had a puncheon floor. Some years later, he built the second hewed log house, one story and a half high, in the same yard. The lumber for the floors, doors and loft, as the upper room was called, he sawed out by hand. He was very skillful with the ax and whip-saw, and was also a great hunter, and kept his table well supplied with wild meats and honey. Hunting bee trees was a profitable recreation among the early settlers. The belts of timber along Silver creek were especially prolific of bee trees. The first winter Mr. Hinch killed seven panthers in this settlement, and quite a number of wild cats and wolves. He brought a large bull dog from Kentucky with him, and when in the woods, this dog always accompanied him. One day Mr. Hinch discovered a panther, about half grown, in a tree. He could easily have shot it, but he concluded to have some fun. Accordingly he cut a club of a length, to be easily handled. The tree was a forked one, and he climbed up the fork opposite the panther, and by motions of the club, and yells, frightened the beast till it jumped to the ground and into the embrace of the dog, that was quietly watching developments below. No sooner had the panther struck the ground than the fur began to fly, much to the amusement of Mr. Hinch, who wanted to test the grit of his dog, a very large and fine specimen of his breed. The panther was only half-grown, Mr. Hinch had much confidence in the dog's ability to kill him, but only after a hard struggle with the combined assistance of another large dog and Mr. Hinch's club was the panther finally killed. He would easily have escaped from Mr. Hinch's dog. The same winter Mr. Hinch wounded a full grown female panther, and this dog attempted the feat of dispatching her, when she unable to get up, seized the dog with one arm, and fastening her claws firmly in the side of his neck, held him as it were at arm's length. The dog used his utmost power to dislodge the panther's death-like grip, but without avail. Finally as a last resort, he began biting the panther's leg. The animal stood the severe punishment without a murmur, until Mr. Hinch sent a rifle ball through her head, and thus put an end to the struggle. A year or so later this dog was killed in the woods by the wolves. It is said that the wolves would often kill dogs, and that hunters took care not to allow their canines to get far out of sight, especially at night. The wolves were so numerous for many years in certain localities

along the streams, and their howlings so loud and incessant that to sleep was utterly impossible. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler, but was often seen in the day time, skulking through a thicket, or trotting cautiously along an open path. The panther is not to be found in a country after it begins to settle up. But wild cats were found here and the wolves were very troublesome for many years after settlement. Mr. Hinch lived on his homestead until his death in 1845. He left a widow and a family of nine children. His widow, who is eighty-eight years of age, still survives him, as do also seven of the children. Joseph T., lives in Kansas; Mary H., now Mrs. Thomas S. West; Matilda E., who married John Harrington, now a widow; William C.; Susan C., now Mrs. James Williams, and Martha A., who married William Hulett, now a widow, live in this settlement. Jesse G., lives in Arkansas, and the two now deceased were born in Kentucky.

William Hoxsey a native of Rhode Island, came to the county late in the fall of 1817. For six weeks he lived in a tent in what is now Pin Oak township. In the mean time he built a camp in the edge of the timber in section eighteen, where he moved his family the following January. During the winter he erected a hewed log house, twenty feet square, near the camp, in which he built a fire place that admitted a ten-foot stick. The floor was of puncheons made out of hickory logs split in two and placed evenly down and worked to a smooth surface. The red hard wood and the white oak sap wood of the hickory showed a beautiful contrast, and Mrs. Doctor Weir of Edwardsville, a daughter of Mr. Hoxsey, says she has never seen a more beautiful floor than that old hickory puncheon one in the Hoxsey cabin of sixty-four years ago. Mr. Hoxsey raised a family of eleven children, several of whom were grown when he settled here. John and Archibald soon returned to Kentucky, and married, and brought their young wives into the settlement. John married Mary Martin, and Archibald, Harriet Stephenson. Mr. Hoxey lived in the edge of the timber, about five years, and then moved his cabin nearly a mile west, where he subsequently built a substantial frame house, and where he resided until his death, October 18th, 1832, at sixty-six years of age. His wife survived him until October 5th, 1850. John, James, Archibald, Tristram P., and Alexander, were the sons of the family. T. P., was for many years a prominent official of Macoupin county. The others owned a large quantity of land in the settlement, and were successful farmers and good citizens. The daughters were Jane, who married B. Robinson; Ellen, who became the wife of John Gray; Eliza, who married Daniel Anderson; Mary, who became the wife of John H. Weir, M. D.; Maria, who married Edward Dorsey; Martha, who died a young girl; Margaret, who married Anderson Blackburn, a son of Gideon Blackburn, who founded Blackburn University, and Lucy, who married Michael Walsh of Walshville, Montgomery county, Illinois. Mr. Hoxsey came from Kentucky to Illinois, and brought with him a colored woman who served the family until after 1840. When quite an old woman, she went with the colored settlement of Pin Oak. Old Aunt

Tempey is well remembered by many of the early settlers. The only survivors of Mr. Hoxsey's family are Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Blackburn and Mrs. Robinson. James Gray, a brother of Mr. Hoxsey's wife, settled in the edge of the timber east of the Farris place in the early part of 1818. He raised a large family of children and afterwards moved to Montgomery county, Illinois.

In the spring of 1818, James Farris came and settled the Thomas S. West place in section eighteen. He had a family of five children, Smith, George, Larkin, Margaret, who married John Riffin and Lucinda, who married William Davis. They are now all dead and none of the descendants live in the settlement. George Farris built a "band mill" here in early times that did good service for many years. James Farris erected the first frame house in the township. It was ornamented with a brick chimney, made of the first brick brought into the township. This house is in a good state of preservation and stands near the new residence of Mr. West. The first death was that of the mother of James Gray, which occurred in 1818. She was buried in the home place of the Grays, in section seventeen, where many others have since been laid to rest; but no tombstones mark their graves. It is said by the old residents that nearly one hundred persons lie buried there, and at this writing only two stones mark the places of the departed. The old settlers would bury a friend or relative, build a log pen around the grave, which would soon rot away, and leave no mark of the burial place. The first birth was that of a daughter of William and Anna Hinch, February 10th, 1819. It died in infancy. John Gray and Miss Nellie Hoxsey were the contracting parties to the first marriage. Mr. Gray was a son of James Gray, and Miss Hoxsey was a daughter of William Hoxsey. The young lovers were cousins, and their parents objected strongly to their marriage, and even went so far as to forbid the banns. The youngsters were determined. There was no rapid transit by steam to convey them speedily out of the country, into that haven, Missouri, where thousands of lovers living east of the Mississippi, have been united and made happy. They mounted two horses to take a morning ride and immediately set out for St. Louis, and before the enraged parents discovered the ruse, they were on their way with light and happy hearts. Of this union four children were born. Mr. Gray died in the township. None of his descendants now live in the county.

In 1818, quite a settlement was started on the east side of Silver creek in southwest part of the township, called the Piper settlement, made by John Piper, Richard Knight, Matthew Hall, Jackson and Prior Scroggins. Piper settled in the edge of the timber on the northeast quarter of section thirty. He lived on this same section until his death in 1864. He reared a family of six sons and three daughters, viz. William, James, Wesley, Holland, Oliver, Daniel, Jane, Nancy Ann and Catharine. Richard Knight settled farther down in the edge of the timber, in the southern part of section thirty, where he lived several years and then moved farther south in the state. He entered the first tract of land,

ninety-seven and a half acres, in the township, September 30th, 1817. William Hinch entered the second tract, one hundred and sixty acres, November 15th, 1817, and in December following, he entered one hundred and sixty acres more in section thirty. November 18th, 1817, James Farris entered one hundred and fifty-one and a third acres in section eighteen. December 11th, 1817, William Hoxsey entered three hundred and twenty acres in section eight, and at the same time Robert Aldrich entered the northwest fractional quarter of section thirty. Mathew Hall located south of the Knight place in section thirty-one. He afterward moved to Macoupin county. The Scroggin brothers lived in this settlement a short time, and moved farther north. They never entered any land here. Thomas S. West who lives on section eighteen came to the county with his father in 1815. He was then two years of age, having been born in Kentucky in 1813. He married his present wife, Mary H. Hinch, in 1838, and the same year settled on the place where he now lives. Three days after he located here he bought out the Farris heirs. He and his wife are now among the oldest settlers living in the county. They have had born to them a family of nine children, of whom four daughters are now living.

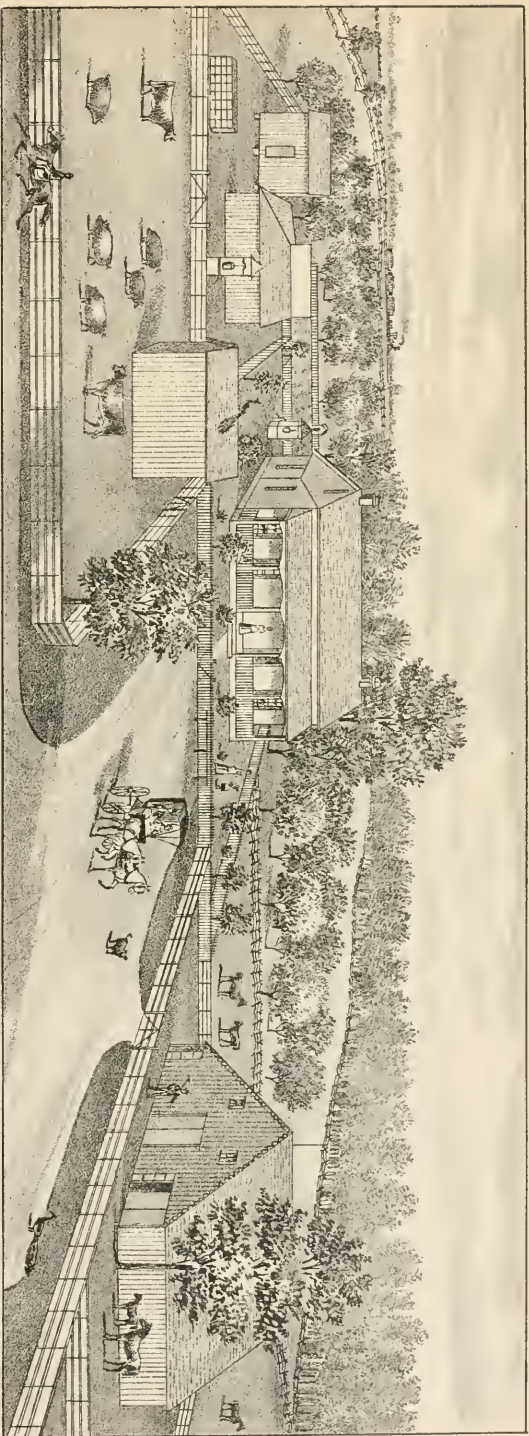
Andrew Keown was born in South Carolina. In the year 1819 he visited Illinois, but soon went to Kentucky, where he was united in marriage in December of that year to Miss Sarah Goodwin. In the spring of 1823 he brought his family to the county on pack horses, and located in the southeast quarter of section 2, where he improved a good farm, and resided until his death, which occurred in 1880, when he was eighty-five years of age. He left a widow, who died the following year. They raised five children to be grown up, viz.: Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Brown, now deceased; John, who improved a farm in the northeast corner of the township, where he now resides; Mary, who married Henry Harnsberger, who is now a widow; Calvin G., who is a Presbyterian minister, and Alexander, who lives in Jackson county, Illinois. Mr. Keown was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle at New Orleans, January 8th, 1815. From 1871 until his death he received a pension as a survivor of that war. "Uncle Andy," as he was familiarly called, was a well-known citizen of the county; he was much respected as a neighbor, and died regretted by a large circle of friends. William Pitman, a brother-in-law of Andrew Keown, came to the settlement about the same time, and settled on the J. M. Hindsley place. He came from Kentucky, bringing his wife and all his worldly effects on one horse. It is said he walked, and carried his wife and axe. He made a comfortable home, where he died, leaving a widow, who never bore him any children.

William W. Pearce, one of the old and wealthy citizens of the county, was born in Kentucky, June 20th, 1815. His father, James Pearce, came to this county the same year. William W. married Miss Barbara A. Vincent, daughter of Isem Vincent, January 26th, 1834. He commenced the improvement of a farm in what is now Olive township, the same year. Since 1851 he has been a resident of Alhambra township. Mr. Pearce had a natural turn for

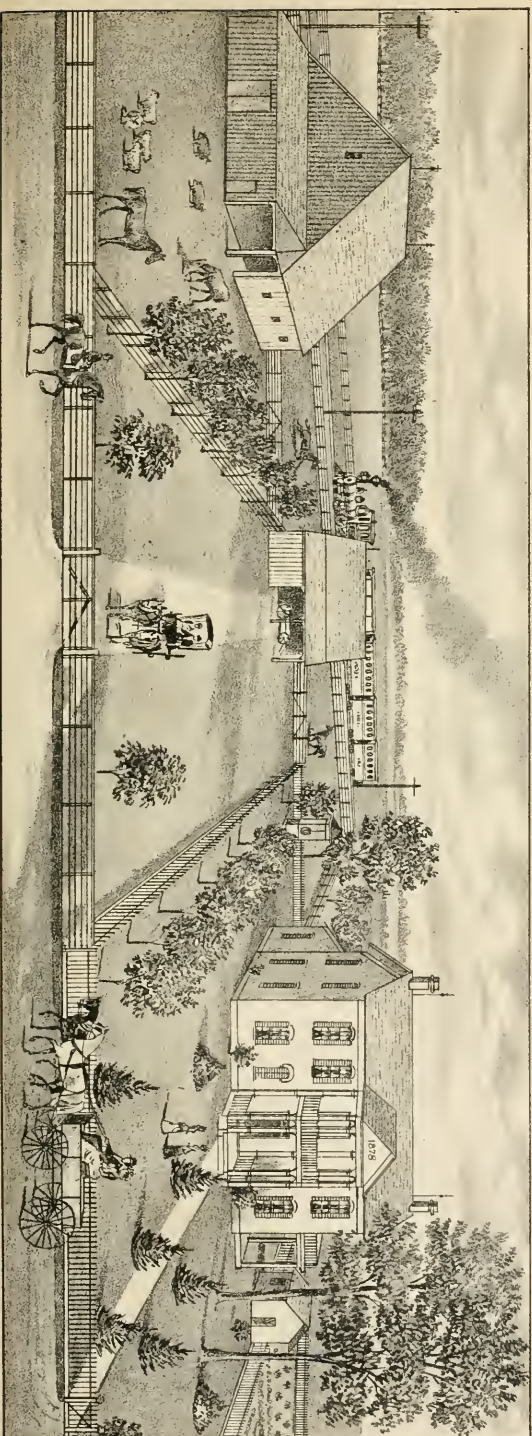
hunting, and none were more successful in the county. He found a ready market in St. Louis for the fruits of his rifle, and he turned the profits realized into land. In this manner he entered about one thousand acres, since which time he has added largely to his possessions. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have reared a family of ten children.

J. B. McMichael came to the county in 1826 from Tennessee; he was at that time a boy of eleven years of age. He indentured himself to Uncle Joe Bartlett, and remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age; he afterward married a relation of his, Eliza Stinson, in 1846. Twelve children were the result of this union. Mr. McMichael has lived in this township thirty-seven years, and spent most of his life at farming. From 1863 until 1867, he filled the office of assessor and treasurer of the county. He has served as constable, deputy-sheriff and postmaster, and now fills the office of justice of the peace. Ephraim Harnsberger was born in Virginia, where he afterward married. In 1812 he went to Kentucky, where he remained until 1832; he then came to Madison county, and located on the William Wiseman place, where he continued until his death, November 26, 1846. His wife survived him only a short time. They reared a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, viz.: Levy, Mary Ann, who married James Hoxey; Jane L., who married S. Aldrich; Henry; Martha, widow of P. Aldrich; Rebecca, who married R. R. Cooksey; Lewis M. and Ephraim. Mr. Harnsberger was one of the prominent citizens of his time, and was the first justice in the township. He represented the county in the commissioners' board, and was always identified with the best interests of the county. John Tabor came to the county with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, in 1829; he located three miles east of Edwardsville. The following year he came to this township, and settled half-a-mile north of where the old Tabor homestead now is. There he continued to reside until his death in 1881. His widow still survives him, at the age of eighty-two years. They reared a family of ten children, who lived to marry and start in life for themselves. Four are now living. Henry H. and James M. are farmers in this township. Thomas K. lives in Wisconsin; Eliza J., now Mrs. Jacob Rimmer, lives in Jasper county, Missouri. R. R. Cooksey, one of the early settlers, improved a place on section 10. He was a successful farmer, was a member of the Methodist church, and often preached to the early settlers. He was three times married, and raised a family of eight children. The old gentleman now lives in Worden. David Martin came in 1831 from Kentucky, and improved a farm in Fork Prairie, in the northern part of the township, where he resided until his death. He raised quite a family. John G., a son, is the only one of the children living in the township, and is a farmer. The Prairie was settled principally after 1840. Among the first in the southern and western part were Curtis Blakeman, William Highlander, Fred. Mindrop, Joshua Thompson and Gilmore.

Nutter Piper taught school in an abandoned cabin on the west side of Silver creek as early as 1820. William Davenport taught in an empty cabin in the Hinch settle-



THE OLD HOMESTEAD. RESIDENCE OF GUSTAV KAUFMANN SEC. 20 T. 5 R. 6. (ALHAMBRA TP.) MADISON, CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF H. WILLIAM BUESCHER, SEC. 29 T. 5 R. 6 (ALHAMBRA TP.) MADISON, CO. ILL.

ment prior to 1830, a subscription school, and boarded among his employers. After teaching part of a term, he stopped the school, as it was a non-paying undertaking. In 1832 a log school-house was built in section 19. George Denny was the first teacher. School was taught at Andrew Keown's and R. R. Cooksey's, in out-buildings in the early times. The first school-house in the northern part of the township stood in the centre of section 2. This building was not put up until after 1840. It did service for about four years, and then burned down. It was heated by a large fire-place, from which some say it took fire. Others say the teacher set it on fire by saving ashes in an old barrel, for a lady in the neighborhood to make soap with.

Early preaching was had at the residences of William Hinch and Andrew Keown. Rev. Thomas Ray, a Baptist minister, was the first to expound the gospel here. Several years later he was assisted by Elder Thomas Smith. They organized the first church at a date not now known. The congregation never built a house of worship, and finally disbanded. The Baptists, some time later, built the first house of worship in the northwest quarter of section 32, which is still in use.

ALHAMBRA

Was laid out by Louis F. Sheppard, on the northern part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 14. The plat was recorded November 2d, 1850. Mr. Sheppard's wife gave the place its name. William W. Pearce laid out an addition of three blocks, north of the original town, in section 11. Solomon Tabor and Louis F. Sheppard erected the first buildings, about the same time. Tabor put in his a general stock of goods; Sheppard's was a residence. He also built a saw-mill soon after the town was laid out. William J. Lowry was the first postmaster; he was a farmer, living about two miles west. In 1846 or 1847 he procured the establishment of a post-office at his farm residence, called "Lowry." When Alhambra was laid out, he moved there, and the name of the post-office became "Alhambra." The office has been changed several times between this place and Greencastle. James B. McMichael moved it to Greencastle, and afterward changed it back to Alhambra. R. D. Utiger removed it to Greencastle in 1870, where he has since retained it. The Narrow Gauge, or T. C. and St. L. Railroad, has been graded through the township recently, and its completion is expected as early as the fall of 1882. A depot will be built in near proximity to Alhambra. This railroad extends diagonally through the township, entering at section 31, and passing out at section 1. Alhambra built up slowly, but with a steady increase, to its present size. The last census gave it a population of 108. The two-story frame school-house is a good substantial

building, erected in 1879, where two teachers are employed. The town contains two general stores.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores.—Samuel Rosenthal, Leutweiler & Leuscher.

Hotels.—John Ottenad, and William Berg.

Physicians.—F. M. Pearce and H. T. Wharff.

Blacksmith Shops.—Chris. Stait and Keintz Brothers.

Wagon Shops.—George Schmidt and August Gross.

Millinery and Dress Making.—Mary J. Warderman.

Barber.—J. P. Pearce.

Harness and Saddlers.—H. Riffle, Casper Fridili.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.—John Gehrig.

Tailor Shop.—V. Deibert.

GREENCASCADE,

One mile west of Alhambra, was laid out by Levi Harnsberger, W. S. Randle and Henry Harnsberger, October 19th, 1859, on the corners of sections ten, eleven and fourteen. They were farmers here, and laid the town out on adjoining parts of their respective farms. In 1860, John Thornburg erected a store building, and opened a general stock of goods. About 1865, Thornburg's store was burned down. John Gale built a store immediately afterward, and commenced business. In 1869, R. D. Utiger rebuilt the Thornburg store, and opened a general stock of goods.

Shortly after the town was laid out, Thomas Thornburg, William Lieserman and John Gale built a grist mill with two run of burrs. It subsequently fell into the hands of Pearce and Matthews, and about ten years ago was moved to Palmer, Christian county, Illinois. The Methodist church was built in 1861. The German Evangelical church was moved here from the Stepp neighborhood. It was used for both church and school purposes. It is now the German school. A new church was erected on the same lot in 1878. Captain John Thornburg gave the village its name, after Greencastle, Indiana. The last census gave it a population of 77. The following is the business.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Post Master.—R. D. Utiger.

Physician.—S. E. Bucknell.

General Store.—Charles Ruedy.

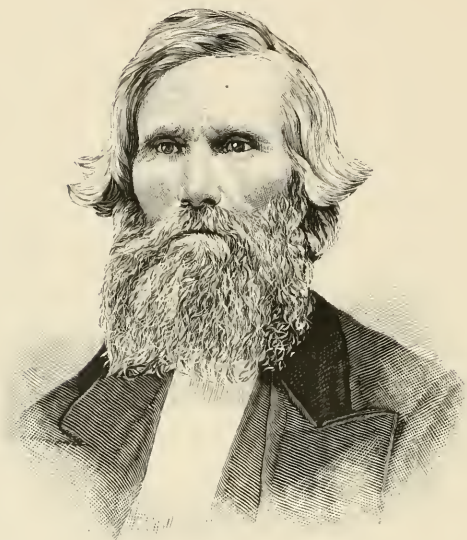
Hotel.—William Mees.

Blacksmith.—Jacob Leef.

Wagon Shop.—William Elliott.

The following have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors; R. D. Utiger was elected in 1876, and re-elected for each successive term till 1881-82; H. H. Tabor was chosen in 1882, and is at present in office.

BIOGRAPHY.



W. W. Pearce

THE third son of James and Lucinda (Alison) Pearce, was born in Kentucky, June 20th, 1815. His father and family came into Madison County in 1815, and settled near Edwardsville, so that Mr. Pearce has spent his entire lifetime, with the exception of a few months, here. At a very early age he manifested a taste for hunting, in which he greatly excelled. The broad prairies in the eastern part of the county with their game of deer, turkey, etc., furnished him a fine field. Next to hunting, trading was his passion. When a mere boy he became the proud owner of a pair of match calves; these he traded for the pre-emption right and improvements of an eighty acre tract of land a part of section 25. The improvements consisted of five acres of land, broken and fenced, and a log cabin. In about two years his

earnings enabled him to enter this land. From this beginning he has become one of the largest landed proprietors in southern Illinois. About one thousand acres of his possessions was the direct result of successful hunting, actually made by his unerring rifle.

Wiley Pearce married Miss Barbary A., daughter of Isham and Martha Vincent, January 25th. By her he has had five children.

Mr. Pearce is energetic in a marked degree; systematic in his looking after his business interest; independent in his views on all subjects, and outspoken in their declaration. His personal identity is peculiarly his own, accepting no model but marking out his own course. Possessed of quick perception and sound judgment he is of those who compel success.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Armstrong, John M.....	Edwardsville...	Edwardsville...	Physician and surgeon.....	La Salle co., Ill.....	1852
Abrahams, P. H.....	"	"	Proprietor Broadway hotel.....	Germany.....	1864
Bradshaw, William P.....	"	"	Attorney at law.....	Illinois.....	1864
Bayle, Hugh E.....	"	"	County clerk.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1866
Brown, A. L.....	"	"	Editor of Edwardsville <i>Democrat</i>	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Bickelhaupt, Geo. B.....	"	"	Dealer in confectionery and toys.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1846
Bull, H. B.....	"	"	Dentist.....	La Salle co., Ill.....	1865
Brown, Isaac H.....	"	"	Superintendent city school.....	Fayette co., Ohio.....	1879
Barnsback, Jule G.....	"	"	Ladies' & gents' furnishing & millinery goods.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Bogemann, Fred.....	"	"	Cigar manufacturer.....	Germany.....	1867
Bickelhaupt, Henry.....	"	"	Druggist.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Brown, James R., dec'd.....	"	"	Late ed. and pub'r Edwardsville <i>Intelligencer</i>	England.....	1852
Bingham, Frank M.....	"	"	Mechanical engineer.....	Cattaraugus co., N. Y.....	1880
Berger, Charles.....	"	"	Stock dealer.....	Switzerland.....	1855
Bayer, Jacob.....	"	"	Proprietor of saloon.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1847
Bonner, S. O.....	"	"	Fruit grower, auctioneer and collector.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1842
Burkhardt, Joseph.....	"	"	Bricklayer and stone mason.....	Baden, Germany.....	1869
Burroughs, B. R.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law.....	Charles co., Md.....	1867
Bernius, G.....	"	"	Baker and confectionery.....	Germany.....	1869
Cook, Cyrus L.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
{ Crossman, T. M.....	"	"	{ Editors and publishers of Edwardsville	Ohio.....	1857
{ Crossman, W. R.....	"	"	{ <i>Republican</i>	Ohio.....	1857
Coventry, J. W.....	"	"	Postmaster.....	Clinton co., Ky.....	1813
Chapman, Joseph.....	"	"	Justice of the peace.....	Tyrrel co., N. C.....	1819
Crocker, Chas. W.....	"	"	Market gardener.....	Barnstable co., Mass.....	1831
Cotter, William H.....	"	"	Farmer and supervisor.....	Green co., Ind.....	1827
Clark, Thomas C.....	"	"	Dr in groceries, provisions, glass & qu'nsware.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1839
Crane, G. B.....	"	"	General merchandise.....	New York.....	1864
Daech, William.....	"	"	Circuit clerk.....	Germany.....	1861
Dale, M. G.....	"	"	County judge.....	Lancaster co., Pa.....	1838
Durer, Bernard.....	"	"	Deputy county treasurer.....	Switzerland.....	1839
Desmond, Michael.....	"	"	Machine shop and general blacksmith.....	County Cork, Ireland.....	1860
Daube, Henry A.....	"	"	Hotel, saloon and feed stable.....	Germany.....	1870
Deterding, J. G.....	"	"	Butcher.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Daech, Frank J.....	"	"	Cooper.....	Hesse Darmstadt.....	1867
Enos, J. W.....	"	"	Physician and surgeon.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1863
Eberle, Jacob, dec'd.....	"	"	Furniture dealer and undertaker.....	Germany.....	1863
French, A. O.....	"	"	General Merchant.....	Albany co., N. Y.....	1864
Fahnestock, John T.....	"	"	Sheriff.....	Lycoming co., Pa.....	1852
Fruit, Thomas E.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law and city attorney.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Fliegenbaum, E. W.....	"	"	Physician and surgeon.....	Cooper co., Mo.....	1865
Flynn, Patrick.....	"	"	Street inspector.....	Ireland.....	1857
Ferguson, Vincent.....	"	"	Farmer.....	Bucks co., Pa.....	1840
{ Friday, William.....	"	"	{ Proprietor of saloon.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1844
{ Julia A. Daniels.....	"	"	{ Wife of William Friday.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1844
Gillespie, Joseph.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law.....	New York City.....	1819
Gaiser, Charles A.....	"	"	Notary public, real estate & insurance agent.....	Germany.....	1869
Glass, E. Breese.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law and master in chancery.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1864
Gooch, John W.....	"	"	Painter.....	New York City.....	1853
Gerber, A.....	"	"	Dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes.....	France.....	1844
Glass, John H.....	"	"	Grain thresher.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1849
Gessert, George.....	"	"	Proprietor of custom mills.....	Germany.....	1865
Gerke, Henry C.....	"	"	Real estate dealer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1832
Happy, Cyrus.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law.....	Perry co., Ill.....	1869
Hadley, W. F. L.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Harnist, William D.....	"	"	Druggist.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1865
Hanser, Fred.....	"	"	Millwright.....	Baden-Baden, Ger'y.....	1858
Hoffman, B. E.....	"	"	Retired.....	Darmstadt.....	1862
Hoehn, Jacob.....	"	"	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Germany.....	1850
Hoffmann, Athanas.....	"	"	Proprietor Hoffmann house.....	Baden, Germany.....	1868
{ Haag, Frank J.....	"	"	{ Clerk.....	Germany.....	1859
{ John R. Sutter.....	"	"	{ Farmer and printer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
{ Hartung, Louis.....	"	"	{ Shoemaker.....	Germany.....	1858
{ Herman, Berlemann.....	"	"	{ Carpenter.....	Germany.....	1859
Irwin, John G.....	"	"	Attorney-at-law.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1842

CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO C.O.
Jones, William H.	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Attorney-at-law	St. Louis, Mo.	1865
Johnson, William B.	"	"	City marshal	Warren co., N. Y.	1856
Krom, William H.	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Jefferson co., Ky.	1850
Kirkpatrick, Hugh.	"	"	Proprietor St. James hotel	Randolph co., Ill.	1861
Kellerman, Simon.	"	"	Restaurant and saloon.	Germany.	1863
Keller, Alonzo.	"	"	City mayor, contractor and builder.	Switzerland	1853
Kelley, W. E.	"	"	Teacher.	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Lynch, Clay H.	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Madison co., Ill.	1847
Leverett, George.	"	"	Surveyor and abstractor of titles.	Adams co., Ill.	1862
Lee, John H.	"	"	Livery, feed and sale stables.	England	1877
Library Public School.	"	"			
Long, William F.	"	"	Butcher	New Jersey	1853
Lenz, George M.	"	"	Butcher	Germany	1863
Leuckel, Charles.	"	"	Furniture dealer and undertaker.	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Little, H. B.	"	"	Deputy circuit clerk	Connecticut	1836
Lane, James.	"	"	Teacher	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Mudge, E. W.	"	"	Deputy county clerk	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Martin, J. A.	"	"	Coal operator.	St. Louis, Mo.	1881
Charles A. Gaiser	"	"	Coal operator.	Madison co., Ill.	1859
McMillen, G. A.	"	"	Dentist	Grant co., Ky.	1876
Newsham, Thomas J.	"	"	Builder and town collector.	Preston, England	1850
Naeher, Edward.	"	"	Proprietor of machine shops and saw mills.	Switzerland.	1867
Anna Hartman.	"	"	Wife of Edward Naeher.	Switzerland.	1867
Olive, William.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Madison co., Ill.	1836
Sarah E. Pearce.	"	"	Wife of William Olive.	Madison co., Ill.	1840
Prickett, John A.	"	"	Banker	Madison co., Ill.	1822
Phillips, Edward	"	"	Attorney-at-law and justice of the peace.	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Pettingill, H. S.	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Perley, A. A.	"	"	Dealer in lumber, lime, plaster and cement.	Essex co., Mass.	1874
Pauly, Charles.	"	"	Carpenter and builder.	Germany.	1851
Prickett, William R.	"	"	Banker	Madison co., Ill.	
Parker, John J., Sr., dec'd.	"	"	Superintendent of county poor farm.	London, England	1844
Pfeiffer, Jacob.	"	"	Proprietor of restaurant.	Holstein, Denmark.	1856
Wilhelmina Driemeier.	"	"	Wife of Jacob Pfeiffer.	Prussia	1865
Pogue, Joseph.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Randle, Irwin B.	"	"	Attorney-at-law and justice of the peace.	Stewart co., Tenn.	1814
Ruegger, Adolph.	"	"	County treasurer.	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Richmond, George.	"	"	Book keeper.	Montgomery co., Ill.	1875
Ritter, Henry.	"	"	Farmer.	St. Clair co., Ill.	1854
Ritter, Herman.	"	"	Attorney-at-law.	St. Clair co., Ill.	1850
Robinson, Joseph G.	"	"	Ex-Sheriff.	City of New York.	1837
Rohrkaste, Gottlieb.	"	"	Proprietor of saloon.	Germany.	1854
Springer, E. C.	"	"	Attorney-at-law.	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Sherman, M. B.	"	"	Grain dealer.	Washington co., R. I.	1857
Stolze, John.	"	"	Dealer in lumber, lime and hair cement.	Germany.	1852
Simcox, J. L.	"	"		Mason co., Ky.	1881
J. S. Umberger.	"	"		Dauphin co., Pa.	1875
Schlegel, August.	"	"	Clerk, Pastor of St. Boniface church.	Baden, Germany.	1878
Stenzel, F. C.	"	"	Restaurant and saloon.	Germany	1869
Smith, James P.	"	"	Pastor of St. Mary's church.	Ireland.	1879
Stramer, G. J.	"	"	Marble works.	Jefferson co., Ky.	1879
Spaulding, T. B.	"	"	Physician and surgeon.	Jersey co., Ill.	1865
Stillwell, Franklin.	"	"	Contractor and builder.	New Castle co., Del.	1864
Schulz, Arnold.	"	"	Dealer in Stores, Tinware, Hardware and Farm Machinery.	Germany.	1865
Spilman, Charles H.	"	"	Architect and superintendent.	Clarkville, Montgomery co., Tenn.	1844
Springer, T. W.	"	"	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Schramek, Frank.	"	"	Coal operator.	Austria.	1854
Schneider, William.	"	"	Saddler.	Germany.	1867
Sachse, Hermann.	"	"	Proprietor of saloon.	Germany.	1878
Maria Eke.	"	"	Wife of Herman Sachse.	Germany.	1878
Stechlinger, William.	"	"	Carpenter.	Germany.	1867
Lena Thuer.	"	"	Wife of William Stechlinger.	Germany.	1865
Sneider, Anton.	"	"	Agent for Anthony Kuehn's brewery.	Germany.	1866
Tartt, James T.	"	"	Dealer in hardware and agricultural impl'ts.	Madison co., Ill.	1847
Traces, John S.	"	"	Retired druggist.	Hesse Darmstadt.	1859
Tunnell, R. F.	"	"	Groceries and queensware.	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Tunnell, James E.	"	"	Groceries and queensware.	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Traces, Henry.	"	"	(Dir. in stoves, hardware, agricultural impl'ts.	Randolph co., Ohio.	1869
Keller, Edward A.	"	"	tinware and house furnishing goods.	Switzerland.	1853
Von-den-Broeck, Adalbert	"	"	Proprietor of Miller's exchange saloon.	Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria.	1871
West, E. M.	"	"	Banker.	Botetourt co., Va.	1833
Wheeler, William E.	"	"	Surveyor.	Botetourt co., Va.	1826
Whitbread, James	"	"	Butcher	London, England.	1851
Williams, F. M.	"	"	Deputy Sheriff.	Macoupin co., Ill.	1876

CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Wolf, A. P.	Edwardsville...	Edwardsville...	Coal operator.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Wolf, F. W.	"	"	Coal operator.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1840
Wolf, O. E.	"	"	Coal operator.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Weber, Jacob, Sr.	"	"	Carriage and wagon manufacturer.....	Prussia.....	1854
Weber, Jacob, Jr.	"	"	Carriage and wagon manufacturer.....	Prussia.....	1854
Webb, George J.	"	"	Railroad contractor and farmer.....	London, Eng.....	1853
Sarah Shore	"	"	Wife of George J. Webb.....	Dublin, Ireland.....	1853

EDWARDSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Bosomworth, Robert.....	Edwardsville...	Sect. 33.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	England.....	1856
Hannah Porter.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Wife of Robert Bosomworth.....	England.....	1856
Bohm, Frederick.....	"	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1839
Sophia Blume.....	"	Sect. 9.....	Wife of Fred Bohm.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1843
Dotterway, John G.....	"	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Edwardsville, Ill.....	1853
Franeck, Joseph.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wagon maker.....	Austria.....	1871
Mary Bender.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wife of Joseph Franeck.....	Austria.....	1868
Fangenroth, Charles W.....	"	Sect. 16.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Berlin, Prussia.....	1843
Miriam McKee.....	Dec'd —, '54.....		First wife of Charles W. Fangenroth.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1834
Frances A. Richards.....	Edwardsville...	Sect. 16.....	Present wife of Charles W. Fangenroth.....	Luzerne co., Pa.....	1862
Giese, Herman.....	"	Sect. 24.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1848
Fredericka Take.....	"	Sect. 24.....	Wife of Herman Giese.....	Germany.....	1839
Gillham, R. C.....	"	Sect. 6.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Emily P. Springer.....	"	Sect. 6.....	Wife of R. C. Gillham.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Holliday, Jane R., (nee Kinder).....	"	Sect. 25.....	Farming and stock raising.....	Jefferson co., Ky.....	1811
Holliday, Robert.....	Dec'd Nov. 8, '74.....		Late husband of Jane R. Holliday.....	Georgia.....	1814
Jones, D. H.....	Edwardsville...	Sect. 24.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Ohio.....	1870
Mary E. Barnes.....	"	Sect. 24.....	Wife of D. S. Jones.....	Sangamon co., Ill.....	1861
Kinder, George W.....	"	Sect. 14.....	Farmer and dairyman.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1831
Eliza J. Purviance.....	"	Sect. 14.....	Wife of George W. Kinder.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1840
Kriege, William.....	"	Sect. 23.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Germany.....	1854
Mary Hilge.....	"	Sect. 23.....	Wife of William Kriege.....	Germany.....	1854
Kleine, John B., Jr.....	"	Sect. 29.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851
Samantha F. Whaley.....	"	Sect. 29.....	Wife of John B. Kleine, Jr.....	Pike co., Ill.....	1867
Kleine, John B., Sr.....	"	Sect. 32.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1845
Sarah Stallings.....	Dec'd Feb. 27, '78.....		Late wife of John B. Kleine, Sr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1833
Klingemann, Louis.....	Edwardsville...	Sect. 20.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Germany.....	1849
Caroline Wisa.....	"	Sect. 20.....	Wife of Louis Klingeman.....	Germany.....	1859
Krouse, Martin.....	"	Sect. 8.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Bohemia, Austria.....	1852
Josephine Durdia.....	Dec'd Apr. 6, '79.....		First wife of Martin Krouse.....	Bohemia, Austria.....	1852
John Komorouse.....	Edwardsville...	Sect. 8.....	Present wife of Martin Krouse.....	Bohemia, Austria.....	1880
Kielen, John F.....	"	Sect. 23.....	Farmer.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1852
Margaret A. Bruegger.....	"	Sect. 23.....	Wife of John F. Kielen.....	Highland, Ill.....	1854
Kindor, Robert H.....	"	Sect. 23.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1827
Jane McKee.....	"	Sect. 23.....	Wife of Robert H. Kinder.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1837
Langreder, Fritz H.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1852
Matilda M. Kriege.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Wife of Fritz H. Langreder.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1855
Luttrell, John A.....	"	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	Knox co., Tenn.....	1863
Alice Murphy.....	"	Sect. 8.....	Wife of John A. Luttrell.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1861
Montgomery, Nelson.....	"	Sect. 25.....	Farmer, stock raiser and dealer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1815
Elenora Kinder.....	"	Sect. 25.....	Wife of Nelson Montgomery.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1819
Montgomery, Z. J.....	"	Sect. 36.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1855
Lilla D. McKittrick.....	"	Sect. 36.....	Wife of Z. J. Montgomery.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
O'Neil, James.....	"	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1863
Prenas, William.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Farmer.....	Austria.....	1853
Mary Schaschek.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wife of William Prenas.....	Austria.....	1855
Smola, Paul.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Austria.....	1851
Anna Berdick.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Wife of Paul Smola.....	Austria.....	1855
Spahr, George W.....	"	Sect. 15.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Perry co., Ohio.....	1856
Martha Tetherington, (nee Hutchins).....	"	Sect. 15.....	Wife of George W. Spahr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1823
Schaffer, W. H.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Bella B. Thompson.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Wife of W. H. Shadler.....	Licking co., Ohio.....	1868
Smola, William.....	"	Sect. 32.....	Farmer.....	Bohemia, Austria.....	1851
Sophia Rezanek.....	"	Sect. 32.....	Wife of William Smola.....	Bohemia, Austria.....	1854
Tartt, John.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Caldwell co., Ky.....	1836
Sarah W. Randle.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Wife of John Tartt.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1815
Windmoeller, Charles F.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Prussia.....	1852
Minna Borkharn.....	Dec'd Mar. 2, '72.....		Wife of Charles F. Windmoeller.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1869
Yanda, Frank.....	Edwardsville...	Sect. 34.....	Blacksmith.....	Austria.....	1852
Anna Bender.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wife of Frank Yanda.....	Austria.....	1868

CITY OF ALTON.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Alt, Andrew.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing.....	Alton, Ill.....	1852
Allen, George R.....	".....	".....	President of Alton Box Manufactory.....	Orleans co., Vt.....	1873
Baltes, Rt. Rev. P. J.....	".....	".....	Bishop, Diocese of Alton.....	Rhein Bavaria, Ger'y.....	1870
Biggins, Thomas.....	".....	".....	Prop'r of stone quarry, dlr. in lime, cement.....	Co. Mayo, Ireland.....	1849
Brueggemann, Henry.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of cigar factory.....	Lippe Detmold, Ger'y.....	1856
Brenholt, John J.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1847
Bruener, John A.....	".....	".....	Alden fruit and brandy distillery.....	Edwardsville, Ill.....	1822
Basse, H.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of European Hotel.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1853
Boals, M. H.....	".....	".....	Planing mill, lumber yard and tile factory.....	Venango, Pa.....	1854
Bruch, Victor.....	".....	".....	Alderman.....	Baden, Germany.....	1855
Bauer, John.....	".....	".....	Dealer in furniture and undertaker.....	Wurtemberg, Ger'y.....	1854
Bickel, Louis.....	".....	".....	Wholesale and retail dealer in ice.....	Baden, Germany.....	1849
Busse, Die't H.....	".....	".....	Of Busse Brothers saloon.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1866
Busse, William M.....	".....	".....	Of Busse Brothers saloon.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1866
Baker, H. S.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law.....	Kaskaskia, Ill.....	1847
Bowman, J. W.....	".....	".....	Quincuplexical barber.....	Washington co., Pa.....	1857
Buri, Anton.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Wurtemberg, Ger'y.....	1868
Bassett, S. W.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Engineer of Alton Water Works.....	Monroe co., N. Y.....	1866
Bannon, James.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of lime stone quarries.....	West Meath co., Irl'd.....	1849
Jane Molloy.....	Dee'd Feb. 1860	".....	First Wife of James Bannon.....	Meath co., Ireland.....	1849
Sarah Pigott.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Present Wife of James Bannon.....	Limerick co., Ireland.....	1862
Buddle, Frank.....	".....	".....	Dealer in groceries and provisions, & saloon.....	Alton, Ill.....	1860
Buddle, John.....	De'd Mar. 5, '81.	".....	Father of Frank Buddle.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1850
Thorisia Buddle, (nee Helbraug).....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Mother of Frank Buddle.....	Saxon, Prussia.....	1849
Brunner, B. S.....	".....	".....	Of Brunner & Dunson, Alton Foundry and Machine Shops.....	".....	".....
Bayle, George A.....	".....	".....	Cracker manufacturer.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1867
Theobe Adams.....	".....	".....	Wife of George A. Bayle.....	Alton, Ill.....	1854
Curdie, John.....	".....	".....	Alderman.....	Culberne, Scotland.....	1853
Cooper, James T.....	".....	".....	Commissioner of Southern Ill. Penitentiary.....	Knox co., Tenn.....	1834
Cousley, Robert C.....	".....	".....	Assistant Postmaster.....	Co. Derry, Ireland.....	1851
Cotter, James M.....	".....	".....	Of Clifford & Cotter, Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.....	Co. Limerick, Ireland.....	1864
Cannell, Thomas.....	".....	".....	Agent of U. S. and American Express Co.....	England.....	1862
Coppinger, John E.....	".....	".....	Farmer and manufacturer.....	Galway, Ireland.....	1849
Chamberlain, H. W.....	".....	".....	Druggist.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1867
Crane, Henry J.....	".....	".....	U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.....	Berkshire co., Mass.....	1856
Carrie E. Pierce.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry J. Crane.....	Woodstock, Vt.....	1857
Davis, Levi, Jr.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1846
Detarding, J. E.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Horse shoeing, blacksmithing, stationery.....	Edwardsville, Ill.....	1854
M. Ellen Tibbitt.....	".....	".....	Wife of J. E. Detarding.....	Alton, Ill.....	1844
Dietz, J. Theodore.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Proprietor of lime kilns on Second street.....	Minden, Germany.....	1854
Dumegan, J. E.....	".....	".....	City attorney.....	Alton, Ill.....	1853
Ehrhardt, Anton.....	".....	".....	Saloon and boarding house.....	Baden, Germany.....	1872
Flynn, William.....	".....	".....	Monumental works.....	New York.....	1858
Fries, Theodore.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Empire House.....	Nassau, Germany.....	1861
Finke, Adolph F.....	".....	".....	Druggist.....	Clausthal, Hanover.....	1856
Fish, Henry.....	".....	".....	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1847
Flagg, R. H.....	".....	".....	Of Flagg & Hewett, dry goods and carpets.....	Alton, Ill.....	1847
Fortin, Felix.....	".....	".....	Photographer.....	Calhoun co, Ill.....	1862
Fortin, J.....	".....	".....	Photographer.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1878
Feldwich, Ernst H.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Feldwich brick yard.....	Muenster, Prussia.....	1857
Fahrig, Lorenz.....	".....	".....	Dlr in groceries, feed, produce, wool, hides, etc.....	Saxony, Prussia.....	1845
Margaret Hartman.....	".....	".....	Wife of Lorenz Fahrig.....	Saxony, Prussia.....	1845
Fahrig, John.....	".....	".....	Son of Lorenz Fahrig, dealer in groceries, etc.....	Alton, Ill.....	1849
Fahrig, Bernhard.....	".....	".....	Son of Lorenz Fahrig.....	Alton, Ill.....	1860
Gray, George.....	".....	".....	Collector of city of Alton.....	London, Eng.....	1857
Gambrill, A. H.....	".....	".....	Judge of city court and counselor-at-law.....	Annapolis, Md.....	1855
Galbally, Richard.....	".....	".....	Superintendent of Illinois glass works.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1872
Guelich, Emil.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	Schleswig, Germany.....	1859
Gundall, Adam.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of cooper shop.....	Rheinfalz, Bavaria.....	1863
Rosina Graner.....	".....	".....	Wife of Adam Gundall.....	Wurtemberg, Ger'y.....	1869
Holden, Charles, Jr.....	".....	".....	Postmaster.....	Leeds Yorkshire, Eng.....	1841
Hardy, I. E.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	Barren co., Ky.....	1837
Hope, Alex. W.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law.....	Alton, Ill.....	1848
Hayner, J. E.....	".....	".....	Cashier and stock holder, 1st Nat. Bank.....	Montgomery co., N. Y.....	1848
Herb, C. A.....	".....	".....	General merchant.....	Wurtemberg, Ger'y.....	1856
Hayden, George D.....	".....	".....	Machinist.....	Alton, Ill.....	1836
Hart, H. W.....	".....	".....	Livory, sale and feed stable.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1833
Hoffmann, John.....	".....	".....	Dealer in stoves, tinware and undertaking.....	".....	".....
Hoffmann, Emil F.....	".....	".....	Restaurant and bakery.....	Sachen Weimar, Ger.....	1870
Hildebrand, Wm. A.....	".....	".....	Dlr. in gen'l mer'dse, clothing and dry goods.....	Oldenburg, Germany.....	1861
Hoppe, Fred. W.....	".....	".....	Of Hoppe Brothers, groceries, provisions.....	Alton, Ill.....	1857
Hope, W. A.....	".....	".....	Queen-ware and glassware.....	Alton, Ill.....	1860
Hoffmeister, John F.....	".....	Sect. 2, T. 5-10.	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Canton Basel, Switz'd.....	1835
Thekla Walter.....	".....	Sect. 2, T. 5-10.	Wife of John F. Hoffmeister.....	Oberschopfheim, Ba en, Ger.....	1852

CITY OF ALTON.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Hechler, J. Adam.....	Alton.....	North Alton.....	Dealer in boots and shoes, and farmer.....	Zwingenberg, Hesse Darmstadt.....	1863
A. Margaret Hoerner.....	".....	".....	Wife of J. Adam Hechler.....	Remlingen, Bavaria.....	1866
Hugo, Edward M.....	".....	Alton.....	Carpenter, builder and contractor.....	Hartford co., Md.....	1855
Huskinson, William.....	".....	".....	Road master C. & A. R. R.....	Nottinghamshire, Eng.....	1851
Hellrung, J. Henry.....	".....	".....	Proprietor Hellrung brickyard.....	Alton, Ill.....	1856
Hellrung, Peter.....	".....	".....	Proprietor Sharp corner saloon.....	Saxony, Prussia.....	1849
Callarine Ammend.....	".....	".....	Wife of Peter Hellrung.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1855
Hessenauer, Henry.....	".....	Cor. Shields & 2d Sts.....	Proprietor Globe saloon.....	Alton, Ill.....	1856
Hoefert, Fred, Jr.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Proprietor cooper shop.....	Alton, Ill.....	1857
Hoefert, Fred, Sr.....	".....	".....	Father of Fred Hoefert, Jr.....	Saxony, Prussia.....	1855
Hack, William.....	".....	".....	Of Wilhelm & Co., Alton pottery.....	Coblenz, Prussia.....	1855
Bertha Meyer.....	".....	".....	Wife of William Hack.....	Alton, Ill.....	1856
Hack, M. Peter.....	".....	".....	Shoemaker, and father of William Hack.....	Coblenz, Prussia.....	1855
Ich, David.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Dealer in wines and liquors.....	Altenheim Baden, Gr.....	1858
Joesting, F. W.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Merchant.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1858
Joesting, G. A.....	".....	".....	Book-keeper 1st National Bank.....	Osnabrueck, Hanover.....	1864
Joesting, E. A. W.....	".....	".....	Confectioner, restaurant and bakery.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1866
Jehle, John.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Alton brewery.....	Zell Baden, Germany.....	1877
Jones, David R.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 2, 5-10.....	Retired.....	South Wales.....	1853
Gweneyrad, Jenkins.....	".....	".....	Wife of David R. Jones.....	South Wales.....	1853
Jones, Stephen F.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Dealer in family groceries and provisions.....	Alton, Ill.....	1861
Mary A. Jones, (nee Bayman).....	".....	".....	Mother of Stephen F. Jones.....	Kent, England.....	1852
Joesting, Frederick W.....	".....	".....	Retired.....	Brue Osnabrueck, Hanover.....	1837
Orille C. Sack.....	Dec'd Mar. 9, '46.....	".....	First wife of Frederick W. Joesting.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1835
Ida Holtzmueller.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Present wife of Frederick W. Joesting.....	Muenchen, Hanover.....	1856
Job, Z. B.....	".....	".....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Virginia.....	1836
Amada Montgomery.....	".....	".....	Wife of Z. B. Job.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1864
Koerner, Charles.....	".....	".....	Agent U. S. lands and war claims.....	Schwarzburg, Radelphstadt, Ger.....	1868
Koch, Charles.....	".....	".....	Of Fritsch & Koch, butchers and packers.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1868
Julius Fritsch.....	".....	".....	Of Fritsch & Koch, butchers and packers.....	Bernstadt, Prussia.....	1863
Kranz, Jacob.....	".....	".....	Of Kranz Bros' cigar factory.....	Prussia.....	1873
Kranz, Henry.....	".....	".....	Of Kranz Bros' cigar factory.....	Prussia.....	1873
Klunk, William L.....	".....	".....	General undertaker.....	York co., Pa.....	1864
Kohler, Gelasius.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Of M. Walter & Co., fruit dealers & grocers.....	Baden, Germany.....	1851
Michael Walter.....	".....	".....	Of M. Walter & Co., fruit dealers & grocers.....	Baden, Germany.....	1866
Koehne, John H.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Wagon maker and blacksmith.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1848
Kohler, Franz.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Fruit distillery and vineyard.....	Oberschopflheim, Baden, Germany.....	1852
Eleonora Einsele.....	".....	".....	Wife of Franz Kohler.....	Oberschopflheim, Baden, Germany.....	1854
Koehne J. H.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	".....	".....	".....
M. Walter.....	".....	".....	Proprietor saloon.....	Kalb, Wurttemberg.....	1846
Kopp, J. Jacob.....	".....	".....	Wife of J. Jacob Kopp.....	Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria.....	1849
Catherine Dick.....	".....	".....	Proprietor saloon.....	Canton Berne, Swtld.....	1854
Kaeser, J. Gotlieb.....	".....	".....	Wife of J. Gotlieb Kaeser.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1855
M. Barbara Pfaff.....	".....	".....	Dealer in groceries, provisions & crockery.....	Coblenz, Prussia.....	1863
Kremer, John.....	".....	".....	Wife of John Kremer.....	Alton, Ill.....	1869
Philippine, Dick.....	".....	".....	Retired. Father of John Kremer.....	Coblenz, Prussia.....	1863
Kremer, Peter.....	".....	".....	Of Schmidt & Knecht, manufacturers of soda and mineral waters.....	Zuerich, Switzerland.....	1875
Knecht, Theodore.....	".....	".....	Wife of Theodore Knecht.....	Alton, Ill.....	1861
Maria Hoppe.....	".....	".....	Of Leyser Bro., candy factory, bakery, and dealers in toys.....	Rhein, Bavaria, Ger.....	1864
Leyser, Henry.....	".....	".....	Dealer in groceries and provisions.....	Ost Friesland, Ger.....	1858
Leyser, John.....	".....	".....	Proprietor saloon.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1874
Lehne, Theodore.....	".....	".....	Capt. "Spread Eagle" (Eagle Packet).....	Prussia.....	1875
Lanneth, Henry.....	".....	".....	Proprietor saloon.....	Lueben, Prussia.....	1858
Leyhe, Henry.....	".....	".....	Retired.....	Co. Sligo, Ireland.....	1845
Miesner, Paul.....	".....	".....	Wife of Andrew Meley.....	Kings co., Ireland.....	1840
Meley, Andrew.....	".....	".....	Of Murphy & Co., butchers.....	Alleghany co., Md.....	1853
Rose Gaynor.....	".....	".....	Merchant tailor and clothier.....	Lippe Detmold, Ger.....	1854
Murphy, Joseph.....	".....	".....	Proprietor barber shop.....	Alton, Ill.....	1859
Moritz, Henry C. G.....	".....	".....	Tonsorial artist.....	Alton, Ill.....	1859
Maul, Joseph.....	".....	".....	Dairyman.....	Canton St. Gallen, Swtld.....	1861
Maul, Paul, Jr.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Cigar factory and shaving parlors.....	Alton, Ill.....	1858
Meyer, Joseph.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Carriage factory.....	Rhein, Bavaria, Ger.....	1865
Mold, George J.....	".....	".....	Mine inspector, Madison county.....	Co. Meath, Ireland.....	1862
Miller, Daniel.....	".....	".....	Wife of Edward J. Molloy.....	Germany.....	1857
Molloy, Edward J.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Editor and publisher of Alton <i>Sentinel</i>	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Annie Mass.....	".....	".....	Real estate and insurance.....	Indiana.....	1837
McFurney, J. J.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Real estate and insurance.....	Massachusetts.....	1846
McPike, H. G.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Co. Cork, Ireland.....	1855
John Atwood.....	".....	".....	Carriage blacksmith.....	Jefferson co., Mo.....	1862
McArty, John.....	".....	".....	Wife of Louis McLane.....	Evansville, Ind.....	1862
McLane, Louis.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Co. Limerick, Ireland.....	1849
Caroline Wilker.....	".....	".....	Real estate agent.....	Bracken co., Ky.....	1872
McGrath, Daniel.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Editor and publisher of Alton <i>Telegraph</i>	Madison co., Ill.....	1814
McMillen.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	".....	".....	".....
Norton, W. T.....	".....	".....	".....	".....	".....

CITY OF ALTON.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Noonan, Dennis.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Contractor and Proprietor of Nilwood and Alton Coal Mines.....	Co. Limerick, Ireland.....	1860
Neuinger, I. A.....	".....	".....	Cigar factory.....	Baden, Germany.....	1866
Neermann, August.....	".....	".....	Carpentry and upholstery.....	Hildesheim, Hanover, Ger.....	1866
Nienhaus, Henry J.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1871
Norton, Aug. T.....	".....	".....	Presbyterian clergyman.....	Litchfield co., Conn.....	1839
Eliza R. Norton.....	".....	".....	Wife of Aug. T. Norton.....	Litchfield co., Conn.....	1839
Oltmanns, John H.....	".....	".....	Dealer in general merchandise.....	Werdum Ost Friesland, Hanover.....	1865
Perrin & Smith.....	".....	".....	Editors and Publishers of Alton Democrat.....	Ohio.....	1857
Pfeiffenberger, Lucas.....	".....	".....	Architect and Mayor of Alton.....	Keppeln, Prussia.....	1859
Peters, Rev. P.....	".....	".....	Rector of St. Mary's church.....	Monroe co., Ill.....	1873
Palm, Adam.....	".....	".....	Tonsorial artist.....	1852	
Puetz, Tillmann.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Schwaersstadt, Baden.....	1853
Mary U. Thomann.....	".....	".....	Wife of Tillman Puetz.....	Hochalkhausen, Prus.....	1866
Pieper, Frank.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon and farmer.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1867
Elizabeth Bartholme.....	".....	".....	Wife of Frank Pieper.....		
Public Library.....	Alton.....	Box 122.....			
Pelot, Frank Charles.....	".....	Alton.....	Carpenter and proprietor of saloon.....	Canton Bern, Switz'd.....	1857
Ann Maria Utzinger.....	".....	".....	Wife of Frank Charles Pelot.....	Rhein Bavaria, Ger.....	1857
Plaff, Valentine.....	".....	".....	Dealer in stoves and tinware.....	Niederschopfheim, Ger.....	1858
M. Louisa Hoffer.....	".....	".....	Wife of Valentine Plaff.....	Switzerland.....	1850
Pelot, Frank C., Jr.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of cigar manufactory.....	Alton, Ill.....	1858
Fannie Erbeck.....	".....	".....	Wife of Frank C. Pelot, Jr.....	Alton, Ill.....	1861
Raible, Julius H.....	".....	".....	Rectifier, wholesale liquor and wine dealer.....	Wurttemberg, Ger'y.....	1872
Ryrie, J. M.....	".....	".....	Sitner & Ryrie, dealers in wool, furs, coal, wood, produce and feed.....	Alton, Ill.....	1852
Rodemeyer, C.....	".....	".....	Carriage and wagon factory.....	Alton, Ill.....	1845
Rutledge, Walton.....	".....	".....	City engineer and county surveyor.....	Durham co., Eng.....	1856
Roesler, Charles.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	North Alton Park saloon.....	Oehringen, Wurtzburg, Ger.....	1881
Redmond, John.....	".....	".....	Saddlery and harness dealer.....	Queens co., Ireland.....	1838
Barbara Glasbrenner.....	".....	".....	Wife of John Redmond.....	Wurttemberg, Ger'y.....	1846
John Redmond.....	Dec'd Dec. '63.....	".....	Father of John Redmond.....	Queens co., Ireland.....	1838
Robidon, Paul L.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1861
Emily Maville.....	".....	".....	Wife of Paul L. Robidon.....	Amherstburg, Canada.....	1861
Richardson, Thomas.....	".....	".....	Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing.....	Fifehire, Scotland.....	1848
Rain, Joseph W.....	North Alton.....	North Alton.....	Millinery store and restaurant.....	England.....	1848
Isabell Clifford.....	".....	".....	Wife of Joseph W. Rain.....	England.....	1852
Sweetzer, Henry C.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Of Sweetzer & Priest lumber yard.....	Franklin co., Mass.....	1836
Priest, Henry C.....	".....	".....	Of Sweetzer & Priest lumber yard.....	Franklin co., Mass.....	1853
Siem, William.....	".....	".....	Merchant.....	Holstein, Germany.....	1864
Schaub, Charley.....	".....	".....	Stock dealer and butcher.....	Niederschopfheim, Baden, Ger.....	1854
Stiner, Charles.....	".....	".....	Of Stiner & Ryrie dealers in wool, furs, coal, wood, produce and feed.....	Alton, Ill.....	1854
Steinheimer, Baptist.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Prussia, Germany.....	1867
Sparks, D. R. & Co.....	".....	".....	Proprietor National Mills.....	Harrison co., Ind.....	1869
Sommers, H. Aug.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	220 Thomas st., St. Louis.....	Broker and farmer.....	Halle, Prussia.....	1846
Starr, Harry B.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Proprietor of Alton Ferry.....	Columbiana co., Ohio.....	1850
Schollmeier, Joseph.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	1877
Smith, H. C.....	".....	".....	Dry goods merchant.....	Madison co., Tenn.....	1856
Sotier, Christopher.....	".....	".....	Saloon and book binder.....	Kissingen, Bavaria.....	1853
Sauerwine, George.....	".....	".....	Butcher.....	Nassau, Germany.....	1857
Schenk, Henry.....	".....	".....	Groceries, feed and packer.....	Saxon, Prussia.....	1854
Theresia Grossheim.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry Schenk.....	Saxon, Prussia.....	1857
Santschi, Eugene.....	".....	".....	Of E. Santschi & Fetterle, watch makers.....	(Canton Neuchatel.....	1878
Albert Fetterle.....	".....	".....	and jewelers.....	(Switzerland.....	1881
Schlageter, Beda.....	".....	".....	Turner, manuf'r of parasols, umbrellas, etc.....	Oberschopfheim Baden.....	1853
Eugenie Tilger.....	".....	".....	Wife of Beda Schlageter.....	Rohrbach, Baden.....	1853
Stanard, E. O.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Miller.....	New Hampshire.....	
Tonsor, John M.....	Alton.....	North Alton.....	Rectifier and wholesale liquor dealer.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1852
Thornton, Philip.....	".....	Alton.....	Dealer in family groceries and provisions.....	Co. Louth, Ireland.....	1858
Margaret J. McClellan.....	".....	".....	Wife of Philip Thornton.....	Co. Armagh, Ireland.....	1858
Threde, William.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Holstein, Germany.....	1869
Thompson, Wm.....	".....	".....	Capt. of Steamer Gem City, of St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Co.....	Emmetsburgh, Md.....	1841
Unterbrink, Casper H.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon.....	Buende, Prussia.....	1866
Unterbrink, Casper H.....	".....	".....	For Protestant German School.....		
Ward, Patrick.....	".....	".....	Clerk of Alton city court.....	Co. Down, Ireland.....	1854
Wise, Charles P.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law.....	Emmetsburgh, Md.....	1841
Walter, V.....	".....	".....	Music store and Prop'r of Commercial Hotel.....	Baden, Germany.....	1848
Wempen, John.....	".....	".....	Liquor merchant.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1869
Weigler, G. H.....	".....	".....	Merchant.....	Elberfeld, Prussia.....	1838
Wyss, Samuel.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Spring Street House.....	Canton Bern, Switz'd.....	1855
Wells, W. B.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1512-15 R'way, St. Louis.....	Dealer in horses and mules.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Wagner, John.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Saloon and cooper.....	Rhein, Prussia.....	1876
Wagner, John.....	Dec'd Jan. 21, '82.....	".....	Father of John Wagner, Jr.....	Rhein, Prussia.....	1854
Wedel, Adam.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Of Berg & Wedel's saloon.....	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.....	
Winter, Louis.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 2. 5-10.....	Butcher.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1854
Louisa M. Bayer.....	".....	Sect. 2. 5-10.....	Wife of Louis Winter.....	Frankenburg, Hesse Cassel.....	1854
Wright, Charles L.....	Alton.....	Alton.....		Cambridge, Mass.....	1856

CITY OF ALTON.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WIFE (NAME TO CO.
Watson, Henry.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Contractor, builder, and prop'r of quarries...	Durham co., Eng.....	1859
Weisbach, Christopher.....	".....	".....	Prop'r and manuf'r of soda & mineral waters.....	Rhein, Bavaria, Ger.....	1856
Christine Hetzel.....	".....	".....	Wife of Christopher Weisbach.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1856
Wichelman, W.....	St. Louis.....	1001 Market st.	Wholesale and retail grocer.....	Brunswick, Germany.....	1879
Christine Knottnerus.....	St. Louis.....	".....	Wife of W. Wichelman.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Woodside, Alexander.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Foreman car and repair shops, C. & A. R. R.	Ayrshire, Scotland.....	1852
Mary Burnie.....	".....	".....	Wife of Alexander Woodside.....	Renfrewshire, Scotl'd.....	1852
Yager, J. H.....	".....	".....	State's attorney.....	Saxen Weim, Ger.....	1838
Young, James.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 2, 5-10.....	Prop'r N. Alton & Alton 'bus line & saloon.....	Albany co., N. Y.....	1879
Mary Schall.....	".....	Sect. 2, 5-10.....	Wife of James Young.....	Palmyra, Mo.....	1866
Yackel, Casper.....	Alton.....	Cr.2d & Walnut	Prop'r Farmers' boarding home & house.....	Hessen Darmstadt, Gr.....	1852
Caroline C. Ohley.....	".....	Alton.....	Wife of Casper Yackel.....	Belleville, Ill.....	1852
Zechmeister & Henzel.....	".....	Alton.....	Editor and publisher of Alton <i>Banner</i>	Germany.....	1881
Zwiesler, C. J.....	".....	".....	Rector of Sts. Peter & Paul's cathedral.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	1876
Zirnes, Jacob.....	".....	".....	Proprietor saloon.....	Scott co., Mo.....	1876

UPPER ALTON.

Ball, S. W.....	Upper Alton.....	Upper Alton.....	Salesman.....	Albany co., N. Y.....	1854
Isabella Chapin.....	".....	".....	Wife of S. W. Ball.....	Hampden co., Mass.....	1854
Clark, Sarah J. Cole.....	".....	".....	Wife of J. C. C. Clark, and former wife of the late Herman C. Cole.....	Herkimer co., N. Y.....	1847
Clark, J. C. C.....	".....	".....	Professor, Shurtleff College.....	Providence, R. I.....	1875
Isaac D. Newell.....	De'd Aug. 18, '57	".....	Father of Sarah J. Clark.....	Burke co., Vermont.....	1847
Herman C. Cole.....	De'd Oct. 20, '74	".....	First husband of Sarah J. Clark.....	Seneca co., N. Y.....	1868
Cooper, Susan W.....	Upper Alton.....	Upper Alton.....	Retired.....	Knox co., Tenn.....	1834
Cooper, John.....	De'd Mar. 2, '68	".....	Late husband of Susan W. Cooper.....	Anderson co., Tenn.....	1834
Finley, James M.....	Upper Alton.....	Upper Alton.....	Cooper.....	Bond co., Ill.....	1847
Mary A. Holland.....	".....	".....	Wife of James M. Finley.....	Robertson co., Tenn.....	1847
Gillham, Daniel B.....	".....	".....	Retired.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1826
Adeline Harrison.....	".....	".....	Wife of Daniel B. Gillham.....	Green Co., Ill.....	1840
Hewit, Lucy, (nee Moore).....	Upper Alton.....	".....	Retired.....	Monroe co., Ill.....	1848
Hewit, Franklin.....	De'd Dec. 22, '77	".....	Late husband of Lucy Hewit.....	Ashtabula co., Ohio.....	1848
Hays, Henry H.....	Upper Alton.....	Upper Alton.....	Salesman.....	Coles co., Ill.....	1841
Sarah E. Bartlett.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry H. Hays.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1833
Hays, Elijah.....	".....	".....	Father of Henry H. Hays.....	New York.....	1842
Juliana Newell.....	De'd Sep. 17, '78	".....	Mother of Henry H. Hays.....	Bradford co., Pa.....	1842
Hobarr, S. S.....	Alton.....	Alton.....	Contractor and builder.....	Montgomery co., Ill.....	1873
Starr, J. E.....	Elsah.....	Jersey co., Ill.....	Farmer.....	".....	".....
Kendrick, A. A.....	Upper Alton.....	Upper Alton.....	President Shurtleff College.....	Essex co., N. Y.....	1872
Mary Jewett.....	".....	".....	Wife of A. A. Kendrick.....	Addison co., Vermont.....	1872
Lowe, M. A.....	".....	".....	Farmer and fruit grower.....	Monroe co., W. Va.....	1829
Eliza Waggoner.....	".....	".....	Wife of M. A. Lowe.....	Tennessee.....	1833
Lowe, R. E.....	".....	".....	Proprietor hotel.....	Monroe co., W. Va.....	1829
Frances A. Rader.....	".....	".....	Wife of R. E. Lowe.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	".....
Loehr, Henry.....	".....	".....	Livery and feed stable.....	Germany.....	1859
Aguste Heideman.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry Loehr.....	Germany.....	1859
Moore, Franklin.....	".....	".....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1826
Tobitha Elliott.....	De'd May 31, '72	".....	Late wife of Franklin Moore.....	Tennessee.....	1836
Moore, Abel.....	De'd Feb. 10, '46	".....	Father of Franklin Moore.....	North Carolina.....	1808
Mary Bates.....	De'd Feb. 9, '46	".....	Mother of Franklin Moore, wife of A. Moore.....	South Carolina.....	1808
Moore, Troy.....	Upper Alton.....	Upper Alton.....	Retired.....	Monroe co., Ill.....	1848
Clarissa A. Patterson.....	".....	".....	Wife of Troy Moore.....	Tennessee.....	1848
Mills, Henry E.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law, St. Louis, Mo.....	Susquehanna co., Pa.....	1856
Emma B. Sprague.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry E. Mills.....	Washington co., Ohio.....	1881
Rogers, James T.....	".....	".....	Farmer.....	Washington co., Ky.....	1872
Alice J. Brown.....	".....	".....	Wife of James T. Rogers.....	Green co., Ill.....	1872
Rundel, Henry B.....	".....	".....	City marshal.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1828
Ann Miller.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry B. Rundel.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1838
Rixen, James.....	".....	".....	Gardener and florist.....	N'thamptonshire, Eng.....	1853
Jane Marshall.....	".....	".....	Wife of James Rixen.....	N'thamptonshire, Eng.....	1853
Weeks, Joseph H.....	".....	".....	Postmaster.....	New York City.....	1860
Martha M. Magill.....	".....	".....	Wife of Joseph H. Weeks.....	Jersey co., Ill.....	1872
Wyman, Edward.....	".....	".....	Principal Wyman Institute.....	Middlesex co., Mass.....	1879
Wyman, Martha L.....	".....	".....	Wife of Edward Wyman.....	Boston, Mass.....	1879
Wright, William R.....	".....	".....	Cooper.....	Sumner co., Tenn.....	1829
Helen M. English.....	".....	".....	Wife of William R. Wright.....	Onondaga co., N. Y.....	1841
Wood, S. F.....	".....	".....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1838
Emma Head.....	".....	".....	Wife of S. F. Wood.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1844

FOSTERBURG.

NAME	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Brown, Corydon C.	Fosterburg	Sect. 23.	Farmer	Rensselaer co., N. Y.	1853
Ingabue, Vannatta.	"	Sect. 23.	Wife of Corydon C. Brown.	Madison co., Ill.	1834
Besser, Charles R.	"	Sect. 14.	Carpenter and farmer.	Saxen Welmer.	1857
Louisa Hansmann.	"	Sect. 14.	Wife of Charles R. Besser.	Prussia.	1857
Bierbaum, William.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 17.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Prussia.	1849
Louisa Maffe.	"	Sect. 17.	Wife of Wm. Bierbaum.	Switzerland.	1847
Bierbaum, Emma.	"	Sect. 17.	Daughter of Wm. Bierbaum.	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Biggane, Hannah.	"	Sect. 30.	Farming.	Jefferson co., Ky.	1852
Biggane, Michael.	Died Dec. 6, '81.		Late husband of Hannah Biggane.	Ireland.	1851
Beckemeier, Gottlieb.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 29.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Prussia.	1864
Caroline Wibbelmann.	"	Sect. 29.	Wife of Gottlieb Beckemeier.	Hanover.	1864
Brown, John.	"		Farmer.	Ireland.	1861
Edmund Brown.	De'd Oct. 12, '79.		Brother of John Brown.	Ireland.	1859
Mary Ryan.	De'd Feb. 22, '78.		Wife of Edmund Brown.	Ireland.	1859
Beyer, Albert F.	Fosterburg.		Presbyterian clergyman.	Prussia.	1878
Beineke, Mary H.	"		Wife of Albert F. Beyer.	Gasconade co., Mo.	1881
Bär, Jacob.	"		Blacksmith.	Switzerland.	1855
Bär, Herman.	"		Coal miner.	Switzerland.	1855
Rosena Wolshlagel.	"		Wife of Jacob Bär.	Switzerland.	1855
Culp, John S.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 35.	Farmer and supervisor.	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Mary Moore.	"	Sect. 35.	Wife of John S. Culp.	Madison co., Ill.	1847
Cavault, Nancy.	"	Sect. 34.	Farming.	Surrey co., N. C.	1817
John Deck.	De'd July 9, '70.		First husband of Nancy Cavault.	Sullivan co., Tenn.	1817
Abraham Cavault.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 34.	Present husband of Nancy Cavault.	Virginia.	1872
Dillon, John D.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 14.	Retired blacksmith and wagon maker.	Butler co., Ohio.	1837
Nancy Trenitt.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 14.	Wife of John D. Dillon.	Madison co., Ill.	1826
Dooling, E.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 34.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1824
Julia Welch.	"	Sect. 34.	Wife of E. Dooling.	Ireland.	1849
Ducommun, Emile.	"	Sect. 30.	Jeweler and farmer.	Switzerland.	1867
Augusta Plantitz.	"	Sect. 30.	Wife of Emile Ducommun.	Switzerland.	1867
Evans, John.	"	Sect. 29.	Farmer.	Wales.	1857
Margaret Rees.	"	Sect. 29.	Wife of John Evans.	Wales.	1857
Freark, Christian.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 23.	Farmer.	Prussia.	1848
Frederika Hoffmeister.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 23.	Wife of Christian Freark.	Prussia.	1848
Frerichs, Frerich R.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 31.	Farmer and steam thrasher.	Hanover, Germany.	1858
Meta Janssen.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 31.	Wife of Frerich R. Frerichs.	Hanover, Germany.	1857
Gerd, Henry.	Godfrey.	Sect. 7.	Farmer.	Prussia.	1871
Sophia Elbeler.	Godfrey.	Sect. 7.	Wife of Henry Gerd.	Madison co., Ill.	1860
Harris, William L.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 33.	Farmer.	Champaign co., Ohio.	1851
Louisa Groce.	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of William L. Harris.	Green co., Ill.	1846
Harris, T. N.	"	Sect. 33.	Farmer.	Champaign co., Ohio.	1852
Maria J. Culp.	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of T. N. Harris.	Macoupin co., Ill.	1842
Hill, William E.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 26.	Farmer.	Livingston co., Ky.	1831
Martha Wilson.	De'd Apr. 6, '81.		First wife of Wm. E. Hill.	Livingston co., Ky.	18...
Mary Brooks.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 26.	Present wife of Wm. E. Hill.	Chautauque co., N. Y.	1832
Jones, James G.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 28.	Farmer.	Manry co., Tenn.	1837
Elizabeth Ann Deck.	De'd Oct. 13, '52.		First wife of James G. Jones.	Madison co., Ill.	1823
Rutha Jane Deck.	De'd Feb. 7, '57.		Second wife of James G. Jones.	Madison co., Ill.	1833
Hannah D. Bevil.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 28.	Present wife of James G. Jones.	Madison co., Ill.	1836
Klinke, Fritz.	"	Sect. 34.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Prussia.	1858
Adolphi Metzler.	"	Sect. 34.	Wife of Fritz Klinke.	France.	1857
Krieg, Jacob.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 21.	Farmer.	Wurtemberg, Ger.	1857
Catherine Altmann.	Fosterburg.	Sect. 21.	Wife of Jacob Krieg.	Wurtemberg, Ger.	1857
Luman, Hazael.	Bethalto.	Sect. 25.	Farmer.	Kentucky.	1828
Mary A. Hays, (nee Williams).	Bethalto.	Sect. 25.	Wife of Hazael Luman.	Madison co., Ill.	1833
McKee, Samuel.	North Alton.	Sect. 18.	Farmer.	Kentucky.	1848
Catherine Steward.	De'd Feb. 79.		First wife of Samuel McKee.	Nashville, Tenn.	1848
Mary A. Abuckle.	North Alton.	Sect. 18.	Present wife of Samuel McKee.	Kentucky.	1852
Ost, John.	Fosterburg.	Fosterburg.	Blacksmith.	Upper Alton, Ill.	1857
Alice Warner.	Fosterburg.	Fosterburg.	Wife of John Ost.	Fosterburg, Ill.	1861
Spurgeon, William J.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 33.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1865
Soverns, Hilan.	Bethalto.	Sect. 36.	Farmer.	Boone co., Ky.	1863
Anna M. Salzmann.	Bethalto.	Sect. 36.	Wife of Hilan Soverns.	Saxen Welmer, Ger.	1850
Short, Perry W.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 34.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1826
Polly Deck.	De'd Aug. 22, '67.		First wife of Perry W. Short.	Madison co., Ill.	1824
Rachel Nichols.	Upper Alton.		Divorced wife of Perry W. Short.	Madison co., Ill.	1821
Sherfy, Isaac.	"	Sect. 16.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1836
Louisa Isch.	"	Sect. 16.	Wife of Isaac Sherfy.	Michigan.	1856
Thompson, Susannah, (nee Chandler).	Fosterburg.	Sect. 13.	Farming.	North Carolina.	1839
Eldred Foster.	De'd June, '51.		First husband of Susannah Thompson.	Madison co., Ill.	1821
Jacob Thompson.	De'd Sept. '74.		Late husband of Susannah Thompson.	Ohio.	1834
Wood, Sarah.	Upper Alton.	Sect. 28.	Farming.	Christian co., Ky.	1819
Wood, Joshua.	De'd Nov. 11, '65.		Late husband of Sarah Wood.	Ohio.	1819

GODFREY.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Brown, Zebulon.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Canada.....	1839
Mary A. Moore.....	De'd Ap. 14, '49.....		First wife of Zebulon Brown.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1837
Mary A. Cantrall.....	De'd Feb. 9, '64.....		Second wife of Zebulon Brown.....	Monroe co., Ill.....	1849
Sarah Squire.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 9.....	Present wife of Zebulon Brown.....	England.....	1852
Camp, Henry.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 34.....	Farmer and coal operator.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	1830
Mary Wearmouth.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 34.....	Wife of Henry Camp.....	Dubque co., Iowa.....	1867
Crawford, Robert W.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 12.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Co. Donegal, Ireland.....	1853
Nancy J. Meldrum.....	De'd Apr.—, '58.....		First wife of Robert W. Crawford.....	Illinois.....	
Ann Squire.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 12.....	Present wife of Robert W. Crawford.....	England.....	1849
Castagneto, John.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Manuf'r of apple, peach and grape brandies.....	Genoa, Italy.....	1855
Julia Grasjeau.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of John Castagneto.....	Paris, France.....	1834
Copley, John S.....	".....	Sect. 27.....	Engineer and machinist.....	Oneida co., N. Y.....	1834
Lucy A. Holt.....	".....	Sect. 27.....	Wife of John S. Copley.....	Jackson co., Ill.....	1837
Copley, George W.....	".....	Sect. 27.....	Farmer and painter.....	Mattawan, N. Y.....	1834
Chamberlain, S. A.....	".....	Sect. 25.....	Farmer and cider manufacturer.....	Salem, Mass.....	1832
Charlotte Yarber.....	De'd Aug. 3, '58.....		First wife of S. A. Chamberlain.....	Green co., Ill.....	
Geneve Hodgson.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 25.....	Present wife of S. A. Chamberlain.....	Dearborn co., Ind.....	1867
Chambers, Jacob.....	".....	Sect. 18.....	Farmer and fruit grower.....	Monmouth co., N. J.....	1861
Margaret Ridgeway.....	De'd Apr.—, '69.....		First wife of Jacob Chambers.....	New Jersey.....	1861
Joanna Stevens.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 18.....	Present wife of Jacob Chambers.....	Bordentown, N. J.....	1865
Davis, Willard W.....	".....	Sect. 10.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Penobscot co., Me.....	1844
Margaret Huntington.....	".....	Sect. 10.....	Wife of Willard W. Davis.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1834
Delaplain, Eliz., (nee Reid).....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Retired. Widow of Benjamin Delaplain.....	Itay Co, Tenn.....	1821
Delaplain, Benjamin.....	De'd July 7, '76.....		Late husband of Elizabeth Delaplain.....	Mason co., Ky.....	1867
Donaldson, Calvin.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 17.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Adamsville, S. C.....	1862
Elizabeth Williams.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 17.....	Wife of Calvin Donaldson.....	Mecklenburgh co., Va.....	1862
Davis, James Williams.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 26.....	Fruit and vegetable grower.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Hannah Byrns.....	".....	Sect. 26.....	Wife of James Davis.....	Ireland.....	1859
DePugh, Henry.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Minister African M. E. Church.....	Mason co., Ky.....	1867
Amanda J. Bell.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Wife of Henry DePugh.....	Lewis co., Ky.....	1862
Ebbler, Henry, Sr.....	".....	Sect. 2.....	Retired.....	Prussia.....	1841
Frautes, Breve.....	".....	Sect. 2.....	Wife of Henry Ebblor, Sr.....	Prussia.....	1847
Ebbler, Henry, Jr.....	".....	Sect. 2.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Amelia Ulrich.....	".....	Sect. 2.....	Wife of Henry Ebblor, Jr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1861
Franklin, Edmund.....	".....	Sect. 17.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Campbell co., Va.....	1876
Jane Griswold, (nee Green).....	".....	Sect. 17.....	Wife of Edmund Franklin.....	St. Charles, Mo.....	1876
Godfrey, Benjamin.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer.....	Alton, Ill.....	1840
Augusta E. Caldwell.....	De'd Mar. 20, '82.....		Late wife of Benjamin Godfrey.....	Cooper co., Mo.....	1819
Godfrey, Benjamin, Sr.....	De'd Aug. 13, '62.....		Father of Benjamin Godfrey.....	Chatam, Mass.....	1833
Godfrey, Rebecca E. (nee Pettit).....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 14.....	Mother of Benjamin Godfrey.....	Long Island, N. Y.....	1839
Glenn, William A.....	".....	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	Franklin co., Pa.....	1841
Abby Neff.....	".....	Sect. 26.....	Wife of William A. Glenn.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Glassbrenner, Fred.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 35.....	Prop'y lic., feed, sale stables. Highest cash price p'd for horses, mules.....	G. rmany.....	1873
Sarah M. Pierce.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Wife of Fred Glassbrenner.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1855
Haskell, Miss H. N.....	Godfrey.....	Godfrey.....	Principal Monticello Seminary.....		
Hickin, Edward.....	Alton.....	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	England.....	1870
Harrie' Atkin.....	".....	Sect. 26.....	Wife of Edward Hickin.....	England.....	1870
Holladay, Calvin.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 21.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Tenn. sec.....	1850
Mahulda Warfield.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Wife of Calvin Holladay.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851
Hancock, William Palmer.....	".....	Sect. 23.....	Csh'r R. S. McCormick's com. house, St. Lou's.....	Wilmington, Ind.....	1880
Helen Perlina Mason.....	".....	Sect. 23.....	Wife of William Palmer Hancock.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1840
Ingham, Lucretia M. (nee Rogdale).....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Widow of Roland J. Ingham.....	Monroe co., E. Tenn.....	1852
Ingham, Roland J.....	De'd Feb. 2, '81.....		Late husband of Lucretia M. Ingham.....	Dublin, Ireland.....	1835
Isett, J. R.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Montgomery co., Pa.....	1848
Elizabeth Hamilton.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of J. R. Isett.....	New Jersey.....	1848
Lindley, George.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1871
Mary Jane Waters.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of George Lindley.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Long, James L.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 34.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1829
Elvira H. Lee.....	".....	Sect. 34.....	Wife of James L. Long.....	Manchester, Mass.....	1876
Lindley, Mary C. (nee Straw).....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 4.....	Retired. Widow of William Lindley.....	Germany.....	1851
Lindley, William.....	De'd Mar. 2, '69.....		Late husband of Mary C. Lindley.....	England.....	1851
Long, Benjamin Franklin.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 34.....	Horticulturist and retired physician.....	Hopkinton, N. H.....	1871
Lucy Martin.....	De'd Nov. 17, '46.....		First wife of Benjamin F. Long.....	Bradford, N. H.....	1836
Hannah L. Furber.....	De'd Feb. 8, '72.....		Second wife of Benjamin F. Long.....	West Scarborough, Me.....	1854
Mary J. Bailey.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 34.....	Present wife of Benjamin F. Long.....	Hopkinton, N. H.....	1874
Murray, William J.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	England.....	1869
Mary M. Masulli.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Wife of William J. Murray.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1861
Murray, William.....	De'd —, '61.....		Father of William J. Murray.....	Ireland.....	1858
Marcella Dillon.....	De'd Mr. 22, '81.....		Mother of William J. Murray.....	Dublin, Ireland.....	1860
Mason, Edward A.....	Godfrey.....	Godfrey.....	Postmaster. Dealer in fruits, nursery stock, plants, seeds, &c.....	Worcester co., Mass.....	1833
Melling, P. J.....	North Alton.....	Sect. 35.....	Justice of the peace.....	Co. Derry, Ireland.....	1858
Sarah O'Connor.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Wife of P. J. Melling.....	Co. Derry, Ireland.....	1850
Mitchell, James, Sr.....	Alton.....	Sect. 35.....	Proprietor coal mine, and operator.....	Ayrshire, Scotland.....	1848
Mary Smith.....	De'd Oct. 7, '57.....		First wife of James Mitchell.....	Nova Scotia.....	1848
Margaret Hughes, (nee Beard).....	Alton.....	Sect. 35.....	Present wife of James Mitchell.....	Ayrshire, Scotland.....	1842

GODFREY.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Martin, W. H.	De'd Mar. 1, '82		Was physician and surgeon.	Hillsborough, N. H.	1857
Mary F. Taylor.	Godfrey	Godfrey	Widow of late Dr. W. H. Martin.	Canada	1857
Merriman, Charles B.	North Alton	Sept. 27.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Middletown, Conn.	1852
Martha Hill.	North Alton	Sept. 27.	Wife of Chas. B. Merriman.	Connorsville, Ind.	1859
Martin, James W.	Godfrey	Sept. 14.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Alton Ill.	1837
Elizabeth Winters.	"	Sept. 14.	Wife of James W. Martin.	Germany	1856
Mason Matilda, (nee Stewart).	"	Sept. 14.	Farming and stock raising.	Ireland	1876
Mason, Charles H.	De'd Dec. 11, '74		Late husband of Matilda Mason.	Caseltown, Vt.	1837
Matlock, John A.	Godfrey	Sept. 5.	Farmer and gardener.	Crawford co., Mo.	1865
Hannah Hawkins.	"	Sept. 5.	Wife of John A. Matlock.	Montgomery co., Mo.	1863
Masulli Louis.	North Alton	Sept. 8.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Naples, Italy.	1845
Chatherine Matilda Fisher.	De'd Jan. 11 '49		First wife of Louis Masulli.	England	1833
Mary D. Kollaburn.	North Alton	Sept. 8.	Present wife of Lyuis Masulli.	Madison co., Ill.	1828
Mason, John, Mrs.	Godfrey	Sept. 23.	Farming.	Utica, N. Y.	1838
Mason, John, Jr.	De'd Sep. 1, '75		Late husband of Mrs. John Mason.	New Hampshire.	1837
Neal, James.	North Alton	Sept. 33.	Farmer and stock raiser.	England	1858
Emma Dukes.	"	Sept. 33.	Wife of James Neal.	England	1858
Otey, Jeremiah.	"	Sept. 28.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Virginia	1864
Patsey Jenkins	De'd Feb. 15, '68		First wife of Jeremiah Otey.	Virginia	1864
Elizabeth Halliburton (nee Donaldson).	North Alton	Sept. 28.	Present wife of Jeremiah Otey.	Tennessee	1862
Pearson, John M.	Godfrey	Sept. 26.	Farmer and breeder of thor bred Jersey cattle.	Essex co., Mass.	1849
Catherine Godfrey.	"	Sept. 26.	Wife of John Pearson.	Madison co., Ill.	1835
Pierce, George G.	"	Sept. 11.	Farmer and fruit grower.	Rehoboth, Mass.	1838
Sarah Cannard.	"	Sept. 11.	Wife of George G. Pierce.	Richmond, Va.	1838
Penning, Evert J.	"	Sept. 25.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Hanover, Germany.	1852
Penning, John E.	De'd Mar. 15, '79		Father of Evert J. Penning.	Hanover, Germany.	1852
Penning, Bertie (nee Bruns)	De'd July 13, '78		Mother of Evert J. Penning.	Hanover, Germany.	1852
Pierce, Jonathan L.	North Alton	Sept. 35.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Rookingham co., Me.	1851
Mary A. Wissore.	North Alton	Sept. 35.	Wife of Jonathan L. Pierce.	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Robidon, Mark.	Godfrey	Godfrey	Manufr of wagons, plows, gen'l repair shops.	Canada	1861
Jennie Groblichhoff.	"	Godfrey.	Wife of Mark Robidon.	Springfield, Ohio.	1861
Squire, James.	"	Sept. 10.	Farmer, teacher and township supervisor.	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Mattie Braden.	De'd 1882.		Late wife of James Squire.	Madison co., Ill.	1849
Squire, W. F.	Godfrey	Sept. 22.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Louisa A. Peters.	"	Sept. 22.	Wife of W. F. Squire.	Madison co., Ill.	1841
Salway, Harry.	North Alton	Sept. 34.	Proprietor of Canton mill.	England.	1831
Mary Denz.	North Alton	Sept. 34.	Wife of Harry Salway.	Madison co., Ill.	1833
Spaulding, D. A.	Alton	Sept. 28.	Retired.	Rutland co., Vt.	1818
Julia Carolan.	De'd 1863.		First wife of D. A. Spaulding.	New York.	1319
Sarah Ann Danforth.	Alton	Sept. 28.	Present wife of D. A. Spaulding.	Amherst, N. H.	1838
Schneider, Julius F.	Melville.	Sept. 32.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Germany	1846
Therese Kientz.	Melville.	Sept. 32.	Wife of Julius F. Schneider.	France.	1840
Schwarz, Mary (nee Clifford)	North Alton	Sept. 35.	Fruit grower.	Ireland.	1854
Schwarz, Joseph.	De'd July 4, '80.		Late husband of Mary Schwarz.	Germany	1852
Schwarz, David J.	North Alton	Sept. 35.	Fruit grower and gas manufacturer.	Madison co., Ill.	1839
Mary Conners.	North Alton	Sept. 35.	Wife of David J. Schwarz.	Wheeling, W. Va.	1857
Ulrich, John.	Godfrey	Sept. 3.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Wurtemberg, Germ'y.	1858
Johanna Babel.	"	Sept. 3.	Wife of John Ulrich.	Prussia.	1858
Volbracht, Ferdinand.	North Alton	Sept. 17.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1842
Constance Schaub.	De'd Apr. 28, '72		First wife of Fred Volbracht.	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Minnie Burkley.	North Alton.	Sept. 17.	Present wife of Fred Volbracht.	Alton, Ill.	1856
Virden, F. W.	Godfrey	Sept. 26.	Farmer and dairyman.	Ross co., Ohio.	1877
Margaret H. Cox.	De'd Apr. 13, '72		First wife of F. W. Virden.	Scioto co., Ohio.	1877
Hattie Newberry.	Godfrey	Sept. 26.	Present wife of F. W. Virden.	Jersey co., Ill.	1877
Widaman, Rebecca (nee Hill).	"	Sept. 25.	Farming and stock raising.	Carroll co., Ohio.	1842
Widaman, Daniel A.	De'd Oct. 9, '76.		Late husband of Rebecca Widaman.	Westmoreland co., Pa.	1842
Ward, John J.	Godfrey.	Sept. 6.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Sula Burley.	"	Sept. 6.	Wife of John J. Ward.	Jersey co., Ill.	1876
Ward, McKinley.	"	Sept. 7.	Retired and father of John J. Ward.	Grayson co., Va.	1836
Ward, Eliza, (nee Jones).	De'd Dec. 8, '69.		Mother of John J. Ward.	Kentucky.	1857
Ward, McKinley, Jr.	Godfrey.	Sept. 2.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1857
Rocinia McLean.	"	Sept. 2.	Wife of McKinley Ward, Jr.	Indiana	1879
Webster, Benjamin.	"	Sept. 23.	Retired.	Rockingham co., N. H.	1851
Rhoda Abbott.	"	Sept. 23.	Wife of Benjamin Webster.	Orange co., Vt.	1851
Waggoner, Wesley F.	"	Sept. 14.	Farmer and fruit grower.	Knox co., E. Tenn.	1836
Ann E. Furgerson.	"	Sept. 14.	Wife of Wesley F. Waggoner.	Massachusetts.	1838
Walsh, John.	"	Sept. 16.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Co. Dublin, Ireland.	1853
Esther Mathews.	"	Sept. 16.	Wife of John Walsh.	Co. Meath, Ireland.	1863
Walsh, James M.	"	Sept. 9.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Co. Dublin, Ireland.	1855
Annie Murphy.	"	Sept. 9.	Wife of James M. Walsh.	Cheshire, England.	1862
Wenzel, Carl.	"	Sept. 24.	Farmer and stock raiser.	King'd in Saxony, Ger.	1854
Louisa Esserl.	"	Sept. 24.	Wife of Carl Wenzel.	King'd in Saxony, Ger.	1854
Walter, Louis.	"	Sept. 16.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Prussia.	1867
Mary J. Stevenson, (nee Abby).	"	Sept. 16.	Wife of Louis Walter.	Orleans co., N. Y.	1857

GODFREY,—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Waters, Patrick.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1857
Mary Lindley.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of Patrick Waters.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1873
Zerwas, Nicholas.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 35.....	Blacksmith; vol. Co. D, 4th Mo. cavalry.....	Prussia.....	1866
Annie Grabber.....	Dec'd Feb. 11, 73		First wife of Nicholas Zerwas.....	Switzerland.....	1868
Maggie Hubner.....	Godfrey.....	Sect. 35.....	Present wife of Nicholas Zerwas.....	Alton, Ill.....	1852

ALHAMBRA.

Aldrich, Harrison.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1843
Bucknell, Simon E.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Physician.....	Pennsylvania.....	1873
Marion A. Cochran.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of Dr. Simon E. Bucknell.....	Maine.....	1873
Buescher, H. William.....	".....	Sect. 32.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	1878
Anna M. Wollbrinck.....	".....	Sect. 32.....	Wife of H. W. Buescher.....	Prussia.....	1878
Berg, William.....	".....	Alhambra.....	Proprietor hotel.....	Lychen, Prussia.....	1850
Wilhelmina Udha.....	".....	Alhambra.....	Wife of William Berg.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1853
Carroll, James.....	Marine.....	Sect. 31.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Mary Flynn.....	".....	Sect. 31.....	Wife of James Carroll.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Carroll, Thos. J.....	".....	Sect. 32.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Caroline Dzegolewski.....	".....	Sect. 32.....	Wife of Thos. J. Carroll.....	Germany.....	1861
Gehrig, Peter.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 24.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1858
Catherine Sin.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Wife of Peter Gehrig.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1858
Gehrig, Adam.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Son of Peter Gehrig.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1860
Gehrig, Sudie.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Daughter of Peter Gehrig.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1864
Giger, Henry.....	Highland.....	Sect. 36.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1834
Angelina Shaffer.....	Highland.....	Sect. 36.....	Wife of Henry Giger.....	Johnson co., Ind.....	1842
Hoxsey, William.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 4.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1826
Jincy G. Lyon.....	".....	Sect. 4.....	Wife of William Hoxsey.....	Caldwell co., Ky.....	1843
Martha M. Hoxsey.....	".....	Sect. 4.....	Daughter of William Hoxsey.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1865
Hoxsey, James R.....	".....	Sect. 4.....	Son of William Hoxsey.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1862
Harnsberger, Levi.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer.....	Rockingham co., Va.....	1831
Nancy Alvira Tunnell.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of Levi Harnsberger.....	Tennessee.....	1815
Harris, Jonathan M.....	".....	Sect. 15.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1822
Rachael Mills.....	".....	Sect. 15.....	Wife of Jonathan M. Harris.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	1830
Kaufman, Gustav.....	Marine.....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	1844
Mary Jehle.....	Marine.....	Sect. 20.....	Wife of Gustav Kaufman.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1858
Martin, John G.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1831
Martha J. Randall.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of John G. Martin.....	North Carolina.....	1833
Martin, Matilda C.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Daughter of John G. Martin.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Martin, Sarah J.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Daughter of John G. Martin.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1861
Miller, H. William.....	".....	Sect. 28.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	1858
Wilhelmina Finke.....	".....	Sect. 28.....	Wife of H. William Miller.....	Prussia.....	1858
Messerly, Gottlieb.....	Marine.....	Sect. 35.....	Farmer.....	Ruegisberg, Switzerland.....	1849
Elizabeth Pfiffner.....	Marine.....	Sect. 35.....	Wife of Gottlieb Messerly.....	Gallen, Switzerland.....	1854
Pearce, William W.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Kentucky.....	1815
Barbara A. Vincent.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of William W. Pearce.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1818
Pearce, Lucinda A.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Daughter of William W. Pearce.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1837
Pearce, Martha E.....	Deceased.....		Daughter of William W. Pearce.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Pearce, William W., Jr.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 11.....	Son of W. W. and B. A. Pearce.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1842
Pearce, Joseph B.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Son of W. W. and B. A. Pearce.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Pearce, Louisa J.....	Deceased.....		Daughter of W. W. and B. A. Pearce.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851
Suhre, Harman, Jr.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 29.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Mena Hanke.....	".....	Sect. 29.....	Wife of Harman Suhre, Jr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Suhre, Edward L.....	".....	Sect. 29.....	Son of Mena and Harmin Suhre, Jr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1878
Suhre, Anna M.....	".....	Sect. 29.....	Daughter of Mena and Harmin Suhre, Jr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1881
Schneider, Wm. P.....	Marine.....	Sect. 27.....	Farmer.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1866
Catherine Koch.....	Marine.....	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Wm. P. Schneider.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1866
Tabor, Henry H.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer.....	Tennessee.....	1829
Charity Olive.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of Henry H. Tabor.....	Kentucky.....	1828
Tabor, Sarah M.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Daughter of Henry H. and Charity Tabor.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1860
Tabor, James H.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Son of Henry H. and Charity Tabor.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1863
Lewis W. Kennedy.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Grandson of H. H. Tabor.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1878
Tabor, James M.....	".....	Sect. 3.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1842
Rachel M. Pearce.....	".....	Sect. 3.....	Wife of James M. Tabor; born 1799.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1846
Tabor, Isabella.....	".....	Sect. 3.....	Mother of James M. Tabor; born 1799.....	North Carolina.....	1828
Tabor, John.....	Deceased.....		Father of James M. Tabor; born 1797.....	North Carolina.....	1828
Wharff, H. T.....	Alhambra.....	Alhambra.....	Physician and surgeon.....	Maine.....	1870
Mary A. Carney.....	".....	Alhambra.....	Wife of H. T. Wharff.....	England.....	1865
Wharff, Edith W.....	".....	Alhambra.....	Daughter of H. T. and Mary A. Wharff.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1874
Wharff, Howard E.....	".....	Alhambra.....	Son of H. T. and Mary A. Wharff.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1878
Wetzel, John.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1849
Gertraud Triple.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of John Wetzel.....	Hesse Cassel, Ger'y.....	1849
Wood, William A. J.....	Marine.....	Sect. 29.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Mary J. Harris.....	".....	Sect. 29.....	Wife of Wm. A. J. Wood.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Wiegand, Henry William.....	".....	Sect. 27.....	Farmer.....	Hessen, Germany.....	1847
Mary Stumpp.....	".....	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Henry William Wiegand.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1856

JARVIS.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Anwarter, M. F.	Troy	Troy	General merchant and insurance agent	Baltimore co., Md.	1858
Mary A. Johnson	"	"	Wife of M. F. Anwarter	Madison Co., Ill.	1852
Armstrong, Morris M.	"	"	Retired harness and saddle maker	Warren co., Ky.	1816
Mary J. Henderson	"	"	Wife of Morris M. Armstrong	Botetourt co., Va.	1836
Bernhardt, Peter	"	Sect. 15	Farmer	Darmstadt, Germany	1852
Anna M. Schwediger	"	Sect. 15	Wife of Peter Bernhardt	Bavaria, Germany	1852
Bosomworth, John B.	"	Sect. 16	Farmer	Yorkshire, England	1856
Alice R. Posey	"	Sect. 16	Wife of John B. Bosomworth	Madison co.	1854
Cammann, James W.	"	Troy	Salesman	Roanoke co., Va.	1876
Cammann, Dedrich P.	De'd May 28, '81	"	Father of Jas. W. Cammann and pastor of German Lutheran Church	Drochtersen, Ger.	1876
Mary A. Palmer	Troy	Troy	Mother of James W. Cammann	Augusta co., Va.	1876
Diehle, John	"	"	Proprietor Troy City saloon	Hessen Darmstadt, Gr.	1867
Annie S. Bertrem	"	"	Wife of John Diehle	Prussia	1851
Droll, Felix	"	"	Retired hotel proprietor	Baden, Germany	1857
Anna B. See	"	"	Wife of Felix Droll	Bavaria, Germany	1857
Fehmel, Andrew	"	Sect. 34	Farmer	Bavaria, Germany	1847
Margaret Nau	De'd Mar. 3, '81	"	Late wife of Andrew Fehmel	Bavaria, Germany	1840
Gerlen, Friederich	Troy	Troy	Carriage, wagon maker and blacksmith	Germany	1851
Louisa Meier	"	"	Wife of Frederick Gerlen	Germany	1861
Grindler, Charles	"	Sect. 28	Farmer	Hanover, Germany	1851
Mary Engelhard	"	Sect. 28	Wife of Charles Grindler	Rhine, Bavaria	1851
Gerlach, Charles	"	Sect. 34	Wagon and carriage maker, dealer in agricultural implements & his smith	Prussia	1875
Lena Geber	"	Sect. 34	Wife of Charles Gerlach	Madison co., Ill.	1861
Hampton, F. L.	"	Troy	Harness maker	Morgan co., Ill.	1853
Martha A. Henderson	De'd Jun. 19, '81	"	Late wife of F. L. Hampton	Botetourt co., Va.	1839
Jarvis, James N.	Troy	Troy	Justice of the peace and notary public	Madison co., Ill.	1849
Lizzie A. Donoho	"	"	Wife of James N. Jarvis	Kent co., Del.	1871
Joseph, A. S.	"	Sect. 28	Farmer	St. Louis, Mo.	1871
Susan Gastnecker	"	Sect. 28	Wife of A. S. Joseph	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Jarvis, Edward Y.	"	Troy	Proprietor bus line	Madison co., Ill.	1862
Jarvis, James G.	De'd Mar. 16, '81	"	Father of Edward Y. Jarvis	St. Clair co., Ill.	1811
Jarvis, Emily R. (nee Brown)	Troy	Troy	Mother of Edward Y. Jarvis	St. Clair co., Ill.	1847
Liebler, John	"	Sect. 26	Farmer and stock raiser	Germany	1840
Christina Nadig	"	Sect. 26	Wife of John Liebler	Switzerland	1851
Langenwalter, Andrew	"	Sect. 26	Farmer	Bavaria, Germany	1847
Anna M. Wohlgemuth	"	Sect. 26	Wife of A. Langenwalter	Bavaria, Germany	1852
Lieber, John A.	"	Sect. 27	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Anna Arth	"	Sect. 27	Wife of John A. Liebler	Madison co., Ill.	1859
Metz, Augusta	"	Sect. 28	Farmer	Germany	1855
Frank C. Metz	De'd Feb. 20, '76	"	Late husband of Augusta Metz	Germany	1854
Morris, Henry B.	Troy	Troy	Editor and publisher of Troy Bulletin	Madison co., Ill.	1859
Mills, Andrew	"	"	Police magistrate	Co. Donegal, Ireland	1841
Ann Deering	"	"	Wife of Andrew Mills	Co. Donegal, Ireland	1841
Mills, G. W.	"	Sect. 30	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1831
Catherine Cox	"	Sect. 30	Wife of G. W. Mills	Madison co., Ill.	1832
Metz, August	"	Sect. 15	Farmer	Prussia, Germany	1854
Julietta Kiehl	"	Sect. 15	Wife of August Metz	Lycoming co., Pa.	1861
Myer, Henry	"	Sect. 26	Farmer	St. Louis, Mo.	1858
Margaret Hansah	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Henry Myer	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Moore, Volney	Collinsville	Sect. 31	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1821
Nancy Gonterman	Collinsville	Sect. 31	Wife of Volney Moore	Madison co., Ill.	1828
Padon, Henry H.	"	"	Lumber dealer	St. Clair co., Ill.	1849
Mary E. Nicholas	Troy	"	Wife of Henry Padon	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Petry, John	"	Sect. 34	Wagon and carriage maker and saloon	Hessen Darmstadt, Gr.	1864
Philippina Schoeder	"	Sect. 34	Wife of John Petry	St. Clair co., Ill.	1879
Riebold, Jacob	"	Sect. 26	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Mary Kraher	"	Sect. 26	Wife of Jacob Riebold	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Riggin, Ignatius	"	Sect. 4	Farmer and stock raiser	Madison co., Ill.	1830
Mary A. Giffham	"	Sect. 4	Wife of Ignatius Riggin	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Schott, Charles	"	Troy	Physician and surgeon	Germany	1870
Augusta Hoffmann	"	"	Wife of Charles Schott	St. Louis, Mo.	1852
Sabin, F. A.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Berkshire co., Mass.	1802
Anna E. Lytle	"	"	Wife of F. A. Sabin	Franklin co., Tenn.	1847
Sabin, Horace B.	"	"	Druggist	Berkshire co., Mass.	1805
Minnie E. Davis	"	"	Wife of Horace B. Sabin	Macon co., N. C.	1881
Snodgrass, K. M.	"	Sect. 14	Farmer	Hamilton co., Ohio	1858
Isabella McAdoo	"	Sect. 14	Wife of K. M. Snodgrass	Co. Donegal, Ireland	1854
Schigmann, David	"	Troy	General merchant	Bavaria, Germany	1866
Augusta Rothmann	"	"	Wife of David Schigmann	Prussia, Germany	1867
Smith, Charles S.	"	Sect. 8	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Smith, Aaron	De'd Dec. 7, '79	"	Father of Charles S. Smith	Gloucester co., N. J.	1832
Phila Abbott	De'd Mar. 9, '76	"	Mother of Charles S. Smith	Maine	1838
Thomas, J. B.	Troy	Troy	Agricultural implement dealer	Natchez, Miss.	1848
Martha Posey	"	"	Wife of J. B. Thomas	Madison co., Ill.	1833

JARVIS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Taylor, James M.	Troy	Troy	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Lucy J. Barnsback	"	"	Wife of James M. Taylor	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Vetter, Gustavus	"	"	Proprietor of Troy city mills	Germany	1862
Elizabeth Plug	"	"	Wife of Gustavus Vetter	Germany	1862
Vance, John A.	"	Sect. 17	Farmer	Baltimore co., Md.	1869
Nellie Barnsback	"	Sect. 17	Wife of John A. Vance	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Whiteside, John R.	Vermillion, D.T.	"	Physician and surgeon	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Cora G. Barnsback	"	"	Wife of John R. Whiteside	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Widicus, John	Lebanon	Sect. 34	Farmer	Bavaria, Germany	1840
Catherine Longenwalter	"	Sect. 34	Wife of John Widicus	Bavaria, Germany	1847
Zunders, F. W.	Troy	Troy	Physician and surgeon	Chillicothe, Ohio	1857

SALINE.

Ambuehl, Nickolas	Highland	Sect. 20	Farmer and highway commissioner	Madison co., Ill.	1847
Emilie Frey	"	Sect. 20	Wife of Nickolas Ambuehl	Highland, Ill.	1852
Clayton, Pary	Grant Fork	Sect. 15	Farmer and stock raiser	Illinois	1862
Eliza Rul	"	Sect. 15	Wife of Pary Clayton	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Gruenenfelder, Joseph A.	"	Sect. 2	Farmer, stock raiser and ex-tw'ship assessor	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Elizabeth Knobel	"	Sect. 2	Wife of Joseph A. Gruenenfelder	Madison co., Ill.	1860
Hotz, George	"	Sect. 6	Supervisor, farmer and stock breeder	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Anna Merkle	"	Sect. 6	Wife of George Hotz	Gronau, Baden	1854
Helbing, Henry	"	Saline	J. P. and proprietor of saloon	Saxen, Prussia	1868
Eliza Wirtz	"	Saline	Wife of Henry Helbing	Canton Aargau, Swt'd.	1872
Hartlieb, Philip	Pierron	Sect. 11	Farmer and stock raiser	Clinton co., Ill.	1879
Helena Knobel	"	Sect. 11	Wife of Philip Hartlieb	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Hotz, Christian, Jr.	Grant Fork	Sect. 6	Farmer and school director	Madison co., Ill.	1849
Catherine Schaefer	De'd Apr. 26, '32	"	Late wife of Christian Hotz, Jr.	Hancock co., Ill.	1873
Haenny, Fritz	Pierron	"	Farmer, prop'r of saloon and wagon maker	Canton Bern, Swt'd.	1852
Eva Mettior	"	"	Wife of Fritz Haenny	Canton Graubunden, Switzerland	1846
Hammer, Bernhard	"	Sect. 22	Farmer and stock raiser	Oestringen, Baden	1847
Theresa Schaefer, (nee Bader)	"	Sect. 22	Wife of Bernhard Hammer	Stettfeld, Baden	1840
Kraft, Anton J.	Grant Fork	Saline	Proprietor of hotel and saloon	St. Louis, Mo.	1856
Magdalena Mutchler	De'd Jan. 20, '70	"	First wife of Anton J. Kraft	Germany	1867
Anna Gross	Grant Fork	Saline	Present wife of Anton J. Kraft	New York	1870
Knabel Albert	"	Sect. 8	Farmer and stock raiser	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Eva Ruely	"	Sect. 8	Wife of Albert Knabel	Madison co., Ill.	1860
Kurz, Jacob	Pierron	Pierron	Notary public, farmer and prop'r of saloon	Loerrach, Baden	1854
Charlotte Brizius	"	Pierron	Wife of Jacob Kurz	Bisterscheld, Bavaria	1857
Knobel, Leopold	"	Sect. 12	Of L. Knobel & Co., of Pierron Elevator, dtrs. in lumber, frames, etc.	Oestringen, Baden	1847
Caroline Walder	"	Sect. 12	Wife of Leopold Knobel	Philippsburg, Baden	1854
Knobel, Sebastian	De'd Jan. 9, '50	"	Father of Leopold Knobel	Oestringen, Baden	1847
Juliana Greulich	De'd Aug.—'47	"	Mother of Leopold Knobel	Oestringen, Baden	1847
Lorenz, John H.	Highland	Sect. 29	Farmer, stock breeder & memb. board of edu'n	Kuhl-Hessen, Ger.	1853
Lisette A. Hunsli	"	Sect. 29	Wife of John H. Lorenz	Canton Thurgau, Swt'd.	1854
Ledue, John	"	Sect. 7	Farmer and stock raiser	Dept. Ill-et-Vilaine, Fr.	1853
Sophia Hencher	"	Sect. 7	Wife of John Ledue	Westphalia, Prussia	1854
Lang, Henry	"	Sect. 34	Farmer and dairyman	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Barbara Siedler	"	Sect. 34	Wife of Henry Lang	Switzerland	1854
Lorenz, Frank C.	"	Sect. 32	Farmer and stock raiser	Kuhl-Hessen, Ger.	1853
Louisa Hausle	"	Sect. 32	Wife of Frank C. Lorenz	Canton Thurgau, Swt'd.	1854
Lorenz, Wm. J.	"	Sect. 32	Son of Frank C. Lorenz and teacher	Madison co., Ill.	1857
Oswald, Fridolin	Grant Fork	Saline	Dir. in real estate, contractor and builder	Switzerland	1865
Maria Rall	"	Saline	Wife of Fridolin Oswald	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Plocker, Frank	Highland	Sect. 28	Farmer and township treasurer	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Sophia M. Waage	Highland	Sect. 28	Wife of Frank Plocker	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Pierron, August	Pierron	Pierron	Farmer, dir. in agr'l impl'ts & tw'ship col'ctr.	St. Clair co., Ill.	1851
Barbara Rinderer	"	Pierron	Wife of August Pierron	St. Clair co., Ill.	1857
Pierron, Jaques	"	Sect. 24	Farmer and stock raiser	Dept. Lorraine, France	1851
A. Julienn Morville	De'd 1850	"	First wife of Jaques Pierron	Dept. Lorraine, France	1851
Mary Rose Packett	Pierron	Sect. 24	Present wife of Jaques Pierron	Dept. Lorraine, France	1852
Roniger, Charles	Highland	Sect. 16	Farmer and school director	Nollingen, Baden	1850
Roniger, Fred A.	"	Sect. 16	Farmer and son of Charles Roniger	Nollingen, Baden	1854
Elizabeth Stumpf	"	Sect. 16	Wife of Fred A. Roniger	Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria	1858
Rinderer, David	Pierron	Sect. 22	Farmer and stock breeder	Canton St. Gallen, Sw'd.	1844
M. Anna Pfiffer	"	Sect. 22	Wife of David Rinderer	Canton St. Gallen, Sw'd.	1843
Schrumpf, Fred H.	Highland	Sect. 18	Farmer and highway commissioner	Nassau, Germany	1864
Johanna Kropf	"	Sect. 18	Wife of Fred H. Schrumpf	Bavaria	1850
Stelzer, August	"	Sect. 18	Architect, builder, cabinet maker and turner	Reuss Germany	1875
Margaret Roniger	"	Sect. 28	Wife of August Stelzer	Madison co., Ill.	1859
Spengel, John	"	Sect. 23	Farmer and stock raiser	Zeuteren, Baden	1841
Barbara Braun	"	Sect. 23	Wife of John Spengel	Malsch, Baden	1843
Spengel, J. George	De'd Aug. 3, '54	"	Father of John Spengel	Zeuteren, Baden	1841
Franziska Haarmuth	De'd May 28, '72	"	Mother of John Spengel	Baden	1841

SALINE.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Suppiger, Ad. A.	Pierron	Pierron	Of Suppiger & Utiger, general merchants.	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Lecher, Baer	"	Pierron	Wife of Ad. A. Suppiger.	Zurich, Switzerland.	1858
Suppiger, Anton.	Highland	Sec. 32.	Farmer, and father of Ad. A. Suppiger.	Canton Luzern, Swt'd	1831
Monika Wickenhauser.	"	Sec. 32.	Wife of Anton Suppiger.	Baden	1845
Tontz, Jones.	Grant Fork	Sec. 5.	Farmer.	Ct'n Graubünden, Szd.	1845
Elizabeth Hirschi.	De'd Sep. 24, '70	"	First wife of Jones Tontz.	Canton Bern, Swt'ld.	1850
Dorothea Hirsbach.	De'd Dec. 9, '76	"	Second wife of Jones Tontz.	Madison co., Ill.	1846
Emma Kuhr.	Grant Fork	Sec. 5.	Present wife of Jones Tontz.	Highland, Ill.	1859
Trautner, Nicholas.	"	Sec. 5.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Oestringen, Baden.	1841
Anna Ackola.	De'd Jul. 8, '79	"	Late wife of Nicholas Trautner.	Ct'n Graubünden, Szd.	1848
Trautner, Bern'h.	Grant Fork	Sec. 5.	Retired. Father of Nicholas Trautner.	Oestringen, Baden.	1841
Tontz, Christian.	"	Sec. 5.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Ct'n Graubünden, Szd.	1845
Rosina M. Hirschi.	"	Sec. 5.	Wife of Christian Tontz.	Canton Bern, Swt'ld.	1850
Thalmann, Nic.	Highland	Sec. 35.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Canton Bern, Swt'ld.	1856
Thalmann, Nic Jr.	"	Sec. 35.	Son of Nic. Thalmann, Sr.	Alton, Ill.	1870
Utiger, Albert J.	Pierron	Pierron	Of Suppiger & Utiger, general merchants.	St. Jacobs, Ill.	1853
Moses D. Tibbetts.	"	Pierron	Physician and surgeon.	Dearborn co., Ind.	1866
Sadie L. Ketcham.	"	Pierron	Wife of Moses D. Tibbetts.	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Voegelé, Charles A.	Highland	Sec. 26.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Stettfeld, Baden.	1841
Mary Schafer.	"	Sec. 26.	Wife of Charles Voegelé.	Langenbruecken, Bdn	1843
Willhauck, George Paul.	Grant Fork	Saline.	Teacher of St. Gertrude school.	Boston, Mass.	1880
Widmann, Jacob.	"	Sec. 2.	Farmer, highway com'r and school director.	Donaueschingen, Bdn.	1856
Anna Bopp.	"	Sec. 2.	Wife of Jacob Widmann.	Rastadt.	1854

ST. JACOBS.

Anderson, James G.	St. Jacobs.	St. Jacobs.	Grain and stock dealer.	Madison co., Ill.	1838
Josephine Robinson.	"	St. Jacobs.	Wife of James G. Anderson.	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Anderson, J. P.	"	St. Jacobs.	Farmer and supervisor.	Madison co., Ill.	1834
Anderson, Charles W.	"	Sec. 26.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1849
Louisa J. Cox.	"	Sec. 26.	Wife of Charles W. Anderson.	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Bradsby, William B.	"	Sec. 33.	Farmer and mechanic.	Madison co., Ill.	1846
Norframes, Waddell.	De'd Jan. 31, '71	"	First wife of William B. Bradsby.	Ohio	1865
Lydia Pyle.	St. Jacobs.	Sec. 33.	Present wife of William B. Bradsby.	Perry co., Ill.	1873
Becker, Jacob	"	Sec. 14.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1849
Annie Ably	"	Sec. 14.	Wife of Jacob Becker.	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Baer, Rudolph.	"	Sec. 14.	Farmer.	Switzerland	1844
Louisa Wasem.	"	Sec. 14.	Wife of Rudolph Baer.	Bavaria	1850
Bartle, George W.	"	St. Jacobs.	Farmer and mechanic.	Tioga, Pa.	1851
Martha E. Hays.	"	St. Jacobs.	Wife of George W. Bartle.	Jackson co., Ind.	1873
Balsiger, Charles E.	"	St. Jacobs.	Proprietor Hanne house.	Amstettig, Switz'd.	1864
Balsiger, Rudolph.	"	St. Jacobs.	Father of Charles E. Balsiger.	Muhltharnc, Switz'd	1864
Anna Heneer.	"	St. Jacobs.	Mother of Charles E. Balsiger.	Albligen, Switzerland.	1864
Binger, Casper Henry.	"	Sec. 17.	Farmer.	Prussia	1849
Mary Sanders.	"	Sec. 17.	Wife of Casper Henry Binger.	Prussia	1852
Bussong, Peter.	Lebanon	Sec. 28.	Farmer.	Germany.	1870
Jane Wallace.	"	Sec. 28.	Wife of Peter Bussong.	Ireland	1870
Dugger, John W.	St. Jacobs.	Sec. 29.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Laura E. Mahler.	"	Sec. 29.	Wife of John W. Dugger.	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Ensminger, Joshua.	"	Sec. 25.	Farmer.	Union, West Va.	1838
Maria Chance.	"	Sec. 25.	Wife of Joshua Ensminger.	Wayne co., Ky.	1833
Ensminger, John M.	"	Sec. 15.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Ollie Hays.	"	Sec. 15.	Wife of John M. Ensminger.	Jackson co., Ind.	1874
Faires, William H.	"	Sec. 26.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1832
Amelia J. Putnam.	"	Sec. 26.	Wife of Wm. H. Faires.	Wilson co., Tenn.	1859
Frey, Samuel.	"	Sec. 21.	Farmer.	Germany	1840
Frederika Weirich.	De'd Aug. 17, '65	"	First wife of Samuel Frey.	Germany	1851
Frances Grienfelder.	St. Jacobs.	Sec. 21.	Present wife of Samuel Frey.	Switzerland	1845
Frey, Valentine.	"	Sec. 21.	Farmer.	Germany	1840
Frederika Graf.	"	Sec. 21.	Wife of Valentine Frey.	Germany	1851
Frutiger, Peter.	"	Sec. 23.	Farmer.	Germany	1842
Elizabeth Mann.	"	Sec. 23.	Wife of Peter Frutiger.	Germany	1838
Frey, Henry, Sr.	"	Sec. 23.	Farmer.	Rhein Pfalz.	1840
Catharine Dandemann.	De'd Feb. 17, '79	"	First wife of Henry Frey.	Rhein Pfalz.	1847
Catharine Gabelmann.	St. Jacobs.	Sec. 23.	Present wife of Henry Frey.	New York City.	1853
Frutiger, John.	"	Sec. 33.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Mary Frey.	"	Sec. 23.	Wife of John Frutiger.	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Ann Reecer.	Deceased.	"	Mother of John Frutiger.	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Gonniger, William.	St. Jacobs.	St. Jacobs.	Farmer.	Baden, Germany.	1854
Julia Metzger.	"	St. Jacobs.	Wife of William Gonniger.	Baden, Germany.	1844
Hoffman, Ncy (nee Black)	"	Sec. 23.	Farming.	Co. Derry, Ireland.	1849
Hoffman, J. J.	De'd Feb. 6, '69	"	Late husband of Nancy Hoffman.	Germany	1849
Hart, George.	St. Jacobs.	Sec. 28.	Farmer.	St. Clair co., Ill.	1837
Sarah Parrett.	"	Sec. 28.	Wife of George Hart.	London, England.	1857

ST. JACOBS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Hug, Jacob.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 27.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1878
Louisa Frey.....	".....	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Jacob Hug.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Hilt, Joseph.....	".....	Sect. 30.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1858
Elizabeth Kinney.....	".....	Sect. 30.....	Wife of Joseph Hilt.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1858
Hersenan, Mary C. (nee Miller).....	".....	Sect. 30.....	Farming.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1848
Hersenan, William.....	De'd Mar. 14, '73.....		First husband of Mary C. Hersenan.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1862
Heslop, Fred, J.....	De'd 1880.....		Second husb'd, late div'd, of M. C. Hersenan.....	England.....	1854
Hart, Albert P.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 28.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1829
Anna M. Radcliffe.....	De'd Oct. 20, '78.....		First wife of Andrew P. Hart.....	Pennsylvania.....	1866
Faith S. Wood.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 28.....	Present wife of Andrew P. Hart.....	Georgia.....	1880
Jochum, C. A.....	".....	Sect. 30.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1867
Jochum, John.....	De'd Mar. 6, '68.....		Father of C. A. Jochum.....	New York.....	1867
Mary M. Barten, (nee Nichols),.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 30.....	Widow of John and mother of C. A. Jochum.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1867
Karges, Louis, Sr.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Dealer in general merchandise.....	Germany.....	1864
Johana Kroehnert.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Louis Karges, Sr.....	Germany.....	1864
Kirri, Joseph A.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1844
Mary Meyer.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of Joseph A. Kirri.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Kissel, Samuel.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer.....	Lycoming co., Pa.....	1864
Elizabeth Lutz.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Wife of Samuel Kissel.....	Lebanon co., Pa.....	1864
Kirchies, August.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Painter.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	
Clara Miller.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of August Kirchies.....	Madison co., Ill.....	
Laengle, Henry.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Proprietor of Laengle hotel.....	Germany.....	1846
Mary Florine.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Henry Laengle.....	Switzerland.....	1840
Leder, Jacob.....	Highland.....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1837
Mary Gerkemaier.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Jacob Leder.....	Prussia.....	1845
Leder, John.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1853
Catherine Bargetze.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of John Leder.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1863
Lovins, John C.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 19.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1862
Amelia A. Anderson.....	De'd Feb. 7, '76.....		Late wife of John C. Lovins.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1861
Miller, John E.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1849
Emma Ensinger.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Wife of John E. Miller.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Meyer, Conrad.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Switzerland.....	1853
Philippa Gerke.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of Conrad Meyer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1848
Meyer, Charles.....	Highland.....	Sect. 25.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1854
Caroline Becker.....	Highland.....	Sect. 25.....	Wife of Charles Meyer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Miller, J. G.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Anna Schmidt.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Wife of J. G. Miller.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
McAlilly, Wm. C.....	Highland.....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1819
Catherine Wren.....	Highland.....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of William McAlilly.....	Edwardsville, Ill.....	1842
Noll, Frederick.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 23.....	Farmer.....	Rhein Palz.....	1867
Elizabeth Schmitt.....	De'd May 13, '79.....		First wife of Fred Noll.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1847
Henriette Schmitt.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 23.....	Present wife of Fred Noll.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1832
Pyle, Abner.....	".....	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	Christian co., Ky.....	1847
Mary Hogue.....	De'd 1849.....		First wife of Abner Pyle.....		
Neona Bradshy, (nee Farris).....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 26.....	Present wife of Abner Pyle.....	North Carolina.....	1827
Parkinson, A. J.....	Highland.....	Sect. 12.....	Farmer.....	White co., Tenn.....	1818
Mary E. Baldwin.....	Highland.....	Sect. 12.....	Wife of J. A. Parkinson.....	Delaware co., N. Y.....	1838
Pahmeyer, Ernst.....	St. Jacobs.....	St. Jacobs.....	Proprietor of Rail Road Hotel.....	Prussia.....	1852
Anna Maria Schien.....	De'd Apr. 10, '65.....		First wife of Ernst Pahmeyer.....	Germany.....	1856
Barbara Lucm.....	St. Jacobs.....	St. Jacobs.....	Present wife of Ernst Pahmeyer.....	Switzerland.....	1864
Pecler, Joseph.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Miller.....	Champaign, France.....	1856
Dora Glanzer.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Joseph Pecler.....	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.....	1860
Peterson, Edward N.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Lumber dealer.....	Rockland co., N. Y.....	1866
Margaret Sohler.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Edward N. Peterson.....	New Orleans.....	1852
Ritter, Henry.....	".....	Sect. 15.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1844
Margaret Schmitt.....	".....	Sect. 15.....	Wife of Henry Ritter.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1847
Schiele, Louis.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Butcher and stock dealer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Rosa Speckart.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Louis Schiele.....	Madison co., Ill.....	
Spies, Charles.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Druggist.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Emma Planke.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Charles Spies.....		
Schmitt, John, Sr.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1847
Catherine Schaefer.....	De'd Oct. 28, '53.....		First wife of John Schmitt, Sr.....	Germany.....	1847
Cissilia Roos.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 21.....	Present wife of John Schmitt, Sr.....	Germany.....	1840
Smith, James A.....	Lebanon.....	Sect. 31.....	Farmer.....	Halifax, Va.....	1827
Catherine Vanhooser.....	De'd July 24, '74.....		Late wife of James A. Smith.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1820
Searcy, George W.....	St. Jacobs.....	St. Jacobs.....	General merchandise and farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1834
Mary A. Taylor.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of George W. Searcy.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1834
Schneider, John.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Turner & patentee independent dinner bucket.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Mary Latensner.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of John Schneider.....	Wabash co., Ind.....	
Townsend, Edmund.....	Lebanon.....	Sect. 31.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1851
Jane Higgins.....	Lebanon.....	Sect. 31.....	Wife of Edmund D. Townsend.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1851
Tincher, John H.....	St. Jacobs.....	St. Jacobs.....	Contractor of mail line.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1849
Margaret Anderson.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of John H. Tincher.....	London, England.....	1856
Turner, Richard P.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Merchant.....	London, England.....	1851
Melissa E. Gotch.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of Richard P. Turner.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858

ST. JACOBS.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Virgin, Jefferson.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 29.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1847
Harriet Axley.....	Dec'd —, '44.....	.....	First wife of Jefferson Virgin.....	Monroe co., Ill.....	1854
Annie M. Lindly.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 29.....	Present wife of Jefferson Virgin.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1823
Williams, W. D.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 30.....	Merchant and farmer.....	Fayette co., Ill.....	1835
Ellen V. Hays.....	Dec'd Feb. 17, '73.....	.....	First wife of W. D. Williams.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1838
Mary J. Smith.....	St. Jacobs.....	Sect. 30.....	Present wife of W. D. Williams.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1829
Wascu, Louis.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	.....	.....	.....
Wopf, H. T.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Druggist.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Mary J. Harnsberger.....	".....	St. Jacobs.....	Wife of H. T. Wood.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Willi, Jacob.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1849
Magdaline Hilby.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of Jacob Willi.....	Switzerland.....	1849

OMPH-GHENT.

Bormann, C. F. W.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Constable and grain dealer.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1866
Mary A. Floyd.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of C. F. W. Bormann.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Baumgaertner, Henry.....	".....	Worden.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1855
Julie Bowles (nee Bord).....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Henry Baumgaertner.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Beard, Samuel.....	".....	Worden.....	Miner.....	Lyndbrook, Glenshire, Eng.....	1878
Mary K. Slipsie.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Samuel Beard.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1857
Blumer, Louis.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1853
Blumer, L. C.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Father of Louis Blumer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1848
Louisa Kohlenberg.....	Dec'd Sep. 9, '75.....	.....	Late wife of L. C. Beard.....	Brunswick, Ger.....	1848
Bond, William.....	Worden.....	Sect. 13.....	Farmer and Auctioneer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1829
Ester M. Wyatt.....	".....	Sect. 13.....	Wife of William Bond.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1851
Baumgaertner, John.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Farmer and Barber.....	Bellheim, Bavaria, Ger.....	1856
Catharine Kauffmann.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Wife of John Baumgaertner.....	Lingenfeld, Bav., Ger.....	1856
Baumgaertner, Charles.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Son of John and Catharine Baumgaertner.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Dorr, Henry C.....	".....	Worden.....	Physician and surgeon.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1856
Mary F. Belk.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Henry R. Dorr.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Dornseif, Jacob.....	".....	Worden.....	Shoemaker and farmer.....	Hesse Darmstadt.....	1861
Maria Opel.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Jacob Dornseif.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1861
Dornseif, Catharine, (nee Schneider).....	Dec'd Oct. 8, '81.....	.....	Mother of Jacob Dornseif.....	Berleburg, Prussia.....	1861
Dornseif, Jacob William.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Eng. Worden Mining Co., son of J. Dornseif.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1861
Dorr, Henry.....	Omph-Ghent.....	Sect. 31.....	Farmer and supervisor.....	Kurhessen, Germany.....	1856
Sophia Sutter.....	Dec'd Aug. 8, '54.....	.....	First wife of Henry Dorr.....	Dortmund, Prussia.....	1856
Emrich, Philipp.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Bakery and saloon.....	Mackebach, Bavaria.....	1874
Louisa Wolf.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Philipp Emrich.....	Droheln, Br'ns'w'k, Gr.....	1867
Eilers, Christian.....	Prairie Town.....	Sect. 18.....	Carpenter and farmer.....	Oldenburg, Germany.....	1868
Anna Hagmann.....	".....	Sect. 18.....	Wife of Christian Eilers.....	Oldenburg, Germany.....	1869
Floyd, Joseph.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Stock trader, township supervisor.....	Montgomery co., N. C.....	1834
Rebecca Ward.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Joseph Floyd.....	Benton co., Tenn.....	1852
Guessewelle, Henry.....	Prairie Town.....	Sect. 28.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	(Hagenburg, Schae.....	1857
Sophia Batterman.....	".....	Sect. 28.....	Wife of Henry Guessewelle.....	(unberg, Lippe, Ger.....	1856
Grant, Thomas.....	Worden.....	Sect. 13.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Spartenburg dist., S. C.....	1851
Nancy Judy.....	".....	Sect. 13.....	Wife of Thomas Grant.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1809
Herschhauser, Fritz.....	".....	Worden.....	Stock dealer and butcher.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1876
Caroline Mertz.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Fritz Herschhauser.....	St. Louis co., Mo.....	1879
Herschhauser, Henry.....	Dec'd Aug. 21, '76.....	.....	Father of Fritz Herschhauser.....	Hesse Darmstadt, Gr.....	1876
Catharine Bender.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Widow of Henry Herschhauser.....	Hesse Darmstadt, Gr.....	1876
Hubert, August.....	".....	Worden.....	Carpenter and architect.....	Meinersen, Han'v'er, G.....	1877
Henrietta Knappmeyer.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of August Hubert.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1877
Hoech, Adam.....	Omph-Ghent.....	Sect. 31.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Rhein Bavaria, Ger.....	1842
Sophia Stahlhut.....	".....	Sect. 31.....	Wife of Adam Hoech.....	Schaumb'g, Lippe, Gr.....	1847
Hoech, Henry J.....	".....	Sect. 31.....	Son of Adam and Sophia Hoech.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Hoech, Ernst W.....	".....	Sect. 31.....	Son of Adam and Sophia Hoech.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1853
Huseman, Henry.....	Prairie Town.....	Sect. 17.....	Farmer.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1866
Kayser, Albert E.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer, stock raiser, and school director.....	St. Charles co., Mo.....	1857
Johanna F. S. Meyer.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of Albert E. Kayser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1849
Lueker, Hardwig H.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Farmer, supt. & stockholder Worden Min'g Co.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1857
Caroline W. Bormann.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Hardwig H. Lueker.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1867
Lueker, Henry W.....	".....	Worden.....	Farmer, proprietor private boarding house.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1878
Marg't C. L. Vahrenkamp.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Henry W. Lueker.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1881
Lueker, Henry W.....	".....	Sect. 34.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	(Luebecke, West.....	1871
Mary Pieper.....	".....	Sect. 33.....	Wife of Henry W. Lueker.....	(phalia, Prussia.....	.....
McDonald, J. H.....	".....	Worden.....	Physician and surgeon. General manager McDonald Coal Co.....	Aberdeen, Scotland.....	1879
Virginia J. L. Rust.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of J. H. McDonald.....	Loudon co., Va.....	1870
McDonnell, James.....	".....	Worden.....	General merchant and farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851
Mary A. Murphy.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of James McDonnell.....	Co. Tipperary, Ireland.....	1868
McDonnell, Edward.....	Dec'd Mr. 11, '79.....	.....	Father of James McDonnell.....	Co. Tyrone, Ireland.....	1836
Ida Smith.....	Dec'd —, '54.....	.....	Mother of James McDonnell.....	Virginia.....	.....
McDonnell, John.....	Prairie Town.....	Prairie Town.....	General merchant.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Hellena Richardson.....	".....	Prairie Town.....	Wife of John McDonnell.....	England.....	1858
Picker H. C.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	General merchant.....	Westphalia, Prussia.....	1863
Catherine Dornseif.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of H. C. Picker.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1862

OMPH-GHENT.—CONTINUED.

NAME	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Peters, Frank.....	Worden.....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer, stock raiser and Mexican veteran.....	Wohlenberg, Hanoover, Germany.....	1851
Johanna Roffman.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of Frank Peters.....	Hildesheim, Hanover.....	1851
Paul, Philip H.....	".....	Worden.....	Dealer in drugs, stationery and jewelry.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Minnie Bierbaum.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of Philip H. Paul.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858
Piper, William J.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1819
Susan A. McManus.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Wife of William J. Piper.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Roffmann, W. W.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Kemme, Hanover, Gr.....	1854
Catherine E. Meyer.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Wife of W. W. Rothmann.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851
Schmidt, John.....	".....	Worden.....	Schmidt hotel.....	Highland, Ill.....	1852
Philomina J. Schaefer.....	".....	Worden.....	Wife of John Schmidt.....	Highland, Ill.....	1855
Schmidt, George.....	De'd May 10, '73.....	".....	Father of John Schmidt.....	Alsace, France.....	1845
Susan Spengel.....	De'd Feb. —, '52.....	".....	First wife of George Schmidt.....	Highland.....	.....
Caroline Weinthal.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Widow of George Schmidt.....	Baden, Germany.....	1853
Worden, John C.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Police magistrate.....	Preston, Lancashire, Eng.....	1854
Virginia W. Weaver.....	De'd Sep. 12, '81.....	Worden.....	Late wife of John C. Worden.....	Virginia.....	1867
Wildt, Rudolph.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Hardware and tinware.....	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.....	1872
Augusta Vogelsang.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Wife of Rudolph Wildt.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1861
Worden, John C.....	".....	".....	Director of school district No. 7.....	".....	.....
Mathias Bowles.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Luella Bond.....	Worden.....	Worden.....	Wife of Mathias Bowles.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851

CITY OF HIGHLAND AND HELVETIA.

Adelmann, Theo.....	Highland.....	Highland.....	Superintendent of public school.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1852
Ammann, Joseph C.....	".....	".....	Merchant.....	".....	.....
Boeschstein, Charles.....	".....	".....	Justice of the peace and notary public.....	Switzerland.....	1849
Briner, J. J.....	".....	".....	Boot and shoe store.....	Switzerland.....	1852
Boeschstein, Charles.....	".....	".....	Publisher and editor of <i>Herald</i>	Highland, Ill.....	1862
Boeschstein, Edward.....	".....	".....	General express deliverer.....	Switzerland.....	1852
Chipron, Charles P.....	".....	".....	Farm machinery.....	France.....	1848
Dumbeck, Johann G.....	".....	".....	Prop'r of brick yard and Badischen Hof.....	Weisloch, Baden.....	1851
Felder, Abraham.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	St. Gallen, Switzerland.....	1860
Feutz, Edward.....	".....	".....	Sewing machines.....	Highland.....	1855
Gruaz, Timothy.....	".....	".....	Notary public and general agency.....	Lyons, France.....	1849
Guggenbuehler, John.....	".....	".....	Hotel proprietor and ice dealer.....	Highland.....	1857
Grossenbacher, Jacob.....	".....	".....	Miller.....	Switzerland.....	1851
Grantzow, Louis.....	".....	".....	Clothing, hats and caps.....	Germany.....	1864
Gisler, Peter.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Railroad hotel.....	Haslach, Baden.....	1864
Eliza Manck.....	".....	".....	Wife of Peter Gisler.....	Bavaria.....	1864
Huegy, Maurice.....	".....	".....	Banker.....	Highland.....	1840
Hoerner, John S.....	".....	".....	Publisher of <i>Highland Union</i>	Germany.....	1856
Herman, Henry.....	".....	".....	Merchant miller.....	Switzerland.....	1845
Halter, Louisa (see Supplier).....	".....	".....	Retired.....	Canton Luzerne, Sw't'd.....	1846
Halter, Dr. Robert.....	De'd Oct. 4, '77.....	".....	Late husband of Mrs. Louisa Halter.....	Canton Zurich, Sw't'd.....	1858
Halter, Emma.....	Highland.....	Highland.....	Teacher of vocal and instrumental music.....	Highland, Ill.....	1865
Kuhner, Charles F.....	".....	".....	Hardware, farm implements and seed.....	Highland.....	1845
Krauchi, John.....	".....	".....	Soda factory.....	Highland.....	1854
Leutwiler, Samuel, Jr.....	".....	".....	Distiller.....	Highland.....	1849
Lambel t. Charles.....	".....	".....	Soda factory.....	Switzerland.....	1866
Meckel, J.....	".....	".....	Catholic Priest.....	Westphalia.....	1869
Mueller, Henry.....	".....	".....	Bakery and saloon.....	Switzerland.....	1868
Miller, Adolph.....	".....	".....	Apothecary and stationery.....	Germany.....	1869
Maechten, C. L.....	".....	".....	Photographer.....	Germany.....	1870
Müller, Anton.....	".....	".....	Retired.....	Switzerland.....	1844
Mojonier, A.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Highland Elevator, dealer in grain, feed and coal.....	Canton Vaud, Sw't'd.....	1850
Osthoff, Albert.....	".....	".....	Hotel proprietor.....	Rhein Pfalz.....	1866
Richardson, T. J.....	".....	".....	Attorney-at-law and editor.....	Near Highland.....	1842
Riniker, H.....	".....	".....	Brick maker.....	Switzerland.....	1863
Roth, George.....	".....	".....	Dealer in farm machinery and hardware.....	Germany.....	1846
Rutz, G.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	Switzerland.....	1845
Ryhiner, F. C.....	".....	".....	Of T. Ryhiner & Co., bankers.....	Highland.....	1846
Schott, Martin J.....	".....	".....	Brewer.....	Germany.....	1856
Suppiger, Charles B.....	".....	".....	Saddlery and harness maker.....	Highland.....	1852
Schuele, John.....	".....	".....	Retired.....	Germany.....	1847
Suppiger, Fred B.....	".....	".....	Lumber dealer.....	Highland.....	1852
Stoecklin, Arnold.....	".....	".....	Saddle and harness maker.....	Switzerland.....	1845
Suppiger, David.....	".....	".....	Merchant miller.....	Switzerland.....	1894
Spindler, J. J.....	".....	".....	Merchant.....	Switzerland.....	1849
Scybt, C. H.....	".....	".....	Merchant miller.....	Germany.....	.....
Tschudy, Arnold.....	".....	".....	Butcher.....	Switzerland.....	1861
Wildt, John, Jr.....	".....	".....	Merchant.....	Switzerland.....	1872
Wirz, Arnold.....	".....	".....	Cigar manufacturer.....	Switzerland.....	1872
Zimmerman, Jacob.....	".....	".....	Hotel Zimmerman.....	Germany.....	1853

CHOUTEAU.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Allen, John J.	Long Lake.	Sect. 26.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Illinois	1858
Lavina M. Skeen	"	Sect. 26.	Wife of John J. Allen.	Illinois	1862
Atkins, Amos	"	Sect. 4.	Farmer and supervisor.	Madison co., Ill.	1821
Aria Anna Job	"	Sect. 4.	Wife of Amos Atkins.	Madison co., Ill.	1836
Buenger, Henry	Venice	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Farmer	Hanover.	1867
Maria Prem	"	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Wife of Henry Buenger.	Germany	1856
Dunn, Michael	"	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Farmer	Co. Wicklow, Ireland.	1856
Mary Ball	"	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Wife of Michael Dunn.	Co. Mayo, Ireland.	1853
Dunn, Katie	"	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Daughter of Michael and Mary Dunn.	Madison co., Ill.	1871
Dunnagan, Levi S.	Edwardsville.	Sect. 12.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1864
Julia E. Edwards	"	Sect. 12.	Wife of Levi S. Dunnagan.	Scott co., Ill.	1868
Sarah M. Dunnagan	"	Sect. 12.	Mother of Levi S. Dunnagan.	Madison co., Ill.	1813
Elizabeth Dunnagan	"	Sect. 12.	Sister of Sarah M. Dunnagan.	Madison co., Ill.	1809
Emert, Hannah	Alton	Sect. 10.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Germany	1842
Emert, Wm.	Deceased		Late husband of Hannah Emert.	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Emert, Dora L. B.	Alton.	Sect. 10.	Daughter of Wm. and Hannah Emert.	Madison co., Ill.	1871
Farmer, Marion	Long Lake.	Sect. 33.	Farmer	Kentucky.	1852
Farmer, Eliza B.	"	Sect.	Wife of Marion Farmer.	Brunswick co., Va.	1862
Feisler, Louis	"	Sect.	Farmer	Germany	1846
Elizabeth Sanders	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of Louis Feisler.	Hancock co., Ind.	1845
Forstburg, Charles E.	Alton	Sect. 10.	Farmer	Sweden	1870
Caroline L. Dietz	"	Sect. 10.	Wife of C. E. Forstburg.	Alton	1857
Forstburg, Annie M.	"	Sect. 10.	Daughter of C. E. and Caroline Forstburg.	Madison co., Ill.	1881
Gillham, Wilson W.	Edwardsville.	Sect. 12.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1857
Gillham, Samuel P.	Deceased		Father of Wilson W. Gillham.	Madison co., Ill.	1809
Ollerthe Wilson	Deceased		Mother of Wilson W. Gillham.	Pike co., Ohio.	1856
Gillham, J. B.	Long Lake.	Sect. 4.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1841
Hattie Sicks	Long Lake.	Sect. 4.	Wife of J. B. Gillham.	Indiana	1875
Hughes, Wm. A.	Alton	Sect. 4.	Farmer	Adams co., Ill.	1855
Sarah Falmestock	Alton	Sect. 4.	Wife of William A. Hughes.	Pennsylvania	1852
Harshaw, Wm.	Long Lake.	Sect. 17.	General merchant and saloon.	Co. Armagh, Irel'd.	1859
Maria Atkins	"	Sect. 17.	Wife of Wm. Harshaw.	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Harshaw, Amos	"	Sect. 17.	Eldest son of Wm. and Maria Harshaw.	Madison co., Ill.	1870
Harshaw, John E.	"	Sect. 17.	Second son of Wm. and Maria Harshaw.	Madison co., Ill.	1871
Harshaw, Mary Edith	"	Sect. 17.	Daughter of Wm. and Maria Harshaw.	Madison co., Ill.	1873
Harshaw, Joseph W.	"	Sect. 17.	Son of Wm. and Maria Harshaw.	Madison co., Ill.	1876
Krueger, Robert	"	Sect. 34.	Merchandising and saloon.	Hanover.	1869
Anna Hinze	"	Sect. 34.	Wife of Robert Krueger.	Hanover.	1860
Kaenders, Peter	"	Sect. 34.	Catholic Priest.	Germany	1873
Kunnebaum, Wm.	"	Sect. 30.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Hanover, Ger'y.	1855
Minna Wexel	"	Sect. 30.	Wife of William Kunnebaum.	Hanover, Ger'y.	1855
Krauskopf, Theodore	Venice	Sect. 31.	Farmer	Germany	1866
Tracey Stinesmire	Venice	Sect. 31.	Wife of Theodore Krauskopf.	Prussia	1834
McCoy, James D.	Long Lake.	Sect. 34.	Railroad and Telegraph operator.	Steuben co., N. Y.	1881
Frances J. Stowell	"	Sect. 34.	Wife of James D. McCoy.	Branch co., Mich.	1881
McDonnell, Miss Mary	"	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Resides with Mrs. Dunn, farming.	St. Louis, Mo.	1858
McDonnell, James	Deceased 1856.		Father of Miss Mary McDonnell.	Ireland	1856
Moore, Marquis D.	Long Lake.	Sect. 27.	Farmer and stock raiser.	New Orleans	1863
Marsh, Wm. W.	"	Sect. 16.	Engineer on river.	Pennsylvania	1858
Hester Ann Taylor	"	Sect. 16.	Wife of William W. Marsh.	Ohio	1858
Marsh, John A.	"	Sect. 16.	Engineer on river.	Jacksonville, Ill.	1877
Mabee, Annie	Venice	Sect. 25, (4-10).	Wife of Fred C. Mabee.	Ireland	1859
Mabee, Fred C.	"	Sect. 25.	Farmer and husband of Annie Mabee.	Illinois	1855
James Cahill	"	Sect. 25.	Son of Thomas Cahill.	Madison co., Ill.	1864
Oldenburg, Henry W.	Long Lake.	Sect. 16.	Merchant and farmer.	Hanover, Ger.	1865
Rapp, Joseph	"	Sect. 34.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Cordelia Bonnett	"	Sect. 34.	Wife of Joseph Rapp.	Jackson co., W. Va.	1868
Rapp, John H.	"	Sect. 33.	Farmer	Jefferson co., Ill.	1858
Alevia M. Rapp	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of John H. Rapp.	Jefferson co., Mo.	1865
Rammer, Julius	Venice	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Farmer	Germany	1873
Sophia Kahle	Venice	Sect. 36, (4-10).	Wife of Julius Rammer.	Germany	1873
Rankins, George	Long Lake.	Sect. 20.	Farmer	Jefferson co., Mo.	1865
Minerva Moore	"	Sect. 20.	Wife of George Rankin.	Christian co., Mo.	1865
Recor, John	"	Sect. 21.	Farmer	Canada	1854
Ada J. Job	"	Sect. 21.	Wife of John Recor.	Madison co.	1849
Reinamann, Henry	"	Sect. 33.	Proprietor of hotel and saloon.	Germany	1878
Christina Kohler	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of Henry Reinamann.	Germany	1878
Rosebury, R. A.	Edwardsville.	Sect. 1.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Nora M. Johnson	Edwardsville.	Sect. 1.	Wife of R. A. Rosebury.	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Smalley, David E.	Long Lake.	Sect. 33.	Homoeopathic physician.	Illinois	1846
Daisy E. Bennett	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of David E. Smalley.	Ohio	1854
Squire, Henry C.	Alton	Sect. 4.	Farmer and fruit grower.	Madison co., Ill.	1842
Ethel K. Barnett	Alton	Sect. 4.	Wife of Henry C. Squire.	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Squire, Nora I.	Alton	Sect. 4.	Daughter of Henry C. and Ethel Squire.	Madison co., Ill.	1879

CHOUTEAU.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY	WEEKS LAME TO CO.
Segar, John W.	Long Lake	Sect. 30.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Josephine Atkins.	" "	Sect. 30.	Wife of John W. Segar	Madison co., Ill.	1846
Stein, Ernst.	" "	Sect. 19.	Farmer	Hanover	1859
Sophia Wagner.	" "	Sect. 19.	Wife of Ernst Stein	Hanover	1863
Stein, Annie.	" "	Sect. 19.	Daughter of Ernst and Sophia Stein	Madison co., Ill.	1880
Segar, William A.	" "	Sect. 20.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Segar, Henry A.	" "	Sect. 20.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1860
Schillinger, John	" "	Sect. 17.	Farmer	Wurtemberg, Ger.	1855
Catharine Elizabeth Zibold	Deceased.		Wife of John Schillinger.	Baden	1856
Mary Ann Zibold	Deceased.		Wife of John Schillinger.	Baden	1864
Regula Boller	Long Lake	Sect. 17.	Present wife of John Schillinger.	Switzerland.	1868
Sochtig, John.	" "	Sect. 33.	Farmer and constable.	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Aria Ann Marcum.	" "	Sect. 33.	Wife of John Sochtig	Madison co., Ill.	1857
Sochtig, John L. F.	" "	Sect. 33.	Son of John and Aria Sochtig.	Madison co., Ill.	1881
St. Clair, Alex.	Edwardsville	Sect. 1.	Farmer	Tennessee.	1828
St. Clair, M. A. (nee Hughes)	" "	Sect. 1.	Wife of Alex St. Clair.	Scott co., Ill.	1863
Jessie Hughes.	" "	Sect. 1.	Daughter of Margaret A. & Sam'l T. Hughes	Madison co., Ill.	1867
Southard, William	" "	Sect. 12.	Farmer	McCracken co., Ky.	1865
Sarah L. Stannard	" "	Sect. 12.	Wife of William Southard.	Germany.	1865
Southard, Lemuel.	" "	Sect. 1.	Farmer	Virginia.	1841
Martha T. Gillham.	" "	Sect. 1.	Wife of Lemuel Southard.	Madison co., Ill.	1829
Southard, Emma M.	" "	Sect. 1.	Daughter of Lemuel and Martha Southard.	California.	1862
Trudell, Frank.	Long Lake	Sect. 10.	Farmer	New York.	1881
Mary A. McGuire.	" "	Sect. 10.	Wife of Frank Trudell.	Co. Cavan, Ireland.	1881
Trudell, Emily P.	" "	Sect. 10.	Daughter of Frank and Mary Trudell.	Madison co., Ind.	1881
Vatterott, Henry	" "	Sect. 33.	Merchandising, boarding house and saloon.	Prussia.	1874
Dominika Yohl.	" "	Sect. 33.	Wife of Henry Vatterott	Switzerland	1846
Weeks, Benjamin W.	Edwardsville	Sect. 13.	Farmer	Illinois	1878
Clara Luttrell.	" "	Sect. 13.	Wife of Benjamin W. Weeks.	Missouri	1864
Weeks, B. W.	" "	Sect. 13.	Son of Benjamin W. and Clara Weeks.	Madison co., Ill.	1875

MORO.

Ahlers, Henry.	Bethalto	Sect. 19.	Farmer and laborer.	Hanover, Germany.	1871
Burwell, G. W.	Dorsey	Sect. 22.	Contractor	Wayne co., Ohio	1858
Hattie M. Hovey.	"	Sect. 22.	Wife of G. W. Burwell.	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Becker, John.	Moro	Sect. 28.	Farmer and stock raiser	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Annie Underbrink.	"	Sect. 28.	Wife of John Becker.	Madison co., Ill.	1859
Carter, Henry D.	Dorsey	Sect. 26.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1839
Hannah Thornton (nee Carter)	"	Sect. 26.	Mother of Henry D. Carter.	Salem co., N. J.	1822
Carter, Henry T.	De'd Jul. 21, '44		Father of Henry D. Carter.	Smith co., Tenn.	1827
Dorsey, Samuel L.	Moro	Sect. 32.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Kentucky	1834
Margaret Smith.	"	Sect. 32.	Wife of Samuel L. Dorsey.	Pennsylvania	1843
Dorsey, John W.	"	Sect. 8.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Laura Anthony.	"	Sect. 8.	Wife of John W. Dorsey.	Madison Parish, La.	1860
Engelke, Carl.	Prairie Town.	Sect. 25.	Farmer and stock raiser	Braunschweig, Ger.	1852
Mary Wieswein.	"	Sect. 25.	Wife of Carl Engelke	Hessen Darm-tadt, Gr.	1853
Forman, William C.	Moro	Sect. 29.	Farmer and stock raiser	Lincolnshire, Eng.	1843
Sarah Tipton.	"	Sect. 29.	Wife of William C. Foreman	England	1874
Green, Ephraim	"	Moro	Coal operator.	Staffordshire, Eng.	1863
Ann Robson.	"	Moro	Wife of Ephraim Green.	Lodge, Durham co., Eng.	1859
Gay, N. S.	"	Sect. 31.	Farmer and dairyman	New York.	1861
Abigail Higbee.	"	Sect. 31.	Wife of N. S. Gay.	Allegheny co., Pa.	1861
Hatcher, C. C.	Dorsey	Sect. 22.	Farmer	Todd co., Ky.	1856
Leticia Trabue.	De'd Jan. 26, '75		First wife of C. C. Hatcher.	Macoupin co., Ill.	1873
Ella Lingenfelter.	Dorsey	Sect. 22.	Present wife of C. C. Hatcher.	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Heuer, H.	"	Sect. 17.	Farmer	Hanover	1843
Augusta Kuster.	De'd Nov. 11, '71		Late wife of H. Heuer.	Prussia	1843
Hornback, A. L.	Dorsey	Sect. 8.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Knox co., Ind.	1850
Elizabeth Smith.	"	Sect. 8.	Wife of A. L. Hornback.	Glasgow, Scotland.	1850
Hays, J. C.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Franklin co., Pa.	1867
Martha M. Seull.	"	Sect. 20.	Wife of J. C. Hayes.	Cumberland co., Pa.	1867
Hambleton, Mark.	Omph-Ghent	Sect. 36.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Staffordshire, Eng.	1866
Mary Ann Rogers.	"	Sect. 36.	Wife of Mark Hambleton.	Staffordshire, Eng.	1862
Krinard, Charles.	Dorsey	Sect. 9.	Farmer	Saxony, Germany.	1872
Anna Boettcher.	"	Sect. 9.	Wife of Charles Krinard.	Madison co.	1856
Meyer, Margaret.	Omph-Ghent.	Sect. 25.	Farming and stock raising.	Saxony, Germany.	1839
Meyer, Frederick.	De'd Ap. 25, '66		Late husband of Margaret Meyer.	Hanover, Germany.	1836
Meyer, Henry.	Prairie Town.	Sect. 13.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Moorehead, Martha.	Moro	Sect. 29.	Farming and stock raising.	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Moorehead, Thomas.	De'd Oct. 28, '80		Late husband of Margaret Moorehead.	Co. Donegal, Ireland.	1868
Meyer, Friedrich.	Prairie Town.	Sect. 13.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1860
Preuitt, E. K.	Dorsey	Sect. 17.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1838
Mary M. Kirkpatrick.	Dorsey	Sect. 17.	Wife of E. K. Preuitt.	Grant co., Wis.	1860

MORO.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Prenitt, Abraham.....	Dorsey	Sect. 8.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1810
Mildred Woods.....	De'd July 6,'61.		First wife of Abraham Prenitt.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1811
Louisa Wells.....	Dorsey	Sect. 8.....	Present wife of Abraham Prenitt.....	Germany.....	1846
Pape, Ludwig.....	Prairie Town.	Sect. 25.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Braunschweig, Ger.....	1850
Sophia Engeike.....	Prairie Town.	Sect. 25.....	Wife of Ludwig Pape.....	Braunschweig, Ger.....	1850
Ritter, Reinhard.....	Moro.	Moro.	Painter.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1867
Schubert, George.....	"	Moro.	Druggist and saloon keeper.....	Mengan, Bavaria, Ger.....	1867
Katherine Knab.....	"	Moro.	Wife of George Schubert.....	Linsertorf, Bavaria, Gr.....	1867
Schmidt, Daniel.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.....	1847
Mary Lechl.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wife of Daniel Schmidt.....	Hesse Darmstadt, Ger.....	1852
Yager, B. T.....	"	Sect. 30.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Va.....	1834
Judy Ann Willhit.....	"	Sect. 30.....	Wife of B. T. Yager.....	Mercer co., Ky.....	1834

OLIVE.

Hoxsey, John F.....	Worden.....	Sect. 32.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1832
Elizabeth Spangle.....	Worden.....	Sect. 32.....	Wife of John F. Hoxsey.....	Tippecanoe co., Ind.....	1849
Hoxsey, John.....	Dec'd.....		Father of John F. Hoxsey.....	Virginia.....	1817
Mary Martin.....	Dec'd.....		Mother of J. F. and wife of John Hoxsey.....	Madison co., Ky.....	1819
Keown, William H.....	Staunton	Sect. 27.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Butler co., Ky.....	1824
Elizabeth A. Van Sant.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of William H. Keown.....	Muskingum co., Ohio.....	1836
Keown, Thomas P.....	Dec'd Oct. 1867		Father of William H. Keown.....	South Carolina.....	1824
Lane, Elijah.....	Staunton	Sect. 12.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Sumner co., Tenn.....	1852
Lucey A. Botkin.....	"	Sect. 12.....	Wife of Elijah Lane.....	Pickaway co., Ohio.....	1852
Lovejoy, Andrew.....	"	Sect. 21.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Tioga co., N. Y.....	1864
Orpha Goldsmith.....	"	Sect. 21.....	Wife of Andrew Lovejoy.....	Chemung co., N. Y.....	1864
Lovejoy, E. A.....	"	Sect. 21.....	Son of Andrew Lovejoy.....	Tioga co., N. Y.....	1864
E. C. McDaniel.....	"	Sect. 21.....	Son of Mrs. Lovejoy.....	Chemung co., N. Y.....	1864
Edwin McDaniel.....	"	Sect. 21.....	Son of Mrs. Lovejoy.....	Tioga co., N. Y.....	1864
Olive, Joel H.....	Worden	Sect. 27.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Trigg co., Ky.....	1828
Mary E. Van Sant.....	Worden	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Joel H. Olive.....	Muskingum co., Ohio.....	1836
Pearce, Larkin A.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Margaret F. France.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wife of Larkin A. Pearce.....	Montgomery co., Ill.....	1865
Ricks, Lewis.....	Staunton	Sect. 26.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Nash co., N. C.....	1833
Mary Anderson.....	Dec'd Dec. 30, '66		First wife of Lewis Ricks.....	Stewart co., Tenn.....	1833
Hester Keown.....	Dec'd July, 1875		Second wife of Lewis Ricks.....	Georgia.....	1829
Voyles, Robert Y.....	Staunton	Sect. 10.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1831
A. J. Colson.....	Staunton	Sect. 10.....	Wife of Robert Y. Voyles.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1837

NAMEOKI.

Emmert, William T.....	916 Lebaume st.	St. Louis, Mo.....	Stock dealer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Hammacher, Gustav.....	Nameoki	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1854
Louisa Hellweg.....	"	Sect. 9.....	Wife of Gustav Hammacher.....	Germany.....	1854
Hammacher, Gustav, Jr.....	"	Sect. 9.....	Son of Gustav and Amelia L. Hammacher.....	Missouri.....	1872
Hammacher, Amelia Louisa.....	"	Sect. 9.....	Daughter of Gustav & Amelia L. Hammacher.....	Missouri.....	1880
Hillmer, W.....	Venice	Sect. 16.....	Farmer and proprietor of saloon.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1865
Carolina Scherer.....	"	Sect. 16.....	Wife of W. Hillmer.....	Prussia, Ger.....	1879
Heinemann, Balthaser.....	"	Sect. 15.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1856
Catherine Rosensteugel.....	"	Sect. 15.....	Wife of Balthaser Heinemann.....	Germany.....	1860
Irish, Tyler J.....	Nameoki	Sect. 8.....	Physician.....	New York.....	1848
Lucinda Elliott.....	Nameoki	Sect. 8.....	Wife of Tyler J. Irish.....	Jersey co., Ill.....	1830
Moellenbrock, Theodore.....	Venice	Sect. 15.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1858
Margaret Zitzmann.....	"	Sect. 15.....	Wife of Theodore Moellenbrock.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1876
Moellenbrock, John.....	"	Sect. 15.....	Son of Theodore and Maggie Moellenbrock.....	Missouri.....	1879
Moellenbrock, Maggie.....	"	Sect. 15.....	Daughter of Theo. and Maggie Moellenbrock.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1881
Ruwisch, August.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1848
Ruwisch, Wilhelmine.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Wife of August Ruwisch.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1854
Ruwisch, August F.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Son of August and Wilhelmine Ruwisch.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1862
Stallings, Thomas.....	"	Sect. 11.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1842
Rosanna Emert.....	"	Sect. 11.....	Mother of Thomas Stallings.....	Virginia.....	1809
Vornhold, Casper.....	Nameoki	Sect. 17.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1847
Catherine Buckwinkle.....	Nameoki	Sect. 17.....	Wife of Casper Vornhold.....	Prussia, Ger.....	1851
Whaling, Elizabeth A.....	Venice	Sect. 15.....	Farming.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1831
Dempsey Barco.....	Deceased		First husband of Elizabeth Whaling.....	Bradford co., Tenn.....	1828
Whaling, William.....	Deceased		Second husband of Elizabeth Whaling.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1828
Harrison Barco.....	Venice	Sect. 15.....	Farmer, son of Eliz'beth and Dempsey Barco.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Dempsey Barco.....	Venice	Sect. 15.....	Farmer, son of Eliz'beth and Dempsey Barco.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1861
Peter Barco.....	Venice	Sect. 15.....	Farmer, son of Eliz'beth and Dempsey Barco.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1861
Zimmerman, Henry P.....	Nameoki	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	Pennsylvania.....	1874
Sophia Luellers.....	Nameoki	Sect. 8.....	Wife of Henry P. Zimmerman.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1853
Zimmerman, Henry A.....	Nameoki	Sect. 8.....	Son of Henry P. and Sophia Zimmerman.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1879
Zimmerman, William.....	Nameoki	Sect. 8.....	Son of Henry P. and Sophia Zimmerman.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1881

CITY OF MARINE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Adler, Charles.....	Marine.....	Marine.....	Blacksmith, wagon maker, dlr. in farm impl's	Germany.....	.....
Apffel, William.....	".....	".....	Barber.....	Germany.....	1856
Cresscena Schmid.....	".....	".....	Wife of William Apffel.....	Germany.....	1852
Bernard, Louis F.....	".....	".....	Dealer in general merchandise.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1858
Bertha Schmidt.....	".....	".....	Wife of Louis F. Bernard.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Blanke, F. G.....	".....	".....	General merchant and postmaster.....	Seelharst, Prussia.....	1855
Christian Bakenhiede.....	Dec'd Nov. 29, '60	".....	First wife of F. G. Blanke.....	Seelharst, Prussia.....	1855
Christine E. Orgies.....	Marine.....	Marine.....	Present wife of F. G. Blanke.....	Pahden, Prussia.....	1861
Blanke, William.....	".....	".....	General merchandise.....	Seelharst, Prussia.....	1857
Gertrude S. Bernbrock.....	".....	".....	Wife of William Blanke.....	Hannu, Prussia.....	1857
Deibert, John.....	".....	".....	Dealer in dry goods and clothing.....	Germany.....	1859
Elizabeth Kolb.....	".....	".....	Wife of John Deibert.....	Germany.....	1859
Eaton, E. M.....	".....	".....	Auctioneer.....	Boston, Mass.....	1853
Elizabeth Smith.....	".....	".....	Wife of E. M. Eaton.....	Bucks co., Pa.....	.....
Elbring, Otto A.....	".....	".....	Salesman.....	Marine, Ill.....	1859
Elbring, Hermann.....	Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	Father of Otto A. Elbring.....	Germany.....	1853
Margaret Vondorsten.....	Dec'd Mar. 2, '78	".....	Mother of Otto A. Elbring.....	Germany.....	1853
Eaves, William.....	Marine.....	Marine.....	Retired farmer.....	Rutherford co., N. C.....	1830
Elizabeth Kuykendall.....	Dec'd —, '68	".....	First wife of William Eaves.....	Buncombe co., N. C.....	1830
Martha Pearce.....	Marine.....	Marine.....	Present wife of William Eaves.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1821
Elbring, H. H.....	".....	".....	Prop'r Marine hotel, insurance & book agt.....	Germany.....	1853
Amalia Puly.....	".....	".....	Wife of H. H. Elbring.....	Germany.....	1853
Fischer, Peter.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	Prussia.....	1864
Elizabeth Werneling.....	".....	".....	Wife of Peter Fischer.....	Mercer co., Ohio.....	1864
Gehrs, Henry.....	".....	".....	Dealer in general merchandise.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1857
Fredricka Krentzberg.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry Gehrs.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1857
Giesemann, Henry.....	".....	".....	Proprietor saloon.....	Brownschweys, Ger.....	1865
Mena Eickmann.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry Giesemann.....	Germany.....	.....
Hoyer, H. A.....	".....	".....	Wagon & carriage mnfr., also bridge builder	Germany.....	1844
Annie R. Maudsley.....	".....	".....	Wife of H. A. Hoyer.....	Manchester, England.....	.....
Hettel, John Mathias.....	".....	".....	Dealer in stoves, hardware, "Manufact'r of copper & sheet iron ware	Baden, Germany.....	1855
Josephine Redlich. (nee Wenzell),	".....	".....	Wife of John Mathias Hettel.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1855
Hoppe, Henry.....	".....	".....	General merchandise.....	Germany.....	1876
Lena Zerkulden.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry Hoppe.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1854
Heinrich, Charles.....	".....	".....	Constable and street commissioner.....	Germany.....	1860
Elizabeth Hoening.....	".....	".....	Wife of Charles W. Heinrich.....	Lancaster co., Pa.....	.....
Judd, Albert H.....	".....	".....	Grain speculator.....	Marine, Ill.....	1842
Elizabeth Ann Smith.....	".....	".....	Wife of Albert H. Judd.....	London, England.....	1864
Judd, Henry L.....	".....	".....	(For school district No. 2, Marine.....	.....	.....
Dr. Peter Fisher.....	".....	".....	(For school district No. 2, Marine.....	.....	.....
H. H. Elbring.....	".....	".....	(For school district No. 2, Marine.....	.....	.....
Kirchels, John R.....	".....	".....	House and sign painter.....	Germany.....	1875
Elise Koller.....	".....	".....	Wife of John R. Kirchels.....	Germany.....	1875
Mebolt, F.....	".....	".....	Carpenter and builder.....	Germany.....	1856
Mary Clumpp.....	".....	".....	Wife of F. Mebolt.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
McGinnis, W. H.....	".....	".....	Minister of the gospel, Christian church.....	Pike co., Mo.....	1881
Annie Wells.....	".....	".....	Wife of W. H. McGinnis.....	Schuyler co., Ill.....	1881
Neudecker, John.....	".....	".....	Retired miller.....	Germany.....	1853
Catharine Weisenbacher.....	".....	".....	Wife of John Neudecker.....	France.....	1853
Parker, Peter G.....	".....	".....	Druggist and jeweler.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1855
Stoeckli, F.....	".....	".....	Proprietor Franklin saloon.....	Germany.....	1877
Elizabeth Liedel.....	".....	".....	Wife of F. Stoeckli.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Wiedman, P. S.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	Schoharie co., N. Y.....	1857
Harriet J. Breath (nee Jefferees)	".....	".....	Wife of P. S. Wiedman.....	Virginia.....	.....
Wentz, Friederich.....	".....	".....	Dealer in hardware, farm implements, etc.....	Rhein, Bavaria.....	1849
Wilhelmina Wittmer.....	".....	".....	Wife of Friederich Wentz.....	Rhein, Bavaria.....	1854

MARINE TOWNSHIP.

Accola, George.....	Marine.....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1846
Anna M. Hurlmann.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of George Accola.....	Switzerland.....	1852
Accola, Casper.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1852
Catharine Hurlmann.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of Casper Accola.....	Switzerland.....	1852
Brunner, Rudolph.....	".....	Sect. 12.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1857
Mary Bircher.....	".....	Sect. 12.....	Wife of Rudolph Brunner.....	Switzerland.....	.....
Bader, John.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Farmer.....	Switzerland.....	1859
Ann Maria T. Gilgen.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Wife of John Bader.....	Switzerland.....	1859
Boosinger, J. W.....	".....	Sect. 2.....	Farmer.....	Portage co., Ohio.....	1852
Nancy Stockton.....	".....	Sect. 2.....	Wife of J. W. Boosinger.....	Switzerland.....	1848
Balsiger, John, Sr.....	Highland.....	Sect. 36.....	Farmer and fruit grower.....	Switzerland.....	1848
Julia Bulliet.....	".....	Sect. 36.....	Wife of John Balsiger, Sr.....	Switzerland.....	1875
Cook, Robert J.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co.....	1875
Ann M. Lasley.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Wife of Robert Cook.....	St. Clair co.....	1875

MARINE TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Ellison, C. M.	Marine	Sect. 3.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Ellison, Jacob	Dec'd Aug. 1, '81	Sect. 3.	Father of C. M. Ellison	Long Island.	1817
Ellison, Mary (nee Walker)	Marine	Sect. 3.	Mother of C. M. Ellison	Norfolk, N. Y.	1844
Gottenstrater, Hermann	"	Sect. 10.	Farmer	Westphalia, Ger.	1856
Margaret Kuhns	"	Sect. 10.	Wife of Hermann H. Gottenstrater	Indiana	1839
Harrington, John W.	"	Sect. 5.	Farmer	Macoupin co., Ill.	1850
Harrington, John	Dec'd Apr. 24, '80	"	Father of John W. Harrington	North Carolina	"
Harrington, (Matilda E. nee Hinch)	Marine	Sect. 5.	Mother of John W. Harrington	Christian co., Ky.	1817
Hentis, Frederick	"	Sect. 18.	Farmer	Germany	1854
Catherine Meier	"	Sect. 18.	Wife of Frederick Hentis	Germany	1854
Howard, George	"	Sect. 13.	Farmer	St. Clair co., Ill.	1812
Mary Ann Long	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of George Howard	Rockingham co., Va.	1831
Hurlemann, Anton	"	Sect. 15.	Farmer	Switzerland	1852
Rose Dehley	"	Sect. 15.	Wife of Anton Hurleman	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Ims, Henry, Jr.	"	Sect. 25.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Ims, Henry, Sr.	Dec'd Apr. 28, '64	"	Father of Henry Ims, Jr.	Byerfelt, Ger.	1844
Ims, Elizabeth (nee Neutaling)	Marine	Sect. 25.	Mother of Henry Ims, Jr.	Overheim, Ger.	1844
Iberg, August	"	Sect. 13.	Farmer and stock raiser	Madison co., Ill.	1840
Anna Maria Zobrist	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of August Iberg	Germany	1845
Iberg, Samuel	Highland	Sect. 13.	Farmer	Switzerland	1841
Caroline Iberg	Highland	Sect. 13.	Wife of Samuel Iberg	Madison co., Ill.	1836
Jeffress, A. W.	Marine	Sect. 5.	Farmer	Virginia	1835
Johnson, John	"	Sect. 23.	Farmer	Rensselaer co., N. Y.	1856
Elizabeth Fitch	"	Sect. 23.	Wife of John Fitch	Augusta co., Va.	1831
Kreutzberg, Conrad	"	Sect. 28.	Farmer	Germany	1860
Pahlman, nee Grosencheider	"	Sect. 28.	Wife of Conrad Kreutzberg	Germany	1862
Kase, Eberhard	"	Sect. 14.	Farmer	Germany	1858
Clara E. Zimmerscheid	"	Sect. 14.	Wife of Eberhard Kase	Germany	1866
Kettler, Charles W.	"	Sect. 7.	Farmer	Westphalia, Ger.	1864
Christina Anselm	"	Sect. 7.	Wife of Charles W. Kettler	Baden, Ger.	1864
Leutweiler, Heinrich	"	Sect. 1.	Farmer	Switzerland	1843
Elizabeth Huber	"	Sect. 1.	Wife of Heinrich Leutwieler	Switzerland	1843
Pence, George S.	"	Sect. 16.	Farmer	Warren co., Ohio	1856
Margaret J. Kepler	"	Sect. 16.	Wife of George S. Pence	Warren co., Ohio	1856
Schafer, John	"	Sect. 18.	Farmer, born on Mississippi, on steamer	Alex. Scott.	1862
Josephine Kramer	"	Sect. 18.	Wife of John Schafer	Madison co.	1853
Schafer, Michael	"	Sect. 4.	Farmer	Germany	1862
Mary K. Kramer	"	Sect. 4.	Wife of Michael Schafer	St. Louis, Mo.	1852
Schmidt, Andreas	"	Sect. 15.	Farmer	Germany	1837
Gertrude Kadel	Dec'd Oct. 29, '69	"	First wife of Andreas Schmidt	Germany	1844
Bertha Schmidt, (nee Kaufmann)	Marine	Sect. 15.	Present wife of Andreas Schmidt	Germany	1844
Stoutzenberg, Joseph	"	Sect. 21.	Farmer	Monroe co., Ill.	1861
Fannie Lehr	"	Sect. 21.	Wife of Joseph Stoutzenberg	Madison co., Ill.	1862
Schoeck, Christian	St. Jacobs	Sect. 31.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Mary Kaum	St. Jacobs	Sect. 31.	Wife of Christian Schoeck	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Schmidt, Erasmus	Marine	Sect. 32.	Farmer	Germany	1837
Louisa Vouegt	"	Sect. 32.	Wife of Erasmus Schmidt	Germany	1844
Suter, Gustav	"	Sect. 32.	Farmer	Switzerland	1856
Eliza Hoyer	"	Sect. 32.	Wife of Gustav Suter	Germany	1844
Voigt, Charles L.	"	Sect. 5.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Voigt, Ernst L.	Dec'd Nov. 30, '61	"	Father of Charles L. Voigt	Germany	1844
Voigt, Catherine, (nee Schmidt)	Marine	Sect. 5.	Mother of Charles L. Voigt	Germany	1839
Vollrath, Jacob	"	Sect. 5.	Farmer	St. Clair co., Ill.	1861
Margaret Otilie Hobcoz	"	Sect. 5.	Wife of Jacob Vollrath	Germany	1864
Waage, Mrs. Mary (nee Doche)	Highland	Sect. 12.	Farming	Switzerland	1843
Waage, Conrad C.	Dec'd July 24, '66	"	Late husband of Mary Waage	Hanover, Ger.	1836

LEEF.

Ambuel, John	Grant Fork	Sect. 28.	Farmer and township collector	Switzerland	1839
Terrasa Kraft	"	Sect. 28.	Wife of John Ambuel	St. Louis, Mo.	1857
Gladbach, Peter	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and stock raiser	Grafen Coln, Prussia	1856
Josephine Deibert	"	Sect. 20.	Wife of Peter Gladbach	Baden, Germany	"
Kaltenbacher, Ferdinand	"	Saline	Proprietor of saloon	Germany	1864
Mulloy, John J.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and supervisor	Co. Mayo, Ireland	1864
Mead, G. W.	Alhambra	Sect. 18.	Farmer and dealer in musical instruments	Wyoming, N. Y.	1861
Dagusta Wise	Alhambra	Sect. 18.	Wife of G. W. Mead	Washington, Pa.	1854
Rockwell, G. W.	Alhambra	Sect. 16.	Farmer	Clay co., Mo.	1838
Catherine Peterson	Dec'd Mar. 3, '73	"	Late wife of G. W. Rockwell	Madison co., Ill.	1834
Ransom, A. R.	Grant Fork	Saline	Physician and surgeon and justice of peace	Gallatin co., Ill.	1876
Anna Wilson	Grant Fork	Saline	Wife of A. R. Ransom	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Stallings, Mary A.	Alhambra	Sect. 3.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1828
Stallings, Harrison	Dec'd Dec. 3, '73	"	Late husband of Mary A. Stallings	Madison co., Ill.	1828
Sloss, Robert C.	Pocahontas, Bond Co.	Sect. 36.	Farmer	Florence, Alhambra	1859
Mary Britton	"	Sect. 36.	Wife of Robert C. Sloss	Providence, Pa.	1868

FORT RUSSELL.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEAT CORN TOB.
Bartels, Philopena.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 32.....	Farming.....	Germany.....	1856
Bartels, Charles.....	Dec'd Apr. 6, '71.....		Late husband of Philopena Bartels.....	Germany.....	1856
Balsters, Conrad.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1858
Ertie M. Renkeu.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Wife of Conrad Balsters.....	Osfriesland, Ger.....	1879
Cooper, J. P.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 19.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1848
Dierking, William H.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1874
Nancy L. Tallon.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of William H. Dierking.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1843
Estabrook, W. L.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1835
Lillias C. Gibson.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of W. L. Estabrook.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1865
Estabrook, John.....	Dec'd May 2, '81.....		Father of W. L. Estabrook.....	East Lexington, Mass.....	1816
Estabrook, Nancy (See White).....	Dec'd Nov. 3, '81.....		Mother of W. L. Estabrook.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	1820
Engelhart, Henry.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 13.....	Farmer.....	Brunswick, Germany.....	1841
Charlotte Hill.....	Dec'd Apr. 14, '76.....		Late wife of Henry Engelhart.....	Prussia.....	1844
Flagg, Mrs. W. C.....	Moro.....	Sect. 3.....	Farming.....	Windsor co., Vt.....	1856
Flagg, Willard C.....	Dec'd Mar. 30, '78.....		Late husband of Mrs. W. C. Flagg.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1829
Gaertner, Frederick.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 23.....	Farmer and store keeper.....	Darmstadt, Germany.....	1858
Rebecca Bauer.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 23.....	Wife of Frederick Gaertner.....	Darmstadt, Germany.....	1858
Galt, William.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer.....	Ayrshire, Scotland.....	1845
Emeline Estabrook.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of William Galt.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1826
Gottlieb Nietert.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Bielefeld, Upper, S. Prussia.....	1854
Mary Lasemann.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 22.....	Wife of Gottlieb Nietert.....	Missouri.....	1854
Gray, John.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Saddle and harness maker.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858
Saddie Poley.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Wife of John Gray.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1862
Hellrung, Barthel.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Saxony, Germany.....	1852
Senoria Jochl.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Barthel Hellrung.....	Switzerland.....	1854
Helmkamp, George F.....	Moro.....	Sect. 4.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1866
Emilie M. Beckemeyer.....	Moro.....	Sect. 4.....	Wife of Geo. F. Helmkamp.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1881
Hutchins, James D.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 15.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Calvert co., Md.....	1841
Mary J. Doubt.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 15.....	Wife of James D. Hutchins.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1840
Herren, John.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer.....	Osfriesland, Germany.....	1851
Ida Miller.....	".....	Sect. 20.....	Wife of John Herren.....	Osfriesland, Germany.....	1865
Jones, Austin.....	".....	Sect. 19.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1844
Mary A. Morgan.....	".....	Sect. 19.....	Wife of Austin Jones.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Lantermann, H. C.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 19.....	Farmer.....	Sangamon co., Ill.....	1869
Mary D. Irwin.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 19.....	Wife of H. C. Lanterman.....	Edwardsville, Ill.....	1844
Lantermann, William A.....	Moro.....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Fleming co., Ky.....	1819
Eliza Luman.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of Wm. A. Lanterman.....	Lewis co., Ky.....	1828
Lantermann, W. H.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer; son of Wm. A. and E. Lanterman.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858
Jennie A. Russell.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of W. H. Lanterman.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1877
Lake, Charles A.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 21.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Allie M. Robertson.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Wife of Charles A. Lake.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1864
Lake, Robert D.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1853
Harnet McGilvary.....	".....	Sect. 21.....	Wife of Robert D. Lake.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1869
Lawrence, Mary Ann.....	Moro.....	Sect. 4.....	Farming and stock raising.....	Logan co., Ky.....	1859
Lawrence, George W.....	Dec'd Apr. 17, '79.....		Late husband of Mary A. Lawrence.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1820
Lautner, Margaret.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 26.....	Farming.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1848
John George Lautner.....	Dec'd Feb. 12, '74.....		Late husband of Margaret Lautner.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1829
Morrison, Samuel, Sr.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 12.....	Farmer.....	Co. Tyrone, Ireland.....	1855
Martha White.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 12.....	Wife of Samuel Morrison.....	Co. Tyrone, Ireland.....	1855
Maeners, Ernst.....	Omph-Ghent.....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Friesland, Germany.....	1868
Martha Hamilton.....	Omph-Ghent.....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Ernst Maeners.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1866
Meier, John.....	".....	Sect. 12.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Mary Longendorf.....	".....	Sect. 12.....	Wife of John Meier.....	Germany.....	1862
Miller, Catherine.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 34.....	Farming.....	Co. Wexford, Ireland.....	1828
Miller, Casper.....	Dec'd June 2, '78.....		Late husband of Catharine Miller.....	Carlsruhe, Germany.....	1836
Miller, John M.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Bavaria.....	1851
Margaret Buchta.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 22.....	Wife of John M. Miller.....	Bavaria.....	1849
McPherson, Henry C.....	Moro.....	Sect. 5.....	Farmer.....	Logan co., Ky.....	1859
Margaret M. Cornelison.....	".....	Sect. 5.....	Wife of Henry C. McPherson.....	Pierce co., Wis.....	1874
McPherson, James.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Logan co., Ky.....	1859
Sydney A. Lawrence.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of James McPherson.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Newman, W. E.....	Liberty Prairie.....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1821
Martha A. Harrison.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of W. E. Newmann.....	Sangamon co., Ill.....	1824
Neunaber, George.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1866
Catharine Rankin.....	".....	Sect. 14.....	Wife of George Neunaber.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1866
Newman, John R.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1818
Elizabeth Belk.....	".....	Sect. 11.....	Wife of John R. Newman.....	Yorkshire, England.....	1843
Owens, J. P.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 20.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Davidson co., Tenn.....	1838
Sarah L. Jones.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 20.....	Wife of J. P. Owens.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1826
Martin Jones.....	Dec'd Feb. 10, '47.....		Father of Mrs. J. P. Owens.....	Virginia.....	1806
Margt. Jones (nee Wright).....	Dec'd Aug. 11, '81.....		Mother of Mrs. J. P. Owens.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1827
Preuit, Wiley.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 18.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Martha H. Lyon.....	".....	Sect. 18.....	Wife of Wiley Preuit.....	Windom, Conn.....	1836
Luther Wells Lyon.....	".....	Sect. 18.....	Father of Mrs. Wiley Preuit.....	Windom, Conn.....	1836

FORT RUSSELL.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Patterson, Andrew C.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 15.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Janette E. Harvey.	"	Sept. 15.	Wife of Andrew C. Patterson.	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Paddock, Susan.	Moro.	Sept. 3.	Farming and stock raising.	Middleborough, Mass.	1835
Paddock, Gains.	De'd Aug. 10, '31		Father of Susan Paddock.	Middleborough, Mass.	1815
Paddock, Mary (nee Wood)	De'd July 15, '51		Mother of Susan Paddock.	Middleborough, Mass.	1815
Paul, Henry.	Omph-Ghent.	Sept. 1.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Bavaria, Germany.	1854
Louisa Schliepsick.	De'd Oct. — '61		First wife of Henry Paul.	Liber, Germany.	1861
Catherine Meyer.	Omph-Ghent.	Sept. 1.	Present wife of Henry Paul.	Istrap, Germany.	1861
Prange, Charles W.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 36.	Farmer.	St. Louis, Mo.	1881
Julia Kleffman.	"	Sept. 36.	Wife of Charles W. Prange.	St. Louis, Mo.	1881
Richmond, Volney P.	Moro.	Sept. 10.	Farmer and fine stock raiser.	Woodstock, Windsor co., Ct.	1819
Victoria E. West.	De'd Sept. 8, '56		First wife of Volney P. Richmond.	Edwardsville, Ill.	1828
Harriet Anthony.	Moro.	Sept. 10.	Present wife of Volney P. Richmond.	Sterburry, Rutland co., Vt.	1837
Robinson, Sidney.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 11.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1834
I. J. Harlan.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 11.	Wife of Sidney Robinson.	Macoupin co., Ill.	1853
Robinson, W. S. B.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 11.	Father of Sidney Robinson.	Lincoln co., N. C.	1815
Robinson Letitia, nee White	De'd Sep. 10, '79		Late wife of W. S. B. Robinson.	Lincoln co., N. C.	1817
Russell, C. C.	Bethalto.		Barber.	Wabash co., Ill.	1868
Lizzie Palmer.	Bethalto.		Wife of C. C. Russell.	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Springer, Thomas O.	Bethalto.	Sept. 30.	Farmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1827
Emily M. Thompson.	De'd Jan. 21, '58		First wife of Thomas O. Springer.	Madison co., Ill.	1827
Ella J. Randle.	Bethalto.	Sept. 30.	Present wife of Thomas O. Springer.	St. Clair co., Ill.	1844
Stahlhut, F. C.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 22.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Louisa S. Nietred.	"	Sept. 22.	Wife of F. C. Stahlhut.	Madison co., Ill.	1860
Scheer, D. C.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 14.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Hanover, Ger.	1842
Christina Eva Cappel.	De'd Apr. 23, '52		First wife of D. C. Scheer.	Bavaria, Ger.	1845
Louisa D. Dierking.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 14.	Present wife of D. C. Scheer.	Hanover, Ger.	1853
Silland, John.	Carpenter.	Sept. 9.	Wagon maker.	Herman, Mo.	1862
Theresa Young.	"	Sept. 9.	Wife of John Silland.	Darnstadt, Ger.	1859
Stulkin, Henry J.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 28.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Oldenberg, Ger.	1844
Catherine W. Smith.	De'd Nov. 8, '74		First wife of Henry J. Stulkin.	Hesse Darnstadt.	1861
Mary J. Young.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 28.	Present wife of Henry J. Stulkin.	Madison co., Ill.	1861
Stillwell, Nimrod.	Bethalto.	Sept. 5.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Berk co., N. C.	1834
Phoebe Surret.	De'd June, '35		First wife of Nimrod Stillwell.	Davidson co., N. C.	1834
Lorena Lawrence.	Bethalto.	Sept. 5.	Present wife of Nimrod Stillwell.	Davidson co., Tenn.	1830
Smith, Wm. A.	Moro.	Sept. 6.	Farmer.	Chumberland co., Pa.	1843
Polly Ann Lanterman.	Moro.	Sept. 6.	Wife of William A. Smith.	Madison co., Ill.	1840
Scott, Elizabeth J. (nee Baird)	Bethalto.		Retired.	Madison co., Ill.	1840
Scott, Richard.	De'd Oct. 4, '65		Late husband of Elizabeth J. Scott.	Alabama.	1841
Scott, C. L. (nee Chapman)	Bethalto.		Retired.	Madison co., Ill.	1841
Scott, J. H.	De'd Dec. 31, '64		Late husband of C. L. Scott.	Madison co., Ill.	1836
Smith, Christian P.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 28.	Farmer.	Hesse Darnstadt.	1847
Frances Kaiser.	Edwardsville.	Sept. 28.	Wife of Christian P. Smith.	Hanover, Ger.	1848
Schwarzkopf, Bernhard.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 23.	Wagonmaker and blacksmith.	Wurtenburg, Ger.	1859
Josephia Klaus.	De'd 1866.		First wife of Bernhard Schwarzkopf.		1867
Friederika Krieger.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 23.	Present wife of Bernhard Schwarzkopf.		1867
Silland, L.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 9.	Blacksmith.	Germany.	1853
M. Miller.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 9.	Wife of L. Silland.	Germany.	1853
Schmiz, G. A.	Bethalto.		Jeweler.	Germany.	1869
Mary Hillderman.	Bethalto.		Wife of G. A. Schmiz.	Monroe co., Ill.	1860
Weiss, Friedrich.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 12.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Saxony, Ger.	1849
Mary A. Bauer.	Liberty Prairie.	Sept. 12.	Wife of Friedrich Weiss.	Darnstadt, Ger.	1848
Welker, L.	Alton Junction.	Sept. 35.	Farmer.	Knox co., Ohio.	1857
Elizabeth Crosby.	Alton Junction.	Sept. 35.	Wife of L. Welker.	Madison co., Ill.	1841

WOOD RIVER.

Badley, Sarah Ann.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 9.	Farming and stock raising.	Howard co., Mo.	1834
Badley, Wm.	De'd Dec. 15, '65		Late husband of Sarah A. Badley.	Worcestershire, Eng.	1840
Bulky, Justus.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 6.	Prof. of Shurtleff College.	Livingston co., N. Y.	1842
Mary B. Rice.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 6.	Present wife of Justus Bulky.	Campbell co., Va.	1880
Bangert, Jacob C.	Bethalto.		Dealer in boots and shoes.	Germany.	1865
Catherine Humm.	Bethalto.		Wife of Jacob C. Bangert.	Germany.	1865
Cartwright, George.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 4.	Farmer.	Yorkshire, Eng.	1851
Charity Bachard.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 4.	Wife of George Cartwright.	Yorkshire, Eng.	1852
Clark, Wm. G.	Bethalto.		Miller.	Adams co., Ill.	1877
Clark, James F.	"	"	"	St. Louis, Mo.	1878
Clark, James W.	"	"	"	Utica, N. Y.	1878
Fannie Smith.	"	"	Wife of James W. Clark.	Ireland.	1878
Flick, Conrad.	"	"	Contractor and builder.	Somerset co., Pa.	1855
Mary J. Williams.	De'd June 5, '68		Late wife of Conrad Flick.	Madison co.	1867
Flick, Mary Lenora.	Bethalto.		Daughter of Conrad Flick.	Madison co., Ill.	1831
Gillham, Shadrach B.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 8.	Farmer and fruit raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1833
Martha Smith.	Upper Alton.	Sept. 8.	Wife of Shadrach B. Gillham.	Madison co., Ill.	1833
Gillham, Thomas.	De'd Nov. 8, '44		Father of Shadrach B. Gillham.	North Carolina.	1800
Gillham, Margaret L.	De'd Dec. 22, '62		Mother of Shadrach B. Gillham.	South Carolina.	1810

WOOD RIVER.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Gill, William.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 10.....	Farmer.....	Farmer co., Va.....	1835
Elizabeth Trabeu.....	De'd Jan. 6, '81.....		Late wife of William Gill.....	Woodford co., Ky.....	1835
Greenwood, Peter S.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 2.....	Farmer.....	Schuykill co., Pa.....	1858
Sarah M. Crawford.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 2.....	Wife of Peter S. Greenwood.....	Ohio.....	1860
Gaeller, Michael.....	Alton Junction.....	Sect. 18.....	Gardener.....	Germany.....	1867
Mary Stutz.....	Alton Junction.....	Sect. 18.....	Wife of Michael Gaeller.....	Germany.....	1867
Gesenhues, Herman.....	Bethalto.....		Rector St. Martin's Catholic church.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1881
Haller, A. G.....	Alton Junction.....	Sect. 29.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Anna Tipel.....	".....	Sect. 29.....	Wife of A. G. Haller.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1844
Koch, John.....	".....	Alton Junction.....	Merchant and grocer.....	Germany.....	1868
Henriette Joesting.....	".....	Alton Junction.....	Wife of John Koch.....	Germany.....	1869
Koort, Henry M.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 4.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Germany.....	1874
Eleanora Wiltfield.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 4.....	Wife of Henry M. Koort.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858
Miller, J. A.....	Bethalto.....		Dealer in hardware and farm implements.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1834
Mary E. Hagaman.....	".....		Wife of J. A. Miller.....	Dearborn co., Ind.....	1834
Montgomery, Hampton.....	".....	Sect. 13.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1833
Martha Green.....	De'd Nov. 2, '70.....		Late wife of Hampton Montgomery.....	Wilkes co., N. C.....	1862
McKenzie, Joseph H.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 8.....	Broom manufacturer.....	Jefferson co., Ky.....	1847
McKenzie, James.....	De'd Ap. 16, '78.....		Father of Joseph H. McKenzie.....	Ireland.....	1847
McIntosh, Francis M.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Union co., Ill.....	1843
Millie E. Griffin.....	De'd June 5, '76.....		Late wife of Francis M. McIntosh.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Phayer, Mary.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 8.....	Farming.....	Wexford co., Ireland.....	1852
Phayer, Joseph D.....	De'd May 4, '70.....		Late husband of Mary Phayer.....	Limerick co., Ireland.....	1852
Rodgers, Andrew F.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 3.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Howard co., Mo.....	1834
Jane F. Delaplain.....	".....	Sect. 3.....	Wife of Andrew F. Rodgers.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1838
Rodgers, Edward.....	".....	Sect. 5.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1839
Ella Hewit.....	".....	Sect. 5.....	Wife of Edward Rodgers.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1851
Ebenezer Rodgers.....	De'd Ap. 25, '54.....		Father of Edward Rodgers.....	Monmouthshire, Eng.....	1834
Pernelia Jackson.....	Upper Alton.....		Mother of Edward Rodgers.....	Kentucky.....	1834
Randle, Edward B.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Dealer in drugs, hardware, agricult'l impl'ts.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1826
Mary E. Powers.....	De'd Oct. 10, '57.....		First wife of Edward B. Randle.....	New York.....	
Mary Eta Nelson.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Present wife of Edward B. Randle.....	New Hampshire.....	1881
Rotsch, Rheinhold.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 11.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Mary Kamann.....	De'd Sep. 15, '72.....		First wife of Rheinhold Rotsch.....	Germany.....	1852
Mary Smith.....	Bethalto.....	Sect. 11.....	Present wife of Rheinhold Rotsch.....	Jackson co., Mo.....	1862
Squires, Jeremiah.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 6.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Mary J. Evans.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 6.....	Wife of Jeremiah Squires.....	North Wales.....	1859
Schmidt, Nicolas.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Carpenter.....	Germany.....	1861
Ottele Stoehr.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Wife of Nicolas Schmidt.....	Monroe co., Ill.....	1861
Squires, Amos.....	Alton Junction.....	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1831
Lucy Jackson.....	".....	Sect. 22.....	Wife of Amos Squires.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Smith, Upton.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1836
Emma Kimball.....	".....	Sect. 35.....	Wife of Upton Smith.....	Indiana.....	1840
Van Preters, M. H.....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 17.....	Farming.....	Jefferson co., Mo.....	1864
Van Preters, John F.....	De'd Jan. 26, '70.....		Late husband of M. H. Van Preters.....	Washington co., Mo.....	1864
Van Preters, Louis B.....	De'd Aug. 8, '75.....		Son of John T. and M. H. Van Preters.....	Jefferson co., Mo.....	1864
Wiedmer, John.....	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Superintendent President mills.....	Switzerland.....	1854
Catharine Grob.....	".....	Bethalto.....	Wife of John Wiedmer.....	Switzerland.....	1848
Weaver, Franklin J.....	".....	Bethalto.....	Engineer President mills.....	Arkansas co., Ark.....	1849
Mary A. Gibbs.....	De'd Apr. 7, '81.....		Late wife of Franklin J. Weaver.....	East Tennessee.....	1855
Williams, Lydia (nee Moore).....	Upper Alton.....	Sect. 2.....	Farming.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1821
Williams, Madison.....	De'd Jan. 25, '68.....		Late husband of Lydia Williams.....	Knox co., Tenn.....	1835
Young, Peter.....	Alton Junction.....	Sect. 26.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Belgium.....	1858
Anna Smith.....	Alton Junction.....	Sect. 26.....	Wife of Peter Young.....	Germany.....	1865

HELVETIA.

Baumann, Christ.....	Highland.....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer and highway commissioner.....	Canton Bern, Swtзд.....	1852
Anna Habbegger.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Christ Baumann.....	Canton Bern, Swtзд.....	1850
Bellm, Vallentine.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Laugenbruchen, Bdn.....	1845
Barbara Buchmann.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Wife of Valentine Bellm.....	Canton Luzern, Swtзд.....	1833
Blaect, Francois.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Dept. Aisne, France.....	1853
Juliet Astoppey.....	".....	Sect. 24.....	Wife of Francois Blaect.....	Canton Voud, Swtзд.....	1840
Buchmann, Joseph.....	".....	Sect. 4.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Mary Yann.....	".....	Sect. 4.....	Wife of Joseph Buchanan.....	Jefferson co., Ky.....	1871
Cuddy, Julia.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farming.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Cuddy, Sarah A.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farming.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Cuddy, Ephraim D.....	".....	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Cuddy, George.....	De'd July 25, '71.....		Father of Julia, Sarah and Ephraim Cuddy.....	Tennessee.....	1816
Mary Faires.....	De'd July 17, '56.....		Mother of Julia, Sarah and Ephraim Cuddy.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1821
Delassus, Isaiah.....	Highland.....	Sect. 13.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1857
Delassus, Henry.....	Highland.....	Sect. 13.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Delassus, Edward C.....	De'd Jan. 4, '76.....		Father of Isaiah and Henry Delassus.....	Dept. Aisne, France.....	1849
Delassus, Zeline (nee Botte).....	De'd —, '60.....		Mother of Isaiah and Henry Delassus.....	Dept. Somme, France.....	1849

HELVETIA.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Delassus, Edward	Highland	Sect. 13.	Farmer and school director.	Madison co., Ill.	1851
Leah R. Tremblay	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of Edward Delassus.	Clinton co., Ill.	1862
Drancourt, Hippolyte	"	Sect. 26.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Dep't Somme, France.	1849
Ernestine Rogier, nee Dujardin	Dec'd 1867.		Late wife of Hippolyte Drancourt.	Dep't Nord, France.	1851
Good, Jacob.	Highland	Sect. 28.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Louise Burekard.	"	Sect. 28.	Wife of Jacob Good.	Madison co., Ill.	1857
Hagnauer, Wm.	"	Sect. 31.	Farmer, stock raiser and school trustee.	Madison co., Ill.	1842
Elizabeth Mueller.	"	Sect. 31.	Wife of William Hagnauer.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1855
Heinrich J. Gottlob.	"	Sect. 21.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Waiblingen, Wurt'bg.	1854
Christina Rohrauer.	"	Sect. 21.	Wife of J. Gottlob Heinrich.	Waiblingen, Wurt'bg.	1856
Koehler, Melchior.	"	Sect. 18.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Eisenach Saxe Weimar.	1859
Catherine Guenter.	"	Sect. 18.	Wife of Melchior Koehler.	Eisenach Saxe Weimar.	1859
Keilbach, Franz.	"	Sect. 33.	Farmer.	Baden.	1852
Christine Gundli.	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of Franz Keilbach.	Canton St. Gallen, Sw'd.	1842
Koch, Fritz.	"	Sect. 10.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1857
Lehna Winter.	"	Sect. 10.	Wife of Fritz Koch.	Schaumberg, Wurt'bg.	1867
Latzner, Louis.	"	Sect. 17.	Farmer and supervisor.	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Mary Wilt.	"	Sect. 17.	Wife of Louis Latzner.	Madison co., Ill.	1852
Luehm, Albert.	"	Sect. 19.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Luehm, Eliza.	"	Sect. 19.	Wife of Albert Luehm.	Highland, Ill.	1852
John Leder.	"	Sect. 19.	Retired farmer.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1845
Luehm, Barbara, (nee Biehnd)	"	Sect. 19.	Mother of Albert Luehm.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1848
Luehm, John.	"	Sect. 30.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1861
Elizabeth Werdli.	Dec'd July, '73.		First wife of John Luehm.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1861
Anna Schaffner.	Highland	Sect. 30.	Present wife of John Luehm.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1855
Lebeque, Jules.	"	Sect. 13.	Farmer and stock raiser.	France.	1851
Nerce Rogier.	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of Jules Lebeque.	Orchies, France.	1843
Lorenz, Frank.	"	Sect. 32.	Farmer.	Germany.	1851
Louisa Haulse.	"	Sect. 32.	Wife of Frank Lorenz.	Switzerland.	1855
Meyer, J. Henry.	"	Sect. 31.	Farmer and stock raiser.	St. Gallen, Sw't'd.	1842
Caroline Andres.	Dec'd Dec. 12, '77.		Late wife of J. Henry Meyer.	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Mylan, Louis.	Highland	Sect. 13.	Farmer and school director.	Piedmont, Italy.	1861
Helena Demoulin.	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of Louis Malan.	Dep't of Nord, France.	1860
Nattier, Emil, Sr.	"	Sect. 12.	Farmer.	City of Chauney, Dep't Deslaine, France.	1856
Eliza Josephine Nattier.	Deceased.		First wife of Emil Nattier.	City of Chauney, Dep't Deslaine, Fr.	1856
Dina Ledouble.	Highland	Sect. 12.	Present wife of E. Nattier.	City of Chauney, Dep't Deslaine, Fr.	1843
Ramsey, William S.	"	Sect. 24.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Sebastopol.	1851
Rogier, John B.	"	Sect. 24.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Orchies, France.	1850
Mary Branchand.	"	Sect. 24.	Wife of John B. Rogier.	Canton Vaud, Sw't'd.	1848
Reitmann, A.	"	Sect. 3.	Farmer and stock raiser.	St. Gallen, Sw't'd.	1851
Sophia Wyss.	"	Sect. 3.	Wife of A. Reitmann.	City of Berne, Sw't'd.	1854
Schmiedlin, John F.	"	Sect. 21.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Muehlheim, Baden.	1855
Virginia J. Schiele.	"	Sect. 21.	Wife of John F. Schmiedlin.	Trenton, N. J.	1856
Schlicht, Jacob.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Waiblingen, Wurt'bg.	1855
Bertha Lang.	"	Sect. 20.	Wife of Jacob Schlicht.	Canton Aargau, Sw't'd.	1852
Streif, C. Michael, Jr.	"	Sect. 29.	Farmer and stock raiser.	St. Louis, Mo.	1851
Louisa B. Schmidt.	"	Sect. 29.	Wife of C. Michael Streif, Jr.	Marine, Ill.	1861
Storbech, Friedrich.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Osterberg, Prussia.	1846
A. Mary Good.	"	Sect. 20.	Wife of Friedrich Storbech.	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Suppiger, Robert.	"	Sect. 5.	Miller.	Sursee, Switzerland.	1842
Mary Hagnauer.	"	Sect. 5.	Wife of Robert Suppiger.	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Vulliet, Louis F.	"	Sect. 6.	Proacher of French Congregational church.	Canton Vaud, Sw't'd.	1852
Athaliah Seyerciat.	"	Sect. 6.	Wife of Rev. Louis F. Vulliet.	Paris, France.	1854
Walter, Albert.	"	Sect. 18.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Phillipsburg, Baden.	1843
Sophia Bender.	"	Sect. 18.	Wife of Albert Walter.	Madison co., Ill.	1854
Widmer, Maurice.	"	Sect. 29.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Highland, Ill.	1854
Magdalena Rall.	"	Sect. 29.	Wife of Maurice Widmer.	Madison co., Ill.	1871
Yann, John.	"	Sect. 3.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Jefferson co., Ky.	1861
Caroline Hochuli.	"	Sect. 3.	Wife of John Yann.	Madison co., Ill.	1846
Zobrist, Henry.	"	Sect. 7.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Aargau, Switzerland.	1846
Eliza Leutwiler.	"	Sect. 7.	Wife of Henry Zobrist.	Atlantic Ocean.	1850
Zobrist, Edward.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1866
Mary A. Gruenig.	"	Sect. 20.	Wife of Edward Zobrist.	Canton Berne, Sw't'd.	1852
Zolk, Sebastian.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Langenbruecken, Bln	1842
Anamsia Gundli.	Dec'd Sep. 10, '61.		First wife of Sebastian Zolk.	Canton, St. Gallen, Sw'd.	1841
Rosa Rall.	Highland.	Sect. 20.	Present wife of Sebastian Zolk.	Atlantic Ocean.	1877
Zeller, Armand.	"	Sect. 10.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Alsace, France.	1870
Blanch Paris.	"	Sect. 10.	Wife of Armand Zeller.	St. Louis, Mo.	1867
Zilles, John.	"	Sect. 24.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Hesse Darmstadt.	1867
Dorothea Brackhahn.	"	Sect. 24.	Wife of John Zilles.	Brunswick.	1867

CITY OF COLLINSVILLE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WIFE CAME TO CO.
Anwater, Charles R.	Collinsville	Collinsville	General merchant	Baltimore, Md.	1858
Ambrosius, C. A.	"	"	Coal operator	Hesse Cassel, Ger.	1849
Berkey, J. J.	"	"	Farmer	Somerset co., Pa.	1819
Berry, John	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Huntingdon co., Pa.	1881
Becker, John	"	"	Proprietor Becker mills and mayor of city	New York City	1864
Blake, G. W.	"	"	Proprietor livery and feed stables	Madison co., Ill.	1849
Berka, Joseph	"	"	Proprietor of saloon	Bohemia	1851
Beavers, Wesley	"	"	Engineer	Wayne co., Mo.	1866
Berry, Mrs. William	"	"	Proprietor Berry house	Madison co., Ill.	1825
Clayton, James	"	"	Proprietor of saloon	Cheshire co., Eng.	1874
Chilton, J. N.	"	"	Merchant	Durham, England	1866
Degenhardt, Henry B.	"	"	Rector Sts. Peter and Paul's church	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Davis, J. W.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Flaming co., Ky.	1862
Gang, Gus	"	"	Barber	Germany	1854
Gardiner, W. D.	"	"	Dealer in hardware and agricultural impl'ts.	Madison co., N. Y.	1869
Finke, August	"	"	Real estate dealer	Hanover, Germany	1860
Heintz, J. L.	"	"	Coal operator	St. Louis, Mo.	1852
Hite, B. R.	"	"	Farmer and township supervisor	Marion co., Ill.	1866
Haas, William O.	"	"	Carpenter and builder	Boonville, Mo.	1876
Hedden, William H.	"	"	Agent	St. Lawrence co., N. Y.	1849
Huffendick, Henry	"	"	Proprietor of hotel and saloon	Prussia	1877
Juda, Joseph S.	"	"	Contractor and builder	Bohemia	1860
Knhlenbeck, John H.	"	"	General merchant	Hanover, Germany	1853
Kreider, Charles	"	"	Blacksmith	Hesse Darmstadt	1849
Killinger, John	"	"	Engineer Abbey mine No. 3	Lancaster, Pa.	1876
Kalbfleisch, J. C.	"	"	General merchandising	Perry co., Mo.	1851
Kalbfleisch, George	"	"	General merchandising	Perry co., Mo.	1851
Kalina, Joseph, Jr.	"	"	Proprietor Jos. Exchange	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Kropf, John W.	"	"	Seedman, florist and nursery	Bavaria, Germany	1854
Lueders, Henry A.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Hanover, Germany	1881
Loyet, John L.	"	"	General merchant	Madison co., Ill.	1843
Loyet, Valentine	"	"	Proprietor of meat market	Madison co., Ill.	1858
Marshall, H. J.	"	"	Dry-goods clerk	St. Louis, Mo.	1861
Meier, John H.	"	"	Cigar manufacturer	Hanover, Germany	1864
Müller, C.	"	"	Barber and hair weaver	Bavaria, Germany	1874
McKeg, W. H.	"	"	Baker, confectioner and grocer	Cape May, N. J.	1868
Nelson, D. L.	"	"	Postmaster	Blair co., Pa.	1850
Neustadt, Anton	"	"	Attorney-at-law	Bohemia	1856
Oatman, Charles R.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	St. Clair co., Ill.	1875
Peers, James N.	"	"	Publisher of weekly <i>Herald</i>	Madison co., Ill.	1853
Powell, A. M.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Henderson co., Ky.	1863
Pabst, C. H.	"	"	General merchant	Madison co., Ill.	1847
Robinson, Luther	"	"	J. P., dr. in boots & shoes, & music teacher	Madison co., Ill.	1850
Steele, Daniel	"	"	Proprietor of American house	Staffordshire, England	1875
Snodgrass, Austin R.	"	"	General merchant	Bond co., Ill.	1859
Schroepfel, M. G.	"	"	Contractor, builder, & undertaker	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Strong, H. L.	"	"	Physician and surgeon	Pitt-field, Mass.	1845
Thomas, P. J.	"	"	Proprietor post-office saloon	Wales	1864
Turner, J. W.	"	"	Proprietor North End meat market	Sussex co., Del.	1852
Vujtech, Bart.	"	"	Proprietor of saloon	Bohemia	1855
Wilbert, Philip	"	"	Proprietor of saloon	Prussia	1864
Wilkins, C. W.	"	"	Merchant	Sussex co., Del.	1838
Wilhelm, M.	"	"	Furniture dealer and undertaker	Saxony, Germany	1851
Wickliffe, J. H.	"	"	Coal operator	Madison Co., Ill.	1840
Wendler, A.	"	"	Blacksmith and veterinary surgeon	Bavaria, Germany	1847
E. Caroline Met	"	"	Wife of A. Wendler	Saxony, Germany	1852
Zuecker, Max	"	"	Cigar manufacturer and news dealer	Bremen, Germany	1869

COLLINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Mrs. M. L. (neo Creamer)	Collinsville	Sect. 23.	Retired. Widow of John Anderson	St. Clair co., Ill.	1862
Anderson, John	De'd Apr. 9, '76		Late husband of M. L. Anderson	New Jersey	1822
Brum, Daniel	Collinsville	Sect. 26.	Fireman Confidence mine	Delaware co., Ohio	1880
Rachael S. Dillon	"	Sect. 26.	Wife of Daniel Brum	Wayne co., Ind.	1880
Collins, D. D.	"	Sect. 27.	Retired farmer	Portland, Me.	1843
E. M. Anderson	"	Sect. 27.	Wife of D. D. Collins	Madison co., Ill.	1826
Cox, S. M.	"	Sect. 33.	Farmer	Boone co., Ill.	1850
Mary A. Lawrence	"	Sect. 33.	Wife of S. M. Cox	La Salle co., Ill.	1853
Eickmann, Joseph F.	"	Sect. 20.	Farmer	St. Louis, Mo.	1869
Eickmann, Michael	"	Sect. 20.	Father of Joseph F. Eickmann	Switzerland	1869
Helena Albrecht	"	Sect. 20.	Mother of Joseph F. Eickmann	Prussia	1869
Gerding, L. F.	"	Sect. 26.	Engineer	Washington co., Ill.	1873
Anna Schuricht	"	Sect. 26.	Wife of L. F. Gerding	Madison co., Ill.	1854

COLLINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Hartmann, Henry.....	Collinsville	Sect. 16.....	Farmer.....	Prussia, Ger.....	1852
Anna Gassing.....	"	Sect. 16.....	Wife of Henry Hartmann.....	Prussia, Ger.....	1852
Hammon, John.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1860
Catherine Bohlen.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Wife of John Hammon.....	Germany.....	1860
Hall, Henry C.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Pit boss of Lumaghi mine.....	Wood co., W. Va.....	1870
Lucy A. Moore.....	"	Sect. 34.....	Wife of Henry C. Hall.....	Lewis co., W. Va.....	1871
Hazzard, W. C.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Blacksmith.....	Luzerne co., Pa.....	1874
Elizabeth Kelley.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of W. C. Hazzard.....	Madison co., Ohio.....	1874
Hecht, Hermann.....	"	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Bavaria, Ger.....	1864
Johnson, Walter.....	"	Sect. 28.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1841
Mary E. Wethers.....	"	Sect. 28.....	Wife of Walter Johnson.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1843
Johnson, Jenn'a A. (nee Glover).....	"	Sect. 28.....	Farming.....	Tennessee.....	1819
Johnson, Stephen.....	De'd Aug. 9, '76		Late husband of Jennina A. Johnson.....	Worcester co., Mass.....	1818
Jones, James T.....	Collinsville	Sect. 27.....	Engineer of Heintz mines.....	Montgomery co., Ky.....	1875
Elizabeth Blythe.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of James T. Jones.....	Kentucky.....	1875
Krome, Anna C. (nee Wessler).....	"	Sect. 9.....	Retired.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1850
Krome, Charles Williams.....	De'd Dec. 5, '76.		Late husband of Anna C. Krome.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1850
Kohler, Frederick.....	Troy	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1843
Doris Zweigman.....	Troy	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Frederick Kohler.....	Hanover, Ger.....	1843
Lanham, Hartley.....	Collinsville	Sect. 21.....	Farmer.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1856
Sarah F. Clark.....	"	Sect. 21.....	Wife of Hartley Lanham.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1840
Lumaghi, Joseph.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Coal Operator.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1860
Lemen, Caroline (nee Marney).....	"	Sect. 36.....	Retired.....	St. Clair co.....	1840
Lemen, Joseph L.....	De'd Sep. 13, '78		Late husband of Caroline Lemen.....	St. Clair co.....	1840
Lindley, Richard.....	Collinsville	Sect. 27.....	Pit boss of Confidence mine.....	England.....	1863
Sarah Burns.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Richard Lindley.....	England.....	1863
Lange, C. W. F.....	"	Sect. 11.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Prussia.....	1855
Maria C. Krome.....	"	Sect. 11.....	Wife of C. W. F. Lange.....	Louisville, Ky.....	1850
Monck, Frederick.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Farmer.....	Prussia.....	1877
Wilhelmine Pink.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Wife of Frederick Monck.....	Prussia.....	1877
Mathews, A. J.....	"	Sect. 14.....	Farmer.....	Buckingham co., Va.....	1846
Harriet Walters.....	"	Sect. 14.....	Wife of A. J. Mathews.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1846
Mathews, George.....	"	Sect. 14.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1853
Emma Gregory.....	"	Sect. 14.....	Wife of George Mathews.....	Sangamon co., Ill.....	1874
Mayer, Goodlip.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Baden, Germany.....	1846
Margaret Mayer.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Wife of Goodlip Mayer.....	Pennsylvania.....	1851
Niehaus, John Henry.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1851
Anna Maria Beckering.....	De'd Dec. 14, '55		First wife of John H. Niehaus.....	Prussia, Germany.....	1854
Martha P. Steiner.....	De'd Spring '63.		Second wife of John H. Niehaus.....	Saxony.....	1856
Elizabeth Rad.....	Collinsville	Sect. 22.....	Present wife of John H. Niehaus.....	Prussia.....	1855
John Henry Niehaus, Jr.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Son of John H. and Anna M. Niehaus.....	".....	"
Joseph Niehaus.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Son of John H. and Anna M. Niehaus.....	".....	"
Karl Niehaus.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Son of John H. and Elizabeth Niehaus.....	".....	"
Franz Niehaus.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Son of John H. and Elizabeth Niehaus.....	".....	"
William Niehaus.....	"	Sect. 22.....	Son of John H. and Elizabeth Niehaus.....	".....	"
Ostermeyer, Herman.....	"	Sect. 4.....	Farmer.....	".....	"
Peters, William.....	"	Sect. 9.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1838
Dena Barlmeir.....	De'd Oct. 16, '72		First wife of William Peters.....	Prussia.....	1851
Caroline Neeman.....	Collinsville	Sect. 9.....	Present wife of William Peters.....	Prussia.....	1865
Pieton, John T.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Engineer Confidence mine.....	Wales.....	1873
Ann King.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Wife of John T. Pieton.....	Staffordshire, Eng.....	1873
Renfro, J. J.....	"	Sect. 24.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1830
Nancy E. Gasskill.....	"	Sect. 24.....	Wife of J. J. Renfro.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1839
Shirmer, William.....	Venice.....	Sect. 6.....	Ten-mile house, general merchant.....	Rhein, Germany.....	1865
Elizabeth Rapp.....	Venice.....	Sect. 6.....	Wife of William Shirmer.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1857
Smith, Felix.....	Collinsville	Sect. 26.....	Engineer Confidence mine.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1875
Elizabeth Johnson.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Wife of Felix Smith.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Totherington, John.....	"	Sect. 20.....	Farmer.....	St. Clair co.....	1852
Mary Irene Renfro.....	"	Sect. 20.....	Wife of John Totherington.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858
Witte, J. D. C.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Farmer and thresher.....	Germany.....	1845
Lizzie S. Krome.....	"	Sect. 17.....	Wife of J. D. C. Witte.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1850
Woodriddle, Fielding.....	"	Sect. 18.....	Farmer.....	Kentucky.....	1830
Julia Squire.....	Deceased.....		First wife of Fielding Woodriddle.....	Madison co., Ill.....	"
Sophronia A. Stice.....	Collinsville	Sect. 18.....	Present wife of Fielding Woodriddle.....	Madison co., Ill.....	"
Wendler, J.....	"	Sect. 35.....	Farmer.....	Bavaria.....	1847
Rosina Kalbleish.....	"	Sect. 35.....	Wife of J. Wendler.....	New York.....	1849
Weisenberger, Jule.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Superintendent Confidence mine.....	St. Clair co.....	1853
Mary Czerny.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Jule Weisenberger.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1853
Wendler, Henry.....	"	Sect. 35.....	Farmer.....	Bavaria.....	1847
Elizabeth Richter.....	"	Sect. 35.....	Wife of Henry Wendler.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	"

VENICE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Bain, Walter.....	Venice.....	Venice.....	Supt. Venice Elevator.....	Canada.....	1880
Brown, R. J.....	".....	Sect. 25.....	Farmer.....	Ireland.....	1854
Martha J. Kinder.....	".....	Sect. 25.....	Wife of R. J. Brown.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1852
Byrnes, E. J.....	".....	Venice.....	Farmer and proprietor of saloon.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1857
Brandes, August.....	".....	Sect. 12.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1849
Christian Seiber.....	".....	Sect. 12.....	Wife of August Brandes.....	Germany.....	1862
Fletcher, John J.....	".....	Venice.....	Supt. Union stock yards.....	St. Clair co., Ill.....	1874
Fecht, John.....	".....	".....	Tobacconist and manufacturer of cigars.....	Switzerland.....	1880
Grayson, William H.....	".....	".....	Physician and surgeon.....	Wythe co., Va.....	1879
Kohl, Fred.....	".....	".....	General merchandise and farm machinery.....	Bavaria, Germany.....	1852
Kahle, Fritz.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1854
Catherine Helbruck.....	".....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Fritz Kahle.....	Germany.....	1854
Merritt, B. V.....	".....	Venice.....	Contractor and builder.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1818
Mueller, Jacob.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of saloon and farmer.....	Saxony, Germany.....	1857
Miller, H. W.....	".....	".....	Clerk C. & A. R. R.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1862
Mabee, Nancy Ann.....	".....	".....	Farming.....	Scott co., Ky.....	1835
Henry Course.....	De'd Feb. 6, '50.....	".....	First husband of Nancy Ann Mabee.....	Maryland.....	1835
John Wood.....	De'd Nov. 23, '72.....	".....	Second husband of Nancy Ann Mabee.....	Pennsylvania.....	1834
Calvin Kinder.....	De'd Feb. 18, '80.....	".....	Third husband of Nancy Ann Mabee.....	Pennsylvania.....	1824
McFee, T. P.....	Venice.....	Venice.....	Weigh master Venice elevator.....	Fayette co., Pa.....	1879
Pinckard, James.....	Venice.....	Venice.....	Postmaster and telegraph operator.....	Jersey co., Ill.....	1874
Poulson, Neal.....	Nameoki.....	Sect. 1.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Denmark.....	1876
Catherine Shaw.....	Nameoki.....	Sect. 1.....	Wife of Neal Poulson.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1870
Robinson, Henry.....	Venice.....	Venice.....	General merchant and justice of the peace.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1854
Richardson, John T.....	".....	".....	R. R. clerk.....	New Orleans, La.....	1872
Rittman, Henry.....	".....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Sippy, B. F.....	".....	".....	County supt. of schools.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1848
Sippy, William H.....	".....	".....	Proprietor of Union hotel.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1852
Sippy, William.....	".....	Sect. 23.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1838
Nancy J. Kinder.....	".....	Sect. 23.....	Wife of William Sippy.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1843
Selb, Theodore.....	".....	Venice.....	Township supervisor; prop'r of saloon.....	Baden, Germany.....	1854
Youree, C. S.....	".....	".....	Druggist and coroner.....	Lafayette co., Mo.....	1868
Weigh, William.....	".....	".....	J. P., and prop'r of Aurora saloon.....	Hesse Cassel, Ger.....	1871

NEW DOUGLAS.

Alsop, Samuel.....	New Douglas.....	Sect. 4.....	Farmer.....	England.....	1852
Salina Pegg.....	".....	".....	Wife of Samuel Alsop.....	England.....	1852
Alsop, Robert.....	".....	New Douglas.....	General merchant.....	Jersey co., Ill.....	1852
Sarah E. Young.....	".....	".....	Wife of Robert Alsop.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1853
Allen, Abram.....	".....	".....	Farmer, J. P. and notary public.....	Trigg co., Ky.....	1837
Matilda C. Mulligan.....	".....	".....	Wife of Abram Allen.....	Bond co., Ill.....	1844
Baldwine, Edward.....	".....	".....	Farmer and saloon keeper.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Lena Grabert.....	".....	Sect. 19.....	Mother of Edward Baldwine.....	Alsace, France.....	1853
Early, John A.....	".....	Sect. 19.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1854
Early, M. R.....	".....	Sect. 19.....	Farmer.....	Washington, Ind.....	1848
Elizabeth J. Surralls.....	De'd June 9, '76.....	".....	Late wf. of M. R. Early; mother J. A. Early.....	Clay co., Ill.....	1854
Embrey, William.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 30.....	Farmer.....	Butler co., Ky.....	1845
Mary Funderburk.....	Alhambra.....	Sect. 30.....	Wife of William Embrey.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1847
Eisenbach, Herman.....	New Douglas.....	New Douglas.....	Lutheran minister.....	Morgan co., Mo.....	1875
Mary Guenther.....	".....	New Douglas.....	Wife of Herman Eisenbach.....	Saxony.....	1876
Foster, Alonzo.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Farmer.....	Maine.....	1819
Caroline Crowder.....	".....	Sect. 16.....	Wife of Alonzo Foster.....	Kentucky.....	1829
Geest, Henry.....	".....	New Douglas.....	Carpenter.....	Germany.....	1872
Geest, Martha.....	".....	".....	Wife of Henry Geest.....	Christian co., Ky.....	1861
Holbrook, Amos.....	".....	".....	Retired farmer.....	Franklin co., Ga.....	1881
Susanah Painter.....	De'd Oct. 26, '77.....	".....	First wife of Amos Holbrook.....	Tennessee.....	".....
Mary E. Lamb.....	New Douglas.....	New Douglas.....	Present wife of Amos Holbrook.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1821
Jones, Edward West.....	".....	Sect. 28.....	Farmer.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1876
Harriet Rodenhouse.....	".....	Sect. 28.....	Wife of Edward West Jones.....	Vincennes, Ind.....	1876
Kelly, John.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	Co. Caven, Ireland.....	1856
Margaret Casey.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Wife of John Kelly.....	Co. Meath, Ireland.....	1856
Kennedy, John O.....	".....	New Douglas.....	Principal New Douglas public school.....	Dearborn co., Ind.....	1874
Martha Ross.....	".....	".....	Wife of John Kennedy and 1st-ass't teacher.....	Ohio.....	1878
Long, Joseph F.....	".....	".....	Tinner and township supervisor.....	Louisiana.....	1875
Hattie M. Martin.....	".....	".....	Wife of Joseph F. Long.....	New Hampshire.....	1875
McMullen, Arthur.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	Co. Derry, Ireland.....	1872
Bridget Cook.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Wife of Arthur McMullen.....	Co. Caven, Ireland.....	1872
Sutton, Samuel.....	".....	Sect. 3.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1837
Emily Allen.....	".....	Sect. 3.....	Wife of Samuel Sutton.....	Macoupin co., Ill.....	1858
Truernicht, Albert J.....	".....	Sect. 8.....	Farmer.....	Hanover, Germany.....	1865
Vollintine, J. J.....	".....	New Douglas.....	Dealer in feed and grain.....	Bond co., Ill.....	1874
Alice E. Watson.....	".....	New Douglas.....	Wife of J. J. Vollintine.....	Sackett's Harbor, N.Y.....	1874

HAMEL.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Barnett, Thomas J.	Edwardsville	Sect. 30.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1824
Sarah A. Stephenson.	Edwardsville	Sect. 30.	Wife of Thomas J. Barnett.	Trigg co., Ky.	1835
Bloemker, F. E.	Hamel	Sect. 13.	Farmer	Ost Friesland, Ger.	1875
Mary Miller.	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of F. E. Bloemker.	Madison co., Ill.	1863
Cammon, Henry.	"	Sect. 27.	Farmer	Germany	1845
Martha J. Owens.	De'd Mar. 26, '79		First wife of Henry Cammon.	Madison co., Ill.	1834
Martha B. Larkin.	Hamel	Sect. 27.	Present wife of Henry Cammon.	Brunswick co., Va.	1865
Eaton, William F.	Carpenter	Sect. 20.	Farmer	Edwardsville	1840
Engelmann, G. A.	Hamel	Hamel	Wagon manufacturer.	Hanover, Ger.	1867
Charlotte Flachmeier.	Hamel	Hamel	Wife of G. A. Engelmann.	Prussia	1843
Fruit, Jefferson.	Edwardsville	Sect. 34.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1821
Elizabeth A. Vawter.	De'd July 27, '72		First wife of Jefferson Fruit.	Hopkins co., Ky.	1854
Catherine M. Bishop, (nee Johnson)	Edwardsville	Sect. 34.	Present wife of Jefferson Fruit.	Tazewell co., Ill.	1873
Fruit, John.	"	Sect. 34.	Farmer	Christian co., Ky.	1817
Judith F. Willson.	"	Sect. 34.	Wife of John Fruit.	Logan co., Ky.	1832
Figge, Chas. H.	Hamel	Sect. 14.	Farmer and justice of the peace.	Germany	1857
Gaerdner, H. C., Jr.	Hamel	Hamel	Hotel and saloon keeper.	St. Louis, Mo.	1872
Graney, Michael.	Edwardsville	Sect. 31.	Farmer		
Lehrke, H. G.	Carpenter	Sect. 9.	Shoemaker	Hanover, Ger.	1867
Bertha Ukena.	"	Sect. 9.	Wife of H. G. Lehrke.	Ost Friesland, Ger.	1848
Miller, Fred. W.	"	Sect. 8.	Farmer	Germany	1852
Spruner, Charles.	"	Carpenter	Hotel and saloon keeper.	Bavaria, Germany.	1877
Rieke Kuhle.	"	Carpenter	Wife of Charles Spruner.	Madison co., Ill.	1858

PIN OAK.

Barnsback, Miss Annie M.	Edwardsville	Sect. 31.	At home.	Madison co., Ill.	
Barnsback, N. S., (nee Watt).	"	Sect. 31.	Farming	Warren co., Ky.	1817
Barnsback, William J.	De'd Sept. 4, '72		Late husband of Nancy S. Barnsback.	Madison co., Ill.	1813
Browner, James H.	Edwardsville	Sect. 15.	Farmer	White co., Tenn.	1840
Nancy A. White.	"	Sect. 15.	Wife of James H. Browner	Williamson co., Ill.	1858
Barnsback, Wm. W.	Troy	Sect. 13.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Annie M. Willoughby.	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of William W. Barnsback.	Madison co., Ill.	1845
Barnsback, N. J., (nee Montgomery)	Edwardsville	Sect. 30.	Farming	Madison co., Ill.	1821
Barnsback, Thomas J.	De'd Mar. 9, '80		Late husband of Nancy J. Barnsback.	Madison co., Ill.	1817
Barnsback, Jacob H.	Edwardsville	Sect. 31.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1855
Laura Kinder.	"	Sect. 31.	Wife of Jacob H. Barnsback.	Madison co., Ill.	1856
Blair, Henry Jr.	"	Sect. 4.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1857
Blair, Henry Sr.	De'd Jan. 10, '80		Father of Henry Blair, Jr.	Tennessee	1852
Rachel McDougal.	Edwardsville	Sect. 4.	Widow of H. Blair, Sr., mother of H. Blair, Jr.	Kentucky	1852
Dunn, Michael.	"	Sect. 3.	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Catharine Maloney.	"	Sect. 3.	Wife of Michael Dunn.	Ireland	1848
Dankenbring, Henry F.	Troy	Sect. 28.	Farmer	St. Louis, Mo.	1852
Helen L. Take.	"	Sect. 28.	Wife of H. F. Dankenbring	St. Louis, Mo.	1848
Eickmann, John.	Marine	Sect. 13.	Farmer	Hanover, Ger.	1848
Anna Brandes.	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of John Eickmann	Brunswick, Ger.	1848
Gonterman, C. B.	Edwardsville	Sect. 17.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Madison co., Ill.	1834
Lydia Bartlett.	"	Sect. 17.	Wife of C. B. Gonterman.	Madison co., Ill.	1837
Hauskins, Elias.	"	Sect. 10.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1833
Mary C. Stevenson.	De'd Feb. 10, '66		First wife of Elias Hauskins.	Howard co., Mo.	1854
Sarah Bartlett.	Edwardsville	Sect. 10.	Present wife of Elias Hauskins.	Madison co., Ill.	1844
Handlon, R. M., (nee Yowell)	"	Sect. 20.	Farming	Maconpin co., Ill.	1851
Handlon, James H.	De'd Dec. 24, '79		Late husband of Rhoda M. Handlon.	Madison co., Ill.	1823
Handlon, George.	"	Sect. 32.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1825
Henderson, J., (nee Handlon)	"	Sect. 32.	Farming	Madison co., Ill.	1830
Henderson James A.	De'd Jan. 19, '77		Late husband of Jane Henderson.	Botetourt co., Va.	1836
Judy, Thomas J.	Edwardsville	Sect. 5.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1846
Nancy M. McKee.	"	Sect. 5.	Wife of Thomas J. Judy.	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Jahns, Charles.	Marine	Sect. 24.	Farmer	Germany	1868
Mary Krauck.	"	Sect. 24.	Wife of Charles Jahns.	St. Clair co.	1873
Loos, George.	"	Sect. 13.	Farmer	Bavaria, Ger.	1859
Elizabeth France.	"	Sect. 13.	Wife of George Loos.	Bavaria, Ger.	1859
May, William.	"	Sect. 24.	Farmer	Bavaria, Ger.	1846
Elizabeth Wittmer.	"	Sect. 24.	Wife of William May.	Bavaria, Ger.	1855
Minter, Thomas.	Edwardsville	Sect. 19.	Farmer	Montgomery co., Ill.	1830
Minter, John.	"	Sect. 19.	Farmer and brother of Thos. Minter.	Madison co., Ill.	1831
McKee, James B.	"	Sect. 3.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1828
Helen F. Ottwell.	"	Sect. 3.	Wife of James B. McKee.	Madison co., Ill.	1827
Ottwein, Valentine.	Marine	Sect. 12.	Farmer	Madison co., Ill.	1848
Louisa Webmiller.	De'd May 10, '76		First wife of Valentine Ottwein.	Franklin co., Mo.	1875
Anna Shlafer.	Marine	Sect. 12.	Present wife of Valentine Ottwein.	Madison co., Ill.	1854

PIN OAK.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO CO.
Prott, Louis.....	Troy	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1861
Sophia Feltmeyer.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Wife of Louis Prott.....	St. Louis.....	1862
Posey, Bennet.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1823
Catharine A. Cies.....	"	Sect. 33.....	Wife of Bennet Posey.....	Germany.....	1847
Reinke, Fritz.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 3.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1860
Mary Henser.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 3.....	Wife of Fritz Rinke.....	Germany.....	1857
Smart, Alsey S.....	Troy.....	Sect. 25.....	Farmer and stock raiser.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1827
Rhoda Giger.....	De'd Jul. 25, '62		First wife of Alsey S. Smart.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1833
Mary J. Joslyn.....	De'd Aug. 10, '74		Last wife of Alsey S. Smart.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1840
Smith, John H.....	Marine.....	Sect. 24.....	Farmer.....	Frederick co., Va.....	1849
Susannah Maria Smart.....	"	Sect. 24.....	Wife of John H. Smith.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1831
Smith, James Henry.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1850
Elizabeth Polegar.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Wife of James H. Smith.....	Switzerland.....	1851
Schaffer, George D.....	Troy.....	Sect. 27.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Mary D. Blakeman.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of George D. Schaffer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1858
Stolla, Herman.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Farmer.....	Prussia, Germany.....	1863
Dinna Schortemeier.....	"	Sect. 27.....	Wife of Herman Stolla.....	Prussia, Germany.....	1863
Smith, Sidney L.....	Marine.....	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1859
Julia Dietz.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Wife of Sidney Smith.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1860
Smith, William Alsey.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Farmer.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Phoebe Alvina Shadwick.....	"	Sect. 26.....	Wife of William A. Smith.....	Madison co., Ill.....	1856
Zimmerschied, John W.....	Edwardsville.....	Sect. 3.....	Farmer.....	Germany.....	1857
Margaret Weast.....	"	Sect. 3.....	Wife of John W. Zimmerman.....	Germany.....	1857
Zimmerschied, John P.....	"	Sect. 3.....	Son of M. and J. W. Zimmerman.....	Germany.....	1857
Anna Hoffman.....	"	Sect. 3.....	Wife of John P. Zimmerman.....	Switzerland.....	1845



CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13, A. D. 1870; RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE JULY 2, 1870; IN FORCE, AUGUST 8, 1870; AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, WITH THE DATES OF RATIFICATION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I. BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II. BILL OF RIGHTS.

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| 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights. | 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial. |
| 2. Due Process of Law. | 11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture. |
| 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed. | 12. Imprisonment for Debt. |
| 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel. | 13. Compensation for Property taken. |
| 5. Right of Trial by Jury. | 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable grants. |
| 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures. | 15. Military Power Subordinate. |
| 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus. | 16. Quartering of Soldiers. |
| 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished. | 17. Right of Assembly and Petition. |
| 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime. | 18. Elect as to be Free and Equal. |
| | 19. What Laws ought to be. |
| | 20. Fundamental Principles. |

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religions profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent occurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Assembly elective. 2. Time of Election—Vacancies. 3. Who are Eligible. 4. Disqualification by Crime. 5. Oath taken by members. 6. Senatorial Apportionments. 7. & 8. Minority Representation. 9. Time of meeting—General Rule. 10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests. 11. Style of Laws. 12. Origin and passage of Bills. 13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments. 14. Privileges of members. 15. Disabilities of members. 16. Bills making Appropriations. 17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited. 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance. 20. Public Credit not loaned. 21. Pay and mileage of members. 22. Special Legislation prohibited. 23. Against Release from Liability. 24. Proceedings on Impeachment. 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing. 26. State not to be sued. 27. Lottery and Gift Enterprises. 28. Terms of Office not Extended. 29. Protection of operative miners. 30. Concerning Roads—public and private. 31. Draining and Ditching. 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws. 33. Completion of the State House. |
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§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

Note—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8 of this article cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two

members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large, on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such offices or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for

the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment or which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$8 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except \$30 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
- Providing for change of venue in civil and criminal cases.
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in township's incorporated towns or cities;
- Summoning and emancipating grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- The protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers, are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted;

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State-house, a sum exceeding in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers of this Department.
2. Of the State Treasurer.
3. Time of Electing State Officers.
4. Returns—Ties—Contested Election.
5. Eligibility for office.
6. Governor—Power and Duty.
7. His Message and Statement.
8. Convening the General Assembly.
9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
10. Nominations by the Governor.
11. Vacancies may be filled.
12. Removals by the Governor.
13. Reprieves, Commutations, Pardons

14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
16. Veto of the Governor.
17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
18. As President of the Senate.
19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
21. Reports of State Officers.
22. Great Seal of State.
23. Fees and Salaries.
24. Definition of "office."
25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall each with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of Government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators elected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices

are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by

law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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| 1. Judicial Powers of Courts. | 18. County Judges—County Clerks. |
| 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Justices. | 19. Appeals from County Courts. |
| 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge. | 20. Probate Courts Authorized. |
| 4. Terms of the Supreme Court. | 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables. |
| 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts. | 22. State Attorney in each County. |
| 6. Election of Supreme Judges. | 23. Cook County Courts of Record. |
| 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges. | 24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges. |
| 8. Appeals and Writs of Error. | 25. Salaries of the Judges. |
| 9. Appointment of Reporter. | 26. Criminal Court of Cook County. |
| 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court. | 27. Clerks of Cook County Court. |
| 11. Appellate Courts Authorized. | 28. Justices in Chicago. |
| 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. | 29. Uniformity in the Courts. |
| 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits. | 30. Removal of any Judge. |
| 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts. | 31. Judges to make Written Reports. |
| 15. Circuits containing Four Judges. | 32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies. |
| 16. Sixteen of the Circuit Judges. | 33. Process—Prosecutions—Population. |
| 17. Qualifications of Judges or Commissioners. | |

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate room therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of an office of any Judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judge then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number as chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representative in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the

terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determination of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorney now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms

of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, power, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois; and conclude: Against the peace and dignity of the same.* "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

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| § 1. Who are entitled to Vote. | 5. Soldier not deemed a Resident. |
| 2. All Voting to be by Ballot. | 6. Qualifications for Office. |
| 3. Privileges of Electors. | 7. Persons Convicted of Crime. |
| 4. Absence on Public Business. | |

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the

county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval services of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed there.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

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| § 1. Free Schools Established. | § 4. School Officers not Interested. |
| § 2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools. | § 5. County Superintendent of Schools. |
| § 3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian. | |

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church of sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

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| 1. Principles of Taxation Stated. | 8. Limitation on County Taxes. |
| 2. Other and further Taxation. | 9. Local Municipal Improvements. |
| 3. Property Exempt from Taxation. | 10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations. |
| 4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes. | 11. Defendant not to be Eligible. |
| 5. Right of Redemption Therefrom. | 12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness. |
| 6. Release from Taxation Forbidden. | |
| 7. Taxes paid into State Treasury. | |

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, innkeepers, grocery keepers liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specifications of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of this State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness, as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation

from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation of New Counties. 2. Division of any County. 3. Territory stricken from a County. 4. Removal of a County Seat. 5. Method of County Government. 6. Board of County Commissioners. 7. County affairs in Cook County. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. County Officers—Terms of Office. 9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County. 10. Salaries fixed by County Board. 11. Township Officers—Special Laws. 12. All Future Fees Uniform. 13. Sworn Reports of all Fees. |
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§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organizations, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, three shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATIONS.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established only by General Laws. 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited. 3. Election of Directors or Managers. 4. Construction of Street Railroads. 5. State Banks Forbidden—General Law. 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder. 7. Suspension of Specie Payment. 8. Of a General Banking Law. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Railroad Office, Books and Records. 10. Personal Property of Railroads. 11. Consolidations Forbidden. 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed. 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends. 14. Power over existing Companies. 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated. |
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§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable,

educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organizations of all corporations hereafter created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of corporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and no such directors or managers shall be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANK.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banks; institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State, for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belong-

ing to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

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| § 1. Persons composing the Military. | § 4. Privilege from Arrest. |
| § 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline. | § 5. Records, Banners and Relics. |
| § 3. Commissions of Officers. | § 6. Exemption from militia duty. |

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

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| § 1. What deemed Public Warehouses. | § 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads. |
| § 2. Sworn weekly statements required. | § 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature. |
| § 3. Examination of property stored. | § 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers. |
| § 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight. | |

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention. | § 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted

and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad,
Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Unipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Laws in force remain valid. | § 4. Present county Courts continued.
§ 2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures. | § 5. All existing Courts continued.
§ 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations. | § 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the

board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of records in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President*.

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,

Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,

James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English.
David Ellis,
Ferris Foreman,
Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
W. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tinscher,
C. Truscald,
Henry Tubbs,
Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeverter,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Whenton
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary*.

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary*.

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | ss. Office of Secretary.
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 2nd day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State*.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amending section 31, article 4. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1877, ratified by a vote of the people November 5, 1878, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 23, 1878.

SECTION 31, ARTICLE 4.

The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

Amending section 8, article 10. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1879, ratified by a vote of the people November 2, 1880, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 22, 1880.

SECTION 8, ARTICLE 10.

In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer; and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court, (who may be ex-officio recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884). Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff, or treasurer, shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be the President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and en-

joy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square), as may be by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or to any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* This clause within brackets has been superseded and annulled by the XII Amendment.

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another state;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places, as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only of levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general law prescribe the man-

ner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution: but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

*New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MITFELN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACOB BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.
RICHARD BASSET.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DAN'L CARROL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Attest:

*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBES SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law where the value in controversy shall

exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bails shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in this Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballot the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall con-

sist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not

taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken oath as Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt of obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss for emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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